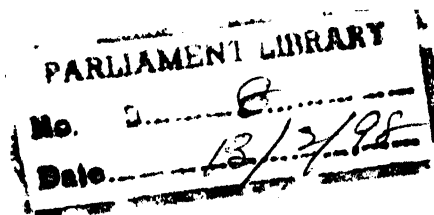


LOK SABHA DEBATES

(English Version)

Fourth Session
Part-I
(Eleventh Lok Sabha)



(Vol. IX contains No. 1 to 10)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Monday, March 3, 1997/Phalgun 12, 1918 (Saka)

*The Lok Sabha met at three minutes past
Eleven of the Clock.*

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

[Translation]

SHRI S.P. JAISWAL (Varanasi) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to draw your kind attention towards the students' agitation in Varanasi, which is spreading in the eastern Uttar Pradesh and also in the entire State.

MR. SPEAKER : Not now, afterwards please.

SHRI S.P. JAISWAL : O.K. Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : Afterwards please, in the zero hour.

Q.No. 121 - Shri Mahendra Singh Bhatti - Absent.

Q.No. 122 - Dr. G.R. Sarode - Absent.

Q.No. 123 - Prof. Prem Singh Chandumajra

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Rakesh Mohan Committee Report

[Translation]

*123. PROF. PREM SINGH CHANDUMAJRA :
JUSTICE GUMAN MAL LODHA :

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the recommendations made in the report of the Rakesh Mohan Committee regarding the deplorable condition of roads of the country and suggestions to improve them; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto and the action taken to implement these recommendations?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT
(SHRI T.G. VENKATRAMAN) : (a) Yes Sir,

(b) Among various recommendations made in the report of Rakesh Mohan Committee, the following have been accepted in respect of National Highways :

- (i) Bankable projects relating to bypasses, bridges, road over bridges and 4-laning of National Highways to be built through private sector.
- (ii) Highway development policy has been adopted.

- (iii) Comprehensive guidelines and procedures for awarding works to private sector approved.

[Translation]

PROF. PREM SINGH CHANDUMAJRA : In his reply Hon'ble Minister has stated that Rakesh Mohan Committee has suggested that for infrastructure development, the work will be allotted to the private sector. Only 40% of the collection made on account of vehicle tax, excise tax and on account of traffic on roads has been spent on roads. Whether Government are ready to spend this entire collection on the development of roads? Many roads have been designated on four lane under the scheme, but one work thereon has not been completed even after ten years. The work on NH-1, from Karnal to Ambala-Rajpura-Sarhind has remained incomplete for the last ten years. By when, this project will be completed. Some National Highways are with state highways. These are very important for the people. Chandigarh to Bhatinda section has not been declared as National Highway. It connects Punjab to Rajasthan. Similarly Chandigarh to Shimla via Ropar has not been declared as National Highway. Punjab is a border state. The section between Chandigarh and Ludhiana.....(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Ask the question.

PROF. PREM SINGH CHANDUMAJRA : Whether you will declare it as National Highway?

SHRI T.G. VENKATRAMAN : Mr. Speaker, Sir, so far as Punjab is concerned, allotment from CRF for 1994-95, the allotment was Rs. 259 Lakhs for 1995-96, it was Rs. 213 Lakhs and for 1996-97, it was protected from lakhs Rs. 207 crore. It is not as though we have not allotted anything. The hon. Member's statement seems to be that we have not allotted anything and no work is going on.

Regarding the other aspect about which the hon. Member has asked, that is the declaration of national highways, I would say that so far, from the time this Government took charge, there has been no declaration of National Highways for the simple reason that there has been a financial crunch. Now, in the present Budget, an allocation has been made and there is room for rethinking. I will take into consideration the roads which the hon. Member has suggested in the light of the present Budget allocations.

[Translation]

PROF. PREM SINGH CHANDUMAJRA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, Thank you. As per the data given by the minister, there has been continuous decrease in the yearwise allocation. The allocation to Punjab had been reduced from Rs. 259 lakh to Rs. 214 lakh in 1994-95. In 1996 it is only Rs. 207 lakh. Similarly, allocation to Haryana state has also been reduced. Allocation for Andhra and Rajasthan has also been reduced. Rakesh Mohan Committee has stressed that maximum part of the budget allocation should be spent on infrastructure. Only then the economy of the country will be strengthened. The volume of trade and population is

increasing. I want to know that whether road facility is increasing in the same ratio as that of trade?

[English]

SHRI T.G. VENKATRAMAN : Sir, the allocation of funds from the Central Road Fund is made on a lump sum basis having regard to the accruals on the basis of consumption of petrol in respect of States.

If a scheme is sanctioned and if funds are also available, then we are allocating them. While allocating funds, there is no choice of any particular State. We are allocating funds on standard norms. On the basis of these norms, it has been allotted to Punjab as well.

JUSTICE GUMAN MAL LODHA : As per the Mohan Rakesh Committee's report, it is clear that only 1.3 percent of roads in the country are four-lanes and the rest are single-line roads. That is why more road accidents do take place. These are more serious than the atom bomb explosion. The people of the country are agitated over this state. I want to know whether you will utilise this allocation of Rs. 27,000 crore for making four lanes roads.

As regards the reply in part (b), I would like to know whether you will announce an All India Transport Road policy to check accidents and to maintain the road standard.

[English]

SHRI T.G. VENKATRAMAN : Sir, we have already taken a decision with regard to conversion of single lane into double lane. Regarding conversion of double lane into four lane, as I have submitted in the answer to the earlier Question put by an hon. Member, there is some easing of funds this time in the Budget. Therefore, we will think about it. Already we have received suggestions in this regard. We will decide about converting two lane into four lane keeping in mind the funds available.

[Translation]

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE RAI : Hon'ble Speaker, Sir, I want to ask a question regarding Bihar from the Hon'ble Minister. There has been a continuous decrease in the outlay for National Highways in Bihar. This outlay for 1994-95 was Rs. 166 crores whereas it has been decreased to Rs. 25 crores in 1995-96 and to Rs. 10 crores in 1996-97. The roads are in a miserable state. No new National Highway has been announced for the State. I want Ministers' protection in this regard. There are more pit falls on the roads. The condition of the roads had not been improved as compared to the increase of volume of traffic. I want that the outlay should be increased and roads should be made four-lanes one. Whether the assurance given in the past for Patna, Muzaffarpur, Sitamarhi, Bhithamore, Soneversha will be fulfilled during this financial year and new National Highways will be constructed?

As regard the answer in part (b), whether allocation will be made and work will be started for new highways in Darbhanga, Farvisganj. I want justice for Bihar.

[English]

SHRI T.G. VENKATRAMAN : Sir, as we have already submitted, the norms for allocation from the Central Road Fund is made on lump sum basis having regard to the accruals on the basis of consumption of petrol except aviation fuel in the respective States. On the basis of existing norms.....(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE RAI : Hon. Speaker, Sir, we want your protection(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI T.G. VENKATRAMAN : Sir, I am answering the question about Bihar. After this, I will answer this question(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Yes. He has made a demand as to whether you would consider it favourably or not.

.....(Interruptions)

SHRI T.G. VENKATRAMAN : Sir, the account which the hon. Member has read out is perfectly correct. As I have already stated, the accrual of petrol is accounted and is being credited to the States. The suggestions made by my friend are being considered. As I have already submitted, there is also some easing of funds from the Budget. Therefore, I will think about it and the suggestions would be carried out....(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE RAI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, my question has not been answered. I want your protection....(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : You had not asked the question. You had given only a suggestion.

SHRI LALMUNI CHAUBEY : The public fund is being looted there. No road construction work is being undertaken. The fund is being diverted to Non-plan expenditure. No new scheme for road construction is being started in Bihar.

MR. SPEAKER : You have heard about Bihar. Now please listen about North-east.

..... (Interruptions)

SHRI LALMUNI CHAUBEY : Mr. Speaker, Sir, you knew about the state of affairs in Bihar(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : I understand your sentiments. To be very frank, even I am tempted to put a supplementary question!

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV : Sir, the hon. Minister has recently visited the North-Eastern parts; and to our great satisfaction, he has admitted to the Press that the roads in the North-East are bad and the Central Government is going to place sufficient funds for National Highways. As against this, I would like to specifically ask about a policy matter.

During 1995-96, the Government of India gave money road-wise, specifically, after the Prime Minister's visit. A

sanction letter was also issued. But after this Government came to power, he wrote to me saying that money cannot be sanctioned road-wise as the money was surrendered. Has the policy been changed or what is the policy for allocation of funds under CRF, to the State Governments?

SHRI T.G. VENKATRAMAN : It is not as though we are taking away the money from the States. As I have already submitted, norms are there and the senior Member must be knowing about the norms also. The allocation is made on the basis of consumption of petrol except aviation fuel.....(*Interruptions*) That is all I can say(*Interruptions*) Therefore, it is not as though step-motherly attitude is being taken towards this state (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV : It was sanctioned road-wise, specifically. How can that be done?.....(*Interruptions*)

SHRI T.G. VENKATRAMAN : Sir, the allocated fund may be there; but unless and until funds are released from the Budget, I cannot do anything. I can get it now and I will do it now. I have got some 'releases' and I will do it now.....(*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAJESH PILOT : Sir, you may agree for a Half-an-Hour discussion. It is a very very important sector. They have given Rs. 500 crore to the National Highways Authority for road sector in this Budget; and they say that they want to develop infrastructure. So, you have to allow a Half-an-Hour discussion on this. Every hon. Member is worried about it.

MR. SPEAKER : Even in the last Session of Parliament, there was a question on this. I directed the Government to make a special statement about the position and it was followed by a Half-an-Hour discussion. Till today, I think, the result is the same. If the House wants, I have no objection in allowing a Half-an-Hour discussion.

[*Translation*]

SHRI LALMUNI CHAUBEY : How much money is going to be spent by the Government there(*Interruptions*) It should be seriously considered and should be stopped....(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : The State wise details are given in the Q.No. 121.

[*English*]

The questioner is absent. But you can get it.

.....(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : You have made your point. Mr. Rajesh Pilot has been a former Minister. Therefore, I am allowing him.

.....(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : I understand.

.....(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : I have myself said that even I am tempted to put a supplementary question. How do you expect me to express more?

SHRI RAJESH PILOT : Sir, the National Highways Authority was set up with the sole purpose of developing the infrastructure of roads. The hon. Minister says that he really cannot help because he does not have funds. In this Budget also, for National Highways, Rs. 500 crore has been allocated for the National Highways Authority which is nothing for a country like India. So, I would request the hon. Minister to bring a white paper on this subject because in 1986-87, there was Cabinet decision for a cess on petrol to go to the road sector. It was a Government decision which has not been implemented by the Finance Ministry till today. Till such time that funds do not go to the road sector, the hon. Minister cannot do anything. So, let him bring a white paper on the whole subject as to why from 1986 the allocation for this has gone down and why cess on petrol is not being transferred to the road sector. It may be Half-an-Hour discussion or one hour discussion or whichever way you may like it but we must discuss it, Sir(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Shatrugan Prasad Singh, let us listen to the Minister.

.....(*Interruptions*)

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE : Sir, this is a musical chair system that you are adopting that the present Minister is replying to the former Minister....(*Interruptions*)

SHRI T.G. VENKATRAMAN : Mr. Speaker Sir, after the Half-an-Hour discussion here as well as in the other House, I had taken the matter to the Cabinet and I was demanding for five per cent cess. I have pressed for the Resolution passed by the Parliament in 1989, It is still pending with the Cabinet.

Meanwhile, the Budget has been presented. Now, as the hon. Member has stated, there is an improvement and he has also very clearly stated that this fund is no fund at all. But there is some hope in this regard, namely, the service charges are going to be handed over to the Central Road Fund. In that event, it is going to be handed over to the NHAI, according to the announcement in the Budget. As the hon. Member has stated, the matter is still pending with the Cabinet and I am also pressing for it and we will see to the end. If the fund which is actually the cess which is going to be collected as service charges is allotted to the Road Fund, then, naturally I will be able to gulp all these difficulties. So, we have to wait for the decision of the Cabinet and I am waiting for the Cabinet decision.

MR. SPEAKER : The specific question is whether you are willing to bring a white paper on this or not.

SHRI T.G. VENKATRAMAN : Yes. I shall try to do it; I will have a consultation.

MR. SPEAKER : That might even expedite your Cabinet decision. All right. The Minister has agreed. I think this is a very good thing.

SHRI T.G. VENKATRAMAN : Sir, as you have suggested, I will go through the entire thing and try to place a paper.

[English]

Water Sharing Treaty with Bangladesh

*125. PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA:
SHRI UTTAMSINGH PAWAR :

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether after the signing of water-sharing treaty between India and Bangladesh Government have made any appraisal about its workability and flows;

(b) whether the treaty has protected the country's interest;

(c) whether any further negotiations are contemplated by the Government in the matter;

(d) whether the Government have received any protests from different States particularly Bihar and West Bengal, regarding the consequences of the above stated treaty; and

(e) if so, the details thereof separately in respect of parts (a), (b), (c) and (d) above and the corrective measures proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) to (e) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House

Statement

(a) Appraisal of workability and flows will be possible after joint observations are carried out for 2 years. The Treaty signed in December, 1996 provides for setting up a Joint Committee to monitor the discharge released to Bangladesh and into the Feeder Canal during the lean season starting from 1st January to 31st May every year. This Joint Committee has been set up and Joint Teams are carrying out joint discharge measurements.

The Treaty also provides a clause under Article X for a review after every five years. It would be open to either party to seek first review after two years to assess the impact and working of the sharing arrangement as contained in the Treaty.

(b) Yes, Sir. The Treaty would benefit both the countries.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The Government of West Bengal has not protested. However, Government of Bihar has conveyed apprehensions to Government of India on the Treaty coupled with increased upstream utilisation which may lead to shortage of water in Bihar.

(e) The implementation of the Treaty would be studied after joint observations are completed for two years which may give an indication of necessity of a review.

PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have

asked whether any representation has been received from the state or the state, because Bihar state has conveyed it's some apprehensions to the Union Government. But there is no reply about the action taken or proposed to be taken by the Hon'ble Minister thereon. Bihar State Government has submitted a representation in this regard to the Union Government.

It has been clearly mentioned therein that in the present treaty, 1500 Cu. water will be available in Farakka, whereas the survey of Ganga Terminal was carried out by the second irrigation Commission of Bihar and it was of the view that available water at terminal will not be good enough to provide 1500 Cusec water at Farakka. This agreement was signed on the basis of data collected in 1988. From 1988 to 1996 the water of Ganga basin has been maximum utilised in our states. This fact has not been taken into account and it has been mentioned in the Treaty that it will be done in five or two years. We doubt that water will not be available to us as per the agreement, because in the part (2) of Article-2 it has been mentioned that:-

[English]

"Annexure-II as referred to in sub-para I above is based on 40 years from 1949 to 1988 ten-day period average availability of water....."

MR. SPEAKER : No, Professor. That is not the way. What is your question? If you have any question, you can ask. Otherwise, I am going to the next person.

PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA : It has been further said: ".....to protect flows of water at Farakka as in the 40 years' average availability as mentioned above.

[Translation]

It has been imposed on us that the amount of water mentioned in the Treaty from Ganga to Farakka, we will have to release that much water. That is why, we fear that in the drought session, we will have shortage of water. For that, the Union Government should provide us fund for the development of our river valley projects. For that a High dam should be constructed on the Kosi river at Brah area. Whether Government will consider this proposal and will provide the adequate funds? If not, why there is binding on us of this Treaty?

SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, this question was also raised on last Monday. There is no ban from the Government side for the states in the upstream basin. The water flowing to Bangladesh from the Farakka and Calcutta port has only been divided.

PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA : But that much water will not be available in Farakka..... (Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Let him finish the answer.

[Translation]

SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA : The irrigation Commission of Bihar had submitted a report in 1994 that the flow of

Ganga had been reduced. Central Water Commission does not verify this fact. A week ago, this matter was discussed with the officials of Bihar and Central Water Commission is seriously considering these observations.

As far as, the rivers flowing from Nepal are considered, this matter was discussed with Government of Nepal earlier also and if an agreement is reached, Bihar will be get the lion share therein and sufficient water will be available in the Farakka barrage....(Interruptions)

PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA : My second question is whatever figure be arrived at in this Treaty, it will be from the share of Bihar. Bihar had already lodged its protest and conveyed apprehensions about it. But even then our views were not invited at the time of preparation of draft Treaty. I want to know from the Hon'ble Minister that at the time of signing such International Treaty, whether concerned States will be consulted? If not, and if Government will overlook our interest, we will be forced to protect our right interest. Hon'ble Minister is a follower of Late Shri Lohiaji and we will follow Lohia's ideology. I want to submit that national interest is supreme, but our States interest should also be linked therewith. We will not hesitate to start agitation and will force the Government to accept our demand. Of course, we are not like 'Almatti', but we will not tolerate like this.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Please, Prof. Mehta, you are a Professor and you should be able to frame your question. I am not going to allow the Minister to answer this.

[Translation]

JUSTICE GUMAN MAL LODHA : Mr. Speaker, he is telling an important issue.

MR. SPEAKER : It is not a time to raise important issue, it is time to ask question.

SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA : Mr. Speaker, as far as the question of giving water to Bangladesh is concerned, mainly the Calcutta port is affected which comes under West Bengal. The Union Government has indeed consulted it and taken its opinion thereon, so that the State should not suffer. I have already mentioned that the upstream water of Farakka has not been agreed to and the treaty has been signed only for the downstream water of Farakka....(Interruptions)

PROF. RITA VERMA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Minister has said that he will solve the problem as and when it will arise.

PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA : Mr. Speaker, sir, the Government has forced us and the Minister has said that the flow of water....(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Please, Prof. Mehta. I think, it is enough now. I cannot allow any further. There is another name against this question. Shri Uttam Singh Pawar. He is absent.

Yes, Shri Yadav, please be short and put a pointed question.

[Translation]

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV : Mr. Speaker, sir, through you, I want to ask from Hon'ble Minister, that the treaty for sharing of Ganga water was signed in 1996, whereas it is based on 1988 data. It has been mentioned therein that we can use the upstream water. The Minister had also said that we can also use the water released after the Farakka dam. He has also mentioned that the issue was discussed with Nepal Government regarding the use of Kosi water. I want to know the progress made in the consultation held so far with the Nepal Government regarding use of Kosi and Bagmati rivers.

SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA : The consultation was held about a month ago with the Nepal Government(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : You had stated from the first step to water.

.....(Interruptions)

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE RAI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Minister has not answered about the progress made in the consultation with the Nepal.

[English]

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : Sir, he is not replying to the question.....(Interruptions)

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : Sir, just to save the Calcutta port, 40,000 cusecs of water is a must in the lean months. The lean months have already commenced with January and would continue up to the month of May.

I would like to know very clearly from the hon. Minister as to whether the Calcutta airport.....

MR. SPEAKER : Do you want the airport also to be flooded!

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : ...I mean, the Calcutta port is getting 40,000 cusec water everyday or not. If not, then why are you making a second proposal that the Sankosh river water should be carried to the Ganges just to have a good inflow into the river Ganges.

[Translation]

SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA : Mr. Speaker, Sir the flow of water at Calcutta port is 52 thousand cusec(Interruptions)

[English]

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : Sir, it is not true. I can show the Government document,

[Translation]

It is an official document. Here 40 thousand cusec has been mentioned and he is telling 52 thousand cusec.

SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA : Mr. Speaker, about 52 thousand cusec water flows at Calcutta port(Interruptions)

Emergency will be declared, when the water level will be less than 50 thousand cusec. It has been mentioned in the document. At that time both the Governments will decide about the next course of action.....(*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to put up a question regarding the Treaty signed with our neighbouring countries regarding water distribution. The area of Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal is affected by the river Ganga. The total population of these three States is 22 crores, whereas the population of West Bengal is only 6 crores, which is affected by the water of Ganga. Only one crore population will be benefitted by this treaty. I want to know from the Hon'ble Minister that whether it is justified to divide equally the water of Ganga for 15-15 days for each country; whereas our 22 crore population will be affected as compared to 3 crore people of Bangladesh. Whether this distribution will be justified?

SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA : This agreement has been signed. In our view there was a drought like situation in Bangladesh in the absence of water in Bangladesh....(*Interruptions*)

PROF. RITA VERMA : Whether our land was not affected by the drought. Why should we give our water to other country when our people directly need it(*Interruptions*)

PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to submit that the interest of our people has not been protected....(*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY : My question has not been answered. I have asked a specific question....(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

My question was on the proportion of water distribution to population. My question was specifically relating to the population which was affected in Bihar....(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : I think we have been discussing it again and again.

[*Translation*]

PROF. RITA VERMA : Mr. Minister, sir, will you think for the betterment of India or Bangladesh?....(*Interruptions*)

Are you a Minister of India or Bangladesh.....(*Interruptions*)

SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA : As discussed by Shri Mehta, our 22 crore population of Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal is affected by this agreement. Their interests have also been protected....(*Interruptions*)

PROF. RITA VERMA : How can we be assured that our interests have been protected?.....(*Interruptions*)

SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA : Mr Mehta is asking again and again about sub-section (2) of article 2....(*Interruptions*) We will ensure the availability of water....(*Interruptions*) Many alternatives are being explored, like

co-operation from Bhutan; to store maximum water in the reservoirs of Kosi, Brahmaputra rivers and in the upper agrarian States in the monsoon session and how this stored water to be released in lean season, we are considering this point also... (*Interruptions*) upper states do not come into picture in this regard.

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY : Mr. Speaker, Sir, kindly help me to have the answer. I have asked a specific question..... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY : Mr. Speaker, Sir, may I know from the hon. Minister, how much water is there in lean months in Farakka?

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Minister, how much water is available in Farakka during lean season?

[*Translation*]

SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA : From the reports of last many years, it is assumed that at last 52 thousand cusec water remain in Farakka during lean months.....(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to ask a question.

MR. SPEAKER : The Minister has answered the question. He has given figures. Whether you agree with him or not, it is for you to decide.

Sea Erosion in the Country

*127. SHRI N. DENNIS : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether steps are being taken by the Government to prevent sea erosion in the country which is causing severe damages in the sea coasts; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

[*Translation*]

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA) : (a) and (b) Investigation, design, construction and maintenance of coastal erosion protection works is the responsibility of the concerned State Government. Government of India constituted Beach Erosion Board in the year 1966. The same has been renamed as Coastal Protection and Development Advisory Committee (CPDAC) in April 1995. The objective of the Committee is to develop the most effective and economical solution to the coastal problems. The Coastal Protection and Development Advisory Committee under the Chairmanship of Member (River Management), Central Water Commission includes representative of all maritime States.

It has been proposed to formulate and implement a National Coastal Protection Project (NCPPI) during 9th Plan,

covering all maritime States. This project and schemes of various States will also be posed for external assistance.

[English]

SHRI N. DENNIS : My first Supplementary is that sea erosion is causing heavy losses and damages to the life and properties of the fishermen. Natural berthing and parking places of fishing vessels are washed away by sea erosion. The fishing vessels and fishing nets are also damaged by the sea waves. The Arabian sea coast, particularly the coastal villages of the Kanyakumari district are the worst affected sea erosion-prone areas. May I know from the hon. Minister whether the Government have identified the sea erosion-prone areas in the coastal villages of the country? May I know the steps taken by the Government to prevent sea erosion in the sea erosion affected places of the coastal villages?

The hon. Minister has stated in the answer only regarding the constitution of a committee and a board. No mention has been made regarding the prevention of sea erosion in the coastal villages.

[Translation]

SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, earlier the Union Government was providing assistance for the prevention of sea-erosion. Afterward National Development Council had asked the Planning Commission to hand over all the fund as grant plan to State Governments and State Governments will look after this work. Since then Union Government had not interfered in this matter. A Committee has been constituted to monitor the implementation of programmes to see how the sea-erosion can be prevented.

[English]

SHRI N. DENNIS : Some villages affected by sea erosion are protected by erection of sea erosion walls, but some villages affected by sea erosion are not at all protected by the erection of sea erosion walls. May I know the details of the assistance given by the Government of India to various States, particularly the Government of Tamil Nadu and whether the States, particularly the Government of Tamil Nadu have submitted schemes for prevention of sea erosion in the States?

[Translation]

SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, as regards the schemes submitted by the various States to prevent sea-erosion, I am to submit that we have asked all the coastal states to submit their proposals. But only three states have submitted their proposals. Kerala has submitted proposals for Rs. 346.5 crore, Karnataka for Rs. 150 crore and Gujarat for 35 crore rupees. Rest of the States have not submitted their proposals.

SHRI RAM NAIK : Mr. Speaker, Sir, Beach Erosion Board was constituted in 1966 and 31 years had since passed and in 1995 its name had been changed to Advi-

sory Committee. Whether concrete steps have been taken as per the aims of the Advisory Committee? If not, the reasons therefor?

SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have already said that it is the State subject to take steps for the prevention of sea-erosion. Union Government can provide only consultancy service and technical know-how. Hence this Committee looks after these aspects only. Rest of the work is being carried out by the State Governments.

[English]

AIDS

*128. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the latest study by the Pune-based National AIDS Research Institute reveals a grim picture of AIDS scenario in coming years in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government agree with these projections;

(d) if so, reaction of the Government thereto; and

(e) the steps being taken to contain and curb this dreaded disease?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SALEEM IQBAL SHERVANI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A note on the details of this study is laid on the table of the Lok Sabha as Statement -I

(c) The study does not provide any projections.

(d) The study gives the findings as point prevalence of HIV infection in a particular cohort of female sex workers and males attending the STD clinics (Sexually Transmitted Diseases Clinic).

(e) A note on the steps being taken to contain this dreaded disease is laid on the table of the Lok Sabha as Statement-II

Statement-I

Details of The Study being Undertaken by National AIDS Research Institute, Pune

This study is a longitudinal study in which male patients and female sex workers attending the STD clinics has been taken.

The main objective of this study is to determine the prevalence of HIV infection among the persons practising high risk behaviour in the context of acquiring HIV infection. The study also aims at determining behavioural and biological risk factors that could influence HIV transmission and identifying suitable intervention.

The main findings of this study are :

– the prevalence of HIV infection in various study groups is fairly high and is as follows :

Overall prevalence among STD clinic attendees is 21.2%.

Prevalence in male STD patients is 19.3%.

Prevalence among commercial sex workers attending STD clinics is 47.4%

Prevalence in spouses of male STD patients is 13.9%.

The following factors were found to be associated with high prevalence of HIV infection.

Biological Factors :

Past or present history of STD

Less risk at lower age group

Absence of circumcision

Behavioural Factors:

Life time number of sexual partners

Commercial sex work as an occupation

Lack of formal education

The other factors are:

Males with recent sexual contact with female sex workers.

Persons not living with their family

Lack of condom use.

Statement-II

Steps Taken by Government to Contain and Curb AIDS

Government of India launched National AIDS Control Programme in 1987 to combat this dreaded disease. A five year strategic plan (1992-97) with World Bank assistance is in operation since September 1992. The details of this programme are :

Programme Objectives & Strategies

The objective of the National AIDS Control Programme is to slow down the spread of HIV so as to reduce future morbidity and mortality due to AIDS in India.

Since there is no cure for HIV/AIDS, the emphasis has to be on prevention and care. These objectives are sought to be achieved by following strategies :

Strengthening of Programme Management

Blood Safety

Control of Sexually Transmitted Diseases

Surveillance & Research

IEC & Social Mobilisation

Clinical Management

Reduction impact of HIV/AIDS

Programme allocation

In 1992 an EFC MEMO for Rs. 222.60 crores was approved by the Cabinet. A credit of US \$ 84 million was made available for this programme under World Bank Assistance for period 1992-97.

The programme is being implemented as 100% Centrally Sponsored Scheme.

Programme Management

The National AIDS Control Organisation under the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare is the nodal agency for implementation of this programme.

State AIDS Cell and Empowered Committees have been constituted in every State and Union Territory of the country.

Blood Safety

The safe blood transfusion services have been ensured by Constitution of National & State Blood Transfusion Councils

Establishment of 154 Zonal Blood Testing Centres linked to Blood Banks and availability of Rapid HIV Kits at District Level Blood Banks.

Strengthening of 815 Public Sector Blood Banks Establishment of 40 Component Separation Facility.

Augmentation of Voluntary Blood Donation.

Control of Sexually Transmitted Diseases

Sexually Transmitted Diseases prevention & control has been strengthened by :

Strengthening of 504 STD Clinics

Promotion of Syndromic management of STDs and its integration with reproductive health services.

Training of medical officers and Lab. technicians
Condom promotion.

IEC & Social Mobilisation

Since there is no cure of HIV/AIDS, this component has been given very high priority. The activity is being conducted by :

Use of all channels of communication like Doordarshan, Akashvani, DAVP and Dte. of Field Publicity.

Development of generic package of IEC material for IVDUs CSWs, Truck Drivers and STD patients.

Inter-sectoral collaboration and mobilisation

Development of NGO Guidelines and their involvement

Targetted intervention among CSWs, Truck Drivers, IVDUs and STD patients.

Development of IEC material for street children, school education, colleges, adolescents and youths.

IVDU : Intravenous Drug Users.

CSW : Commercial Sex Worker.

STD : Sexually Transmitted Diseases.

NGO : Non Govt. Organisation

DAVP : Directorate Of Audio Visual Publicity.

Surveillance

After the first case was detected in the country in 1986 we had initiated surveillance activities in the country by establishment of 62 surveillance centres and 9 reference centres in various parts of the country.

We had also adopted sentinel surveillance system to monitor the trends of HIV infection by establishing 55 sentinel sites attached to these surveillance centres.

Clinical Management

For effective clinical diagnosis of AIDS, a massive training programme has been undertaken to train Medical Officers for improving their skill about diagnosis of AIDS cases. About 2200 doctors have so far been trained as Key trainers through CMAI. IMA have been actively involved in conducting training programme for general private medical practitioners. Training modules have also been developed for training of nurses.

Reduction of Impact

Establishment of counselling services have been initiated by development of training module on counselling and identification of five regional counselling training centres. The training on counselling is in progress.

To provide continuum of care services, a pilot project has been initiated in Manipur to develop effective care and support referral system at home, community and hospital level. This activity is being expanded in Tamil Nadu and Maharashtra.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Sir, it is well-known that AIDS is spreading at a very alarming rate in this country. We are, almost, sitting on the time bomb. Even the low risk groups like married women and children are getting infected. In Calcutta, your own figure says, that almost 40 per cent to 45 per cent of people attending clinics for sexually transmitted diseases have already been infected

You know, Sir, about the situation in the North-East. In the State of Manipur where in 1989 not a single case was reported, now, almost 75 per cent of the drug abusers are known to be inflicted. Across the border, in Myanmar, where the habit of consuming heroin is there, there, 90 per cent of the people are inflicted. So, it is a very major problem which poses a very great danger to our population. In Mumbai, one out of every four blood donors is supposed to be infected. This is one way by which this disease is

transmitted to even those who are probably innocent in their actions. So, I would like to know the following from the hon. Minister :

(a) How does Government propose to maintain and widen the quality check on blood banks;

(b) Do they propose any legislation where the supply of infected blood is treated as a punishable offence and certain checks made mandatory; and

(c) How much budgetary provision has been made for the supply of testing equipment to blood banks?

SHRI SALEEM IQBAL SHERVANI : Sir, I share the concern of the hon. Member. We have taken some steps regarding safe blood transfusion services. We have established State Blood Transfusion Councils. We have also established 154 Zonal Testing Centres which are linked to the blood banks and we are also making available rapid HIV kits at the district level blood banks. We are also strengthening 115 public sector blood banks. We are establishing 40 component separation facilities to augment blood banks. According to the directive given by the hon. Supreme Court, by the year 1998, we are going to completely stop blood donation by these professional donors. These are some of the steps that we are taking for strengthening blood safety. The other question was whether the Government is proposing any legislation.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : As the hon. Minister knows, there is certain degree of commercialisation of blood and things like that. Therefore, I think, the legislation must come to make supply of infected blood a culpable offence.

SHRI SALEEM IQBAL SHERVANI : At the moment, we do not have any legislation which is coming up. But, this is a very good suggestion which can really be looked into.

MR. SPEAKER : I think, what the hon. Member has said, is very logical. You are saying that you are planning to stop it by 1998. What is the method that you will be following to stop this? One of the suggestions is by legislation.

SHRI SALEEM IQBAL SHERVANI : The Supreme Court has given some directions. As per the directions, they have asked us to look seriously into this. We are phasing out all professional donors. We are not allowing any blood banks which are going to be licensed by us to have any professional donors.

Sir, we can look into this legislation issue and we can think of doing something because I agree that this has to be enforced very strongly if we have to make a success in this regard.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : My suggestion to the hon. Minister is that the budget provision for the instrument should be made mandatory.....

MR. SPEAKER : Are you going to forego your second Supplementary?

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Sir, I am saying this because whoever wants to go to blood bank for personal purposes, they should also ensure that certain testing equipment is mandatory. I would also like to know how much they have provided for the public sector banks as far as testing equipment is concerned.

SHRI SALEEM IQBAL SHERVANI : Sir, I will give this information to the hon. Member separately because at the moment, I do not have the budget figures with me on how much we have provided separately for public sector banks. But we have taken certain steps. Within the Ninth Plan, we did ask for a larger allocation of Budget and we have got it.

Unfortunately, AIDS has no cure. The only thing that we can do is to create awareness and in our programmes on IEC, i.e., Information, Education and Communication, we have to come out very strongly with our new programme, on which we are working. By the end of this month, we will have a completely new plan on what we are doing on the advertising front.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : I am very happy to hear this and I just take it that the Minister has more or less assured me that he will be now taking up the issue of legislation because it is extremely important.

SHRI SALEEM IQBAL SHERVANI : Certainly Sir.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Sir, my second Supplementary is that AIDS has to be treated more as a social programme and not merely as a health programme or even worse, as a family planning programme, because a lot of people shy away from family planning programmes. It has to be treated as a social programme. So, it is not a subject which can be tackled by the hon. Minister and his Ministry alone. I think, NGO's can greatly help in creating this climate of awareness if their efforts are encouraged and co-ordinated.

I have the experience as Minister of HRD where the late Rajiv Gandhi had combined four Ministries into one. I still find all of them working separately as four Ministries. They were not working under one HRD Ministry, so we put together a coordination machinery.

I would like to know whether the Health Ministry, as a nodal Ministry, proposes to hold quarterly coordination meetings with the Department of Education, Department of Women and Child Development and may be with the Department of Welfare and make it a routine exercise. It has to be a routine exercise because if you just hold it once, then, as we all know that the Ministers come and go, you will find the bureaucrats just forgetting about it. I would like to suggest that the hon. Minister makes it mandatory so that these three or four departments or Ministries which are dealing with the creation of awareness have to meet every quarter and coordinate their activities. I would also suggest that at least one annual meeting with all the prominent NGOs must be held with the Health Ministry. If you put this into process, I am sure it will greatly help in coordination and in creating greater awareness.

SHRI SALEEM IQBAL SHERVANI : I am having a meeting with the NGOs at the end of this month, i.e., in March—we have set up a date – where we will be taking up the issue of AIDS also.

Regarding the suggestion which the hon. Member has made, I would like to inform him that we do have coordination at a lower level, but we do not have coordination at the Ministerial level. However, I will look into his suggestion also.

SHRI S.K. KARVENDHAN : Sir, in Tamil Nadu, Tanjore Saraswathi Mahal Library possesses ancient palm leaves about *Sidha* medicines enunciated by *Sidhers* thousands of years back. Through that medicine some AIDS patients were cured by *Sidha* in Chennai. I mentioned this in the HRD meeting also.

I would like to know whether the Government will take steps to bring out all medicines contained in the palm leaves in print to serve the nation by treating AIDS patients.

SHRI SALEEM IQBAL SHERVANI : Sir, we do keep getting a lot of claims that people have been cured of AIDS through *Ayurveda*, *Unani* and through *Homoeopathy*. But there are no standardised treatments available at the moment and neither do we have through research come to any conclusive...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

VAIDYA DAU DAYAL JOSHI : There is a treatment in *Ayurveda*, but your department does not bother about it. No fund is provided under this head.

MR. SPEAKER : Joshi ji, why are you speaking loudly.

[English]

SHRI SALEEM IQBAL SHERVANI : We are coordinating these efforts. We have got certain claims and those claims are looked into. But till such time that we come to some conclusive decision we can not comment on this.

[Translation]

SHRI G.L. KANAUIA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, we have discussed the budget with the Hon'ble Minister. Last time, I was a member of Standing Committee on Human Resource Development. When budget for HIV was discussed, you were not present therein. Due to lack of co-ordination, because of the information supplied to us, there was a cut of 42 per cent. Rest of the allocation was to be refunded. You can see the record. It was also a reason. There was a lack of co-ordination at your Ministry's end. Every one wants to be in charge of budget. This time, too, sufficient budget was allocated. I want to know from the Hon'ble Minister how this budget will be utilised and co-ordinated. Everybody want to be in charge of budget allocation? I am telling you my experience of last six years. HIV is a major disease. It is being tackled in India too according medical approach. I was in charge of Uttar Pradesh, that is why I am saying that only paper work should not be done. You have told that kits have been distributed in districts. I want to know from the Hon'ble Minister that where these kits have been

distributed and when these are being used? According to my information..... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Leave aside your information, listen to the Minister's reply.

SHRI G.L. KANAUIA : I want details about the places where these kits have been distributed. According to my information, there is a control on blood banks. Patients need blood. Licence for setting up of new blood bank in U.P. has not been issued. Only three such licences have been issued. I want to know, what steps are being taken in this regard? The criterion fixed for the blood bank..... (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER : Please have a mercy on those doctors. There are many doctors including Dr. Joshi, who want to put their questions.

[*Translation*]

SHRI G.L. KANAUIA : What criterion are being fixed in this regard and whether changes will be made therein?

SHRI SALEEM IQBAL SHERVANI : As far as budget is concerned, our one organisation (NACO) is working on AIDS. It is a 100 per cent centrally sponsored scheme. We allocate funds, while co-operating with the States. As the members have expressed their concern about the AIDS, we have about 1400 blood banks in the country. Out of these 850 have applied to us and we are issuing licence to them after examining their cases. We are repeatedly asking the State Governments to send us a report of the rest of the blood banks so that after investigation we can streamline them. This co-ordination can take place only with the co-operation of States. We are writing to them and I hope that because of the Supreme Court directive also to issue licence to the blood banks, the last date fixed is 31st March. We are working on this issue. We have sent telegram to every States stating that we had asked for three months time from the Supreme Court, which was rejected by the Court. The Court has asked to issue licences by 31st March. We are working hard, and I hope that we will be able to issue licences to many blood banks and will be able to streamline the process of collecting blood.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER : Dr. Vyas, please put one pointed question.

DR. GIRIJA VYAS : Sir, I am not putting any question to the Hon. Minister but I want your help.

[*Translation*]

It is a matter of concern that AIDS is now spreading even in tribal areas. Just now Scindia ji has said that it is a social subject. The site where trucks are parked, the 90 per

cent women in the adjoining areas are suffering from the AIDS. Therefore, I request your goodself at least direct the Government that it is not only a medical problem but also is a social subject. The Government should finalise the way out as how this problem can be solved. The women of these villages had told us that they were poor and hence are forced to take up this trade of prostitution. It is a social evil which has to be tackled, only then we will be able to eliminate it in four years. Only medical department can not solve this problem.

Secondly, Mr. Scindia has mentioned about four ministries, but Ministry of Information and Broadcasting should also be included therein.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER : I think, it is a suggestion. The Hon. Minister should note it down.

12.00 hrs.

[*Translation*]

VAIDYA DAU DAYAL JOSHI : From 1992 to 1997, Wister Committee has provided you a sum of Rs. 222.80 crore for the prevention of AIDS, besides this 84 million U.S. dollars were sanctioned by the World Bank. But inspite of it your department has not taken steps to check the AIDS. 2200 doctors in the country were trained for the treatment of AIDS. This is spreading very fast. Only 55 Centres have been set up. How much fund out of it had been spent thereon between 1992 to 1997? Whether the Minister are aware that five lakh people will be affected by AIDS in the country by the end of this century.

MR. SPEAKER : Joshiji, you will not get answer as the time is going to be over.

VAIDYA DAU DAYAL JOSHI : Whether one million dollars will be provided for the Ayurvedic Research Institute, Delhi, out of these 84 million U.S. dollars?

MR. SPEAKER : I think you will not get the answer.

SHRI SALEEM IQBAL SHERVANI : I want to tell the Hon. Member that I have allotted Rs. 100 crores out of the budget allocation of the Ministry for the Indian system of Medicine and Homoeopathy.

VAIDYA DAU DAYAL JOSHI : This figure is for the total budget. Whether there was separate allocation for AIDS?

SHRI SALEEM IQBAL SHERVANI : Rs. 35 crores had been given for this purpose. I will transfer some money from the Health and Family Welfare Departments Head to Indian System of Medicines. For research on AIDS, some money will be given out of it.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS*[Translation]***Funds from C.R.F to States**

*121. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH BHATI : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the funds allocated from the Central Road Fund during each of the last three years to different States, State-wise;

(b) the funds proposed to be allocated during 1997-98, State-wise;

(c) whether any request has been made by some State Governments for allocation of Additional funds; and

(d) if so, the action taken by the Government in this regard, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI T.G. VENKATRAMAN): (a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the table of the Lok Sabha.

Statement

(a) Funds released from the Central Road Fund during each of the last three years are as indicate below :

S.No.	Name of States/UTs.	1994-95	1995-96	(Rs. in lakhs)
				1996-97 (proposed)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	600.00	149.00	180.00
2.	Assam	42.00	21.00	19.00
3.	A& N Island	0.00	0.00	3.00
4.	Bihar	166.00	25.00	10.00
5.	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00
6.	Delhi	835.00	0.00	106.00
7.	Goa	55.00	0.00	7.00
8.	Gujarat	239.00	139.00	116.00
9.	Haryana	250.00	138.00	114.00
10.	Himachal Pradesh	35.00	2.00	1.00
11.	Jammu Kashmir	50.00	0.00	0.00
12.	Karnataka	288.00	110.00	174.00
13.	Kerala	104.00	17.00	6.00
14.	Madhya Pradesh	236.00	74.00	100.00
15.	Maharashtra	1110.00	172.00	64.00
16.	Manipur	0.00	0.00	0.00
17.	Meghalaya	7.00	1.00	0.00
18.	Mizoram	11.00	1.00	1.00
19.	Nagaland	34.00	6.00	2.00
20.	Orissa	28.00	4.00	2.00
21.	Punjab	259.00	213.00	207.00
22.	Rajasthan	103.00	57.00	53.00
23.	Sikkim	8.00	1.00	0.00
24.	Tamil Nadu	505.00	129.00	47.00
25.	Tripura	1.00	0.00	0.00
26.	Uttar Pradesh	157.00	111.00	177.00
27.	West Bengal	56.00	130.00	111.00
Total		*5169.00	1500.00	1500.00

* Includes backlog of previous years.

(b) and (d) Allocation of funds from Central Road Fund is made on lump-sum basis having regard to the accruals on the basis of consumption of petrol (except aviation fuel) in the respective States, schemes sanctioned and the avail-

ability of funds. On the basis of these existing norms and the actual consumption of petrol becoming known, funds for the year 1997-98 would be released.

(c) Yes Sir.

*[English]***Science of Ayurveda**

*122. DR. G.R. SARODE : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the oldest science of Ayurvedic treatment is gradually disappearing;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) The action Government propose to take so that this knowledge is preserved;

(d) whether the Government are aware that very few people are left with the Nadi Gyan i.e. capacity of diagnosis of disease through vibration of the pulse, in the country;

(e) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration to provide due protection to the science of Ayurvedic diagnosis, preparation of cheap medicines and treatment with the help of such medicines which do not cause any side effect; and

(f) if so, the action being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SALEEM IQBAL SHERVANI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Since independence the Government has taken various steps for the promotion and development of Ayurveda. Basic infrastructure as indicated below has been built:

- (i) IMCC Act, 1970 was passed with a view to enforce minimum standards of education, register and lay down professional conduct and code of ethics for ISM Practitioners.
- (ii) The establishment of the Central Council for Research in Ayurveda & Siddha.
- (iii) A network of 123 Government and non-Government teaching institutions of Ayurveda and Siddha across the country.
- (iv) Centres of excellence at Banaras Hindu University, Gujarat Ayurvedic University Jamnagar, National Institute of Ayurveda, Jaipur.
- (v) Pharmacopoeial Laboratory of Indian Medicine, Ghaziabad set up for work pertaining to drug standardisation and quality control.
- (vi) Setting up of a separate Department of ISM&H.
- (vii) With the creation of the Department of ISM&H, various developmental schemes have been formulated for the implementation in the 9th Plan period.

(d) to (f) There are approximately 3.70 lakh physicians of Ayurveda. All institutionally trained physicians

are taught the technique of Nadi Vigyan. Last year the Rashtriya Ayurveda Vidyapeeth organised a workshop on Nadi Vigyan.

There is a Central Scheme for enhancing the availability of raw material used in the manufacture of ISM&H drugs. It is widely acknowledged that Ayurvedic medicines are not only cost effective but also substantially without side effects.

Foreign Investors in Road Construction

*124. SHRI CHITTA BASU : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have since decided to offer some special concessions to foreign investors for investment in the construction of roads;

(b) if so, the details of the concessions;

(c) whether any foreign investors have since applied for the same;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the Government's response thereto?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI T.G. VENKATRAMAN) : (a) and (b) Government has recently approved a new policy package for encouraging private investment both domestic and foreign, in the development of National Highways. The policy provides for the choice of the investor through competitive bidding and does not provide for any special concession to foreign investors.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) and (e). Do not arise.

Dispute On Irrigation Projects Between A.P. and Orissa

*126. SHRI L. RAMANA:
SHRI AYYANNA PATRUDU :

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) the details of long pending disputes between Andhra Pradesh and Orissa over irrigation projects like Vamsadhara, Jhanjavathi and Bahuda; and

(b) the measures taken to persuade the State Governments to solve the disputes amicably?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA) : (a) and (b) Neradi Barrage, a component of Vamsadhara Stage-II as proposed by Government of Andhra Pradesh was likely to submerge 1326 acres of land in Orissa against 106 acres agreed by Government of Orissa. Government of Andhra Pradesh has submitted modified proposal in February, 1996 wherein Neradi Barrage was not included thus eliminating submergence of the Orissa territory. However, concurrence of Orissa Government to the modified proposal has not been received.

The dispute between the Governments of Andhra Pradesh and Orissa on Jhanjawati Project is regarding demarcation of interstate boundary for assessment of actual area of submergence.

The Project report on Bahuda project prepared by the Government of Andhra Pradesh was not in accordance with the inter-State agreement with Orissa which *Inter alia* specifies that storage in Andhra Pradesh on Bahuda river would not involve any submergence of Orissa territory, but allows Andhra Pradesh construction of some ancillary works needed for functioning of the storage scheme on Orissa territory. Modified report is still awaited from Government of Andhra Pradesh.

A number of official level meetings have been held in Central Water Commission with the officials of State Governments of Andhra Pradesh and Orissa to resolve the above issue

The Chief Ministers of Andhra Pradesh and Orissa have also met in June, 1992 and again in December, 1994 to resolve the issues. The last Ministerial level meeting between the two States on this was held on 1.2.1997 at Bhubaneshwar.

[Translation]

Blind Persons

*129. SHRIMATI KETAKI DEVI SINGH : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the number of blind persons have increased sharply in the country during the last three years;

(b) if so, whether the Government have chalked out any plan for their treatment;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the number of blind persons likely to be benefited by the said plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SALEEM IQBAL SHERVANI) : (a) According to the National survey conducted in 1986-89, there were about 12 million blind people in the country. No nation-wide survey has been undertaken thereafter to estimate changes in the number of blind persons in the country.

(b) and (c) The Government under National Programme for Control of Blindness have chalked out the following schemes to be implemented during the IX Five Year Plan Period : -

- (i) Strengthening of existing infrastructure for eye care through Establishment of District Eye Care Mobile Units.
- (ii) Strengthening of Community Health Centres/ Sub-district Hospitals and assistance for setting up or expansion of Eye Care Units and Eye Banks in Voluntary Sector.

(iii) Strengthening management of eye care programme at Central and State level and setting of District Blindness Control Societies throughout the country.

(iv) Strengthening of school eye screening programme for refractive errors.

(v) Development of Human Resources through technical and managerial training.

(vi) Need-based and appropriate activities relating to Information, Education and Communication to generate demands for eye care.

(d) During the 9th Five Year Plan about 175 lakh people are likely to be benefited through Cataract Operations.

[English]

Hindustan Shipyard

*130. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Public Sector Hindustan Shipyard has become the first shipyard in the country to receive the IS 9001;

(b) if so, the main quality of parameters of IS 9001;

(c) whether the shipyard will be able to provide quality products and services after receiving IS 9001; and

(d) if so, by what time IS 9001 will be applicable to the shipping industry?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI T.G. VENKATRAMAN) : (a) Presumably the Hon'ble Member is referring to ISO - 9001. Yes, Sir. Hindustan Shipyard Ltd. is the first Public Sector Shipyard in the country to receive ISO - 9001,

(b) The main parameter of ISO : 9001 is the model for quality assurance in design development, production, installation and servicing for shipbuilding in conformity with international standards.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) While it is not mandatory to obtain ISO: 9001, accreditation to the international standard is an added advantage for the Yard.

[Translation]

Research Work to control Population Growth

*131. SHRIMATI SHEELA GAUTAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the total expenditure incurred on the research carried out to check the problem of increasing population in the country during the Eighth Five Year Plan;

(b) the funds proposed to be earmarked for this purpose for the Ninth Plan period;

(c) the nature of research work being carried out at present in various institutes of the country in this regard;

(d) whether the Government have formulated any long term policy for research work to check the increase in the population; and

(e) If so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SALEEM IQBAL SHERVANI) : (a) An amount of Rs. 41.68 crores has been spent during 1992-96. For 1996-97 an amount of Rs. 13.25 crores has been allocated for the purpose.

In addition, Department of Biotechnology has released a sum of Rs. 5.12 crores towards research for development of contraceptive vaccines.

(b) Not yet finalised.

(c) A statement indicating details of R&D measures presently in progress to improve Family Welfare Programme and birth control measures being carried out in different institutes is attached

(d) and (e) A National Committee on Research in Human Reproduction has been coordinating research activities in the field of contraception and family welfare and directing them towards priority areas of national interest.

Statement

Indian Council of Medical Research

Research is being conducted by Indian Council of Medical Research through its 33 Human Reproduction Research centres (in Medical Colleges) and through Institute of Research in Reproduction, Mumbai. The following research projects are in hand:

- (a) Injectables : Phase-II clinical trial and pro-introductory studies with the two monthly injection Net-en has been completed.
- (b) RU 486 (the abortion pill) : Phase-II clinical trial is being initiated by Institute for Research in Reproduction at Mumbai.
- (c) Gonadal Peptide : Phase-I clinical trial is being initiated by the Institute for Research in Reproduction at Mumbai.
- (d) Intra Nasal Spray of Norethisterone: Phase-I clinical trial is under conduction.

Central Drug Research Institute, Lucknow

- (a) Spermicidal Cream 'Consap' - Phase-II clinical trial has been completed and Phase-III clinical trial has been initiated.

- (b) Screening of plant products for identification of new contraceptives is ongoing.

National Institute of Immunology, New Delhi

- (a) Neem Oil - Phase-I clinical trial is under conduction.
- (b) Female vaccine - Phase-II clinical trial is under conduction.

Indian Institute of Sciences, Bangalore

- (a) Male Vaccine - Phase-I clinical trial is under conduction.
- (b) Anti Pregnancy Vaccine - Studies being conducted on animals.

Indian Institute of Technology, New Delhi

Reversable Vas Occlusion of the tube carrying sperms in males.

- (a) Phase-I clinical trial has been completed.
- (b) Phase- II clinical trial has started at three centres.

Research under Ayurveda System

Phase-II clinical trial with Ayurveda Drug *Pippalyadi Yoga* has been approved to be carried out at two centres.

Research under Unani System :

Two coded drug MH-2 and MH-18 have been identified which have shown potential anti fertility properties for further studies.

Delhi-Jaipur-Ajmer National Highway

*132. SHRI TARACHAND BHAGORA : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any dispute between Haryana and Rajasthan Government in regard to widening of Delhi-Jaipur-Ajmer National Highway;

(b) if so, the efforts made by the Union Government to solve this dispute;

(c) whether the work of conversion of the National Highway No.8 into four lanes from Delhi to Ajmer would be completed this year; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI T.G. VENKATRAMAN) : (a) No sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) The portion of the National Highway No. 8 from Delhi to Gurgaon, is already four laned. However, from Gurgaon (in Haryana) to Achrol (in Rajasthan) that is from

Km. 36.63 to 231.00, the work of four-laning is in progress. The target dates of completion are as under:-

- (i) Gurgaon to Kotputli Section - March, 2000.
- (ii) Kotputli to Achrol Section - June, 1997.

Further, four-laning works from Km. 231.00 to 248.00 (in Rajasthan) have been completed. For the four laning of the section from Jaipur to Ajmer, feasibility studies are being initiated.

Places of Pre-Historic Period in Bihar

*133. SHRI LALIT ORAON : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Archaeological Survey of India is aware that there are several places of pre-historic period in Chhota Nagpur of Bihar;

(b) if so, the number of places selected for further study till now;

(c) whether the experts are of the opinion that the aforesaid exploration may unearth and bring to light more of pre-historic settlements which came into being much earlier than Harappa civilization; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MUHI RAM SAIKIA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Further studies have been taken up in the district of Hazaribagh, Ranchi, Singhbhum, Palamu and Dhanbad by the Directorate of Archaeology, Government of Bihar.

(c) The Archaeological investigation conducted so far at these sites indicates the existence of pre-historic remains.

(d) Does not arise.

[English]

Lands of Kandla Port Trust

*134. SHRI SANAT MEHTA : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether unseizement of the claim of ownership of lands of Gandhidham area of Kachha district under the management of Kandla Port Trust has left substantial area of Gandhidham unutilised and undeveloped;

(b) if so, the details of land awaiting utilisation and development; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI T.G.VENKATRAMAN) : (a) to (c) Kandla Port Trust owns 6920 acres of land at Gandhidham Township out of which 5880 acres is under utilisation. Only 230 acres of developed area and 801 acres of undeveloped area meant for Residential Township remains unutilised.

The Kandla Port Trust had submitted lay out plans for 2 units (296 acres) to the Gandhidham Development Authority (GDA) during September, 1992, for their approval but these are still awaiting clearance.

[Translation]

Rates of C.G.H.S. Contribution

*135. SHRI BHAGWAN SHANKAR RAWAT : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been enormous increase in the rates of Contribution made by the Central Government Health Scheme beneficiaries;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is any proposal to bring the Central Government Health Scheme under the jurisdiction of Consumer Forum in view of enormous increase in the rates of Contribution and falling standard of the scheme;

(d) if so, the details thereof ; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SALEEM IQBAL SHERVANI) : (a) and (b) The rates of CGHS contribution which ranged from Rs. 1/- to Rs. 12/- were increased in 1994 and now range from Rs. 5/- to Rs. 50/- depending on the basic pay etc. being drawn by the beneficiary.

(c) to (e) The CGHS Scheme is intended for Central Government employees and not the general public. The National Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission New Delhi has already taken a view that "a Govt. servant under the Central Govt. Health Scheme is not a consumer within the meaning of Consumer Protection Act, 1986.

The improvement in the functioning of CGHS is an ongoing process. In order to streamline its working, a number of measures have been taken keeping in mind the preferences of the beneficiaries and the views of the Area Welfare Officers etc. These interalia include recognition of a wider range of private hospitals, computerisation of reimbursement claims, package deals for hospital treatment etc.

Ground Water Level

*136. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether constant fall in the ground water level is likely to cast its impact on agricultural production as well as on the intensive crop cycle;

(b) whether there is a possibility of shortage of potable water in future in the areas, where ground water is the only source of irrigation;

(c) the utility of water shed management and water harvesting techniques in increasing the water level ; and

(d) the details of programmes prepared in this regard and the extent to which their implementation has proved successful?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d) Watershed management and water harvesting techniques help in soil conservation, checking the decline in level of ground water and improving the availability of ground water. The programmes prepared by various Departments of the Government in this regard include :

- (1) Ministry of Water Resources:
 - (i) Scheme of Survey, Exploration and Investigation for Development of Ground Water Resources.
 - (ii) Scheme on Artificial Recharge of Ground Water.
 - (iii) Hydrology Project for Peninsular States.
 - (iv) Formulation of a Centrally Sponsored Scheme to Assist the State Governments in Artificial Recharge of Ground Water. The Scheme is at consultation stage.
 - (v) Circulation of a Manual on Artificial Recharge of Ground Water to the States/ Union Territories to enable them to formulate area specific artificial recharge schemes to check the declining trend of ground water level.
 - (vi) Circulation of Model Bill to all the States/ Union Territories to enable them to enact suitable legislation for regulation and control of ground water development
 - (vii) Constitution of the Central Ground Water Board as an Authority under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 for regulation and control of ground water management and development.
- (2) Department of Agriculture and Cooperation:
 - (i) Soil Conservation in Catchments of River Valley Project.
 - (ii) Soil Conservation in Catchments of Flood Prone Rivers.
 - (iii) National Watershed Development Project for rainfed agriculture.

(iv) Watershed Management in Areas of Shifting Cultivation.

(3) Department of Waste Land Development:

(i) Integrated Watershed Development Programme.

(4) Department of Rural Employment & Poverty Alleviation:

(i) Drought Prone Area Programme.

(ii) Desert Development Programme.

The above mentioned programmes are helping in reduction of soil erosion, in-situ conservation of moisture, infiltration of water into soil profiles and resultant ground water recharge.

Sainik Schools

*137. SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV :
SHRI SANDIPAN THORAT :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of sainik schools in the country and their intake capacity, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government are considering to expand intake capacity of existing sainik schools and to set up new schools to meet defence requirements;

(c) if so, the details thereof, location-wise; and

(d) the measures taken/proposed for restructuring/ reorienting for sainik school organisation to meet defence requirements of the country?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV) : (a) to (d) There are 18 Sainik Schools in the country. Their Statewise location and actual number of resident scholars is attached.

The present capacity of Sainik Schools is considered adequate to meet the objectives for which they were set up.

One of the aims of Sainik Schools is to prepare boys for entry into the National Defence Academy (NDA). Although Sainik School students comprise about 2% of the candidates appearing for NDA, they have in the last two years secured as much as 11% of the total admissions thereto. Compared to students from other institutions their success rate has been more than five times higher. Notwithstanding their satisfactory performance, the programmes and facilities available at the Sainik Schools are constantly reviewed for further improvement.

Statement*Details of Sainik School*

Sl.No.	Name of the School	State	Year of Setting Up	No. of resident scholars in the school
1.	Amaravathinagar	Tamil Nadu	1962	600
2.	Balachadi	Gujarat	1961	568
3.	Bhubaneswar	Orissa	1962	610
4.	Bijapur	Karnataka	1963	604
5.	Chittorgarh	Rajasthan	1961	520
6.	Ghorakhal	UP	1966	458
7.	Goalpara	Assam	1964	670
8.	Imphal	Manipur	1971	472
9.	Kapurthala	Punjab	1961	617
10.	Kazhakootam	Kerala	1962	598
11.	Korukonda	AP	1962	545
12.	Kunjipura	Haryana	1961	565
13.	Nagrota	J & K	1970	450
14.	Purulia	W. Bengal	1962	518
15.	Rewa	MP	1962	483
16.	Satara	Maharashtra	1961	598
17.	Sujanpur Tira	HP	1978	466
18.	Tilaiya	Bihar	1963	854
Total				10196

*[English]***National Policy of Women Empowerment**

*138. SHRI R. SAMBASIVA RAO :
DR. M. JAGANNATH :

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the 50 million-dollar project on rural women development and empowerment has been finalised by the Government for implementation in six States in the first phase;

(b) if so, whether a final draft of the national policy for empowerment of women is ready for approval;

(c) if so, the details of the rural women welfare project; and

(d) the time by which it is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MUHI RAM SAIKIA): (a) Negotiations have been held with the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and International Development Association (IDA) for their assistance for a proposed project for Rural Women's Development & Empowerment (RWDEP) in the States of

Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh. The project proposal envisages assistance of Special Drawing Rights (SDRs) 13.3 million from the IFAD and 13.5 million from the IDA.

(b) A draft National Policy for the Empowerment of Women has already been finalized which is awaiting approval of Government; a copy of the draft is attached as Statement -I

(c) and (d) A Statement-II is attached.

Statement-I

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT
DEPARTMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT

*National Policy For The Empowerment of Women
1996
(Draft)*

Introduction

The principle of gender equality is enshrined in the Indian Constitution in its Preamble, Fundamental Rights, Fundamental Duties and Directive Principles.

Within the framework of democratic polity, our laws development policies, plans and programmes have aimed at women's advancement in different spheres. From the Fifth Five Year Plan (1974-78) onwards, there has been a

marked shift in the approach to women's issues from welfare to development. In recent years, the empowerment of women has been recognised as the central issue in determining the status of women. The National Commission for Women was set up by an Act of Parliament in 1990 to safeguard the rights and legal entitlements of women. The 73rd and 74th Amendments (1993) to the Constitution of India have provided for reservation of seats in the local bodies of Panchayats and municipalities for women, laying a strong foundation for their participation in decision making at the local levels.

India has also ratified various international conventions and human rights instruments committing to secure equal rights for women. Key among them is the ratification of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW-1979) in 1993.

The Mexico Plan of Action (1975), the Nairobi Forward Looking Strategies (1985), the Beijing Declaration as well as the Platform for Action (1995), have been unreservedly endorsed by India for appropriate follow up.

The women's movement and a wide-spread net work of non-Government Organisations which have strong grass-roots presence and deep insight into women's concerns have inspired many initiatives for the empowerment of women.

However, there still exists a wide gap between the goals enunciated in the Constitution, legislation, policies, plans, programmes, and related mechanisms on the one hand and the situational reality of the status of women in India, on the other. This has been analysed extensively in the Report of the Committee on the Status of Women in India, "Towards Equality", 1974, and highlighted in the National Perspective Plan for Women, 1988-2000 and the Shramshakti Report, 1988.

Gender disparity manifest itself in various forms, the most obvious being the trend of continuously declining female ratio in the population in the last few decades. Social stereotyping and violence at the domestic and societal levels are some of the other manifestations. Discrimination against girl children, adolescent girls and women still persists.

Consequently, the access of women—majority of whom are in the rural areas and in the informal, unorganised sector—to education, health and productive resources, among other, is inadequate. Therefore, they remain largely marginalised, poor and socially excluded.

In this background, having taken stock of national and international developments and after a series of consultations with Members of Parliament, State Governments, non-Governmental Organisations, Women's Organisations, social activists, researchers and other experts in the country, this Policy has been drawn up.

The goal of this Policy is to bring about the advancement, development and empowerment of women. This is to be achieved by changing societal attitudes and elimina-

tion of all forms of gender based discrimination, active participation of women in all spheres of life, incorporation of gender perspectives, translation of de jure equality of women into de facto equality and affirmative action, as necessary.

The positive features of Indian culture and tradition which reiterate the dignity of and respect for women, will be reinforced in the endeavour to achieve social harmony. Through appropriate programmes, women and men will be made aware of their social responsibilities as change agents, their role as promoters of progressive values and respect for humanity will be emphasised therein.

The Policy will be widely disseminated so that a meaningful partnership is established with all sections of civil society, to achieve its goals.

2. Human Rights & Fundamental Freedoms

The de jure and de facto enjoyment of all human rights and fundamental freedoms by women on an equal basis with men shall be ensured both in letter and in spirit and all factors which impede the realization of such rights and freedoms eliminated.

3. Elimination of Violence against Women

All forms of violence against women, physical and mental, whether at domestic or societal levels, particularly sexual abuse and violence, including through recourse to customs, traditions or practices, shall be eliminated. Mechanisms/schemes for assistance will be created and strengthened for the rehabilitation of the victims of violence. Institutions and mechanisms responsible for elimination of violence against women and taking action against the perpetrators of such violence will be strengthened.

4. Ending Discrimination against Women

Recognising the equal entitlement of women and men to human rights and fundamental freedoms in all spheres, political, economic, social, cultural, civil etc. no discrimination shall be allowed in law or practice against women. Equal rights for women will be ensured in respect of access to health care, quality education at all levels, career and vocational guidance, employment, equal remuneration, occupational health and safety, social security and public office.

5. Elimination of Discrimination against and Violation of the Rights of The Girl Child

All forms of discrimination against the girl child and violation of her rights shall be eliminated by undertaking strong measures including punitive ones. These relate to strict enforcement of laws against pre-natal sex selection and foeticide, female infanticide, child marriage, child abuse and child prostitution. Removal of discrimination in the treatment of the girl child in the family and outside and projection of a positive image of the girl child will be actively fostered. There will be special emphasis on the needs of the girl child and earmarking of substantial investments in the areas relating to food and nutrition, health and education, including vocational education. In implementing programmes

for eliminating child labour, there will be a special focus on girl children.

6. Empowerment of Women

A synergy of development measures will be effected and affirmative action designed for the holistic empowerment of women. Women will be given complete and equal access to and control over factors contributing to such empowerment, particularly, health, education, information, life long learning for self-development, vocational skills, *employment* and income earning opportunities, technical services, land and other forms of property, including through inheritance and matrimony, common property resources, credit, technology and markets, etc.

7. Women in Decision Making

Women's equality in power sharing and active participation in decision making including political decision making at all levels and in all processes will be ensured for the achievement of the goal of empowerment. All measures will be taken to guarantee women equal access to and full participation in all decision making bodies at every level, in the private and public sectors, including the legislative, executive, judicial, local, corporate, statutory bodies, as also Advisory Commissions, Committees, Boards, Trusts, etc. Affirmative action, such as reservation/quotas including in higher legislative bodies, will be considered whenever necessary, on a time bound basis.

8. Women and the Developmental Process

Policies, programmes and systems will be established to ensure mainstreaming of women's perspectives in all developmental processes, as *catalysts, participants and recipients*. Co-ordinating and monitoring mechanisms will be devised to assess from time to time the progress of such mainstreaming. Women's issues and concerns will as a result be specially addressed and reflected in all concerned laws, sectoral policies, plans and programmes of action.

9. Sensitization to Women's Issues

Specially planned and well funded sensitization programmes will be conducted on a regular basis for all sections of society. There will be special focus on functionaries of the State in the executive, legislative and judicial wings and in all developmental agencies, governmental and non-governmental. These programmes will be, in a phased manner, integrated as part of all on-going training programmes, both in the public and the private sectors.

10. Women and Mass Media

Media will be used to portray a positive image of girls and women. *It will strive to remove* demeaning, degrading and negative, conventional stereotypical images of women and violence against women. Legislation, media policies and regulatory mechanisms, including codes of conduct etc. will be put in place to address these aspects.

11. Eradicating Poverty and Ensuring Provision of Women's Basic Needs:

11.1 Poverty Eradication

Since women comprise the majority of people below the poverty line and are very often in situations of extreme poverty, given the harsh realities of intra-household and social discrimination, macro economic policies and poverty eradication programmes will specifically address the needs and problems of such women. There will be improved implementation of such programmes as are already women oriented to have special targets for women. New programmes will be devised, based on mobilization of poor women and convergence of services, by offering them a range of economic and social options, alongwith necessary support services to enhance their capabilities.

11.2 Food Security

In order to satisfactorily cater to the nutritional needs and requirements of households, the Public Distribution System will be strengthened. Intra-household discrimination in this regard vis-a-vis girls and women will be sought to be ended through appropriate strategies. Women's participation will also be ensured in the planning, superintendence and delivery of the system.

11.3 Housing and Shelter

Women's perspectives will be included in housing policies, planning of housing colonies and provision of shelter both in rural and urban areas. Special attention will be given for providing adequate and safe housing and accommodation for women including single women, heads of households, working women, students, apprentices and trainees. This will be in the form of special facilities such as hostels, dormitories, short stay homes and reservation in housing colonies and townships etc.

11.4 Education

Equal access to education for women and girls will be ensured. Measures will be taken to eliminate discrimination, universalise education, eradicate illiteracy, create a gender-sensitive educational system, increase enrolment and retention rates of girls and improve the quality of education to facilitate life-long learning as well as development of occupation/vocation/technical skills, by women. Sectoral time targets in existing policies will be achieved, with a special focus on girls and women.

11.5 Health

A holistic approach to women's health will be adopted and special attention will be given to the needs of women throughout their lives, including in terms of nutrition and basic services during infancy, childhood, adolescence, reproductive years and services during old age. Sectoral time targets in existing policies will be achieved with a special focus on girls and women.

11.6 Women and the Economy

Women's perspectives will be included in designing and implementing macro-economic and social policies by institutionalizing their participation in such processes.

Women's contribution to socio-economic development as *producers and workers* will be recognised in the formal and informal sectors and appropriate policies related to employment and other working conditions will be drawn up.

There will be reinterpretation and redefinition of conventional concepts of work wherever necessary e.g. in the Census records, to reflect women's contribution as producers and workers.

Satellite Accounts will be prepared by Government, consistent with National Accounts to highlight women's work. This will be done by the development of appropriate methodologies.

11.7 Support Services

Support services for women, like child care facilities, including creches at work places and educational institutions, homes for the aged and the disabled will be expanded and improved. *Women-friendly personnel policies will also be drawn up to encourage women to participate effectively in the developmental process.*

11.8 Drinking Water and Sanitation

Special attention will be given to the needs of women in the provision of safe drinking water, sewage disposal, *toilet facilities* and sanitation within accessible reach of households. Women's participation will be ensured in the planning, delivery and maintenance of such services.

12. Women and Environment

Women will be involved and their perspectives reflected in the policies and programmes for eco-systems management. Considering the impact of environmental factors on their livelihoods and the distribution of labour and time within households, *in connection with the collection of fuel and fodder*, women's participation will be ensured in the conservation of the environment and control of environmental degradation.

13. Women and Science

Programmes will be strengthened to bring about a greater involvement of women in science and technology. These will include measures to motivate girls to take up science and technology for higher education and also ensure that development projects with scientific and technical inputs involve women fully. Efforts to develop a scientific temper and awareness will also be stepped up.

14. Needs of Specially Disadvantaged Women

In recognition of the diversity of women's situations and in acknowledgement of the needs of specially disadvantaged groups, measures and programmes will be established to provide them with special assistance. These groups include women in extreme poverty, women in conflict situations, women affected by natural calamities, women in less

developed regions, dalits, tribals, minorities, the disabled, widows, *elderly women* single women in difficult circumstances, women heading households those displaced from employment, migrants, the internally displaced and prostitutes etc.

15. Resources

Additional resources for expanding and strengthening the existing institutions/mechanisms for women's development and empowerment will be provided. There will be an enhancement in the budgets for the Department of Women and Child Development and earmarking of funds for women in the budgets of Ministries/Departments implementing development programmes in different sectors like education, health, welfare, rural development, urban development, labour, agriculture, industry, science and technology etc.

A synergistic modality of resource mobilisation will be effected to ensure flow of funds and related services from banking/financial institution, corporate, bodies and community organisations at the grass roots level.

16. Involvement of NGOs

The involvement of voluntary organizations, associations, federations, trade unions, non-governmental organisations, women's organisations, as well as institutions dealing with education, training and research, will be ensured in the formulation, implementation, monitoring and review of all policies and programmes affecting women. Towards this end, they will be provided with appropriate support related to resources and capacity building and facilitated to participate actively in the process of the empowerment of women. Their participation in effecting societal reorientation towards women will also be ensured.

17. Gender Development Indices

Gender Development Indices will be developed by Government by *networking with specialised agencies* and be based on specially established criteria to support planning, implementation, monitoring, review and evaluation of laws, policies, plans, programmes *and for determination of resource devolution* from a gender just standpoint.

18. Gender Disaggregated Data

Gender disaggregated data will be collected by all primary data collecting agencies of the Central and State Governments as well as Research and Academic institutions in the public and private sector. Data and information gaps in vital areas reflecting the status of women will also be filled in by these Agencies.

All Ministries/ Departments/Corporations/Banks and financial institutions etc. will collect, collate and maintain/publish data related to programmes and benefits on a gender disaggregated basis.

19. International Cooperation

International, regional and sub regional cooperation towards the empowerment of women will continue to be encouraged, through sharing of experiences, exchange

of ideas and technology networking with institutions and organisations and through bilateral and multi-lateral partnerships.

PART-II

STRATEGIES AND ACTION POINTS

1. Grass-Roots Level

At the grass-roots, women will be helped by government *through its programmes* to organise into self-help groups at the Anganwadi/Village/Town level. *Existing women's groups and women's organisations working at the grass-roots level will also be appropriately strengthened.* The women's groups will be helped to institutionalize themselves into registered societies and to federate at the Panchayat/Municipal level. These societies will bring about synergistic implementation of all the social and economic development programmes by drawing resources made available through Government and non-Government channels, including banks and financial institutions and by establishing a close interface with the Panchayats/Municipalities.

2. District and Sub-District Levels

At the District and Sub-District levels, the services of the existing agencies, Zilla Parishads/District Rural Development Agencies/Municipal Bodies *will be available to the women's groups* for co-ordination and facilitating smooth flow of resources for the advancement and empowerment of women.

3. State and National Levels

3.1 At the National and State levels there will be Councils for the Empowerment of Women to review implementation of recommendations of National and State Commissions for women and to give broad policy advice, guidance and direction; these National and State Councils will also oversee the operationalisation of the Policy on a regular basis. The National Council will be headed by the Prime Minister and the State Councils by the Chief Minister. The Councils will be broad in their composition, having representatives from the concerned Departments/Ministries, National and State Commissions for Women, Social Welfare Boards, representatives of Non-Government Organisations, Womens Organisations, Corporate Sector, Trade Unions, financing institutions, academics, experts and social activists etc.

3.2 All Central and State Ministries will draw up time bound Action Plans for translating the Policy into a set of concrete actions, in consultation with Centre/State Departments of Women and Child Development and National/State Commissions for Women. These Action Plans will be reviewed at regular intervals. The Plans will specifically include the following :

3.2.1 Commitment of resources for women in key sectors relating to education, vocational training, employment and income generation, health, all support services, gender sensitization programmes and information dissemination etc.

3.2.2 Time targets to achieve the mandates, strategies and action points of the Policy, *for the short term and the long term after determining relevant priorities.*

3.2.3 Fixing up responsibilities for implementation of action points.

3.2.4 Structures and mechanisms to ensure efficient implementation, monitoring and review of action points.

3.3 To ensure mainstreaming of women's concerns and issues, every Ministry/Department of the Centre/State will provide for the equal participation of women in their programmes/activities, as *catalysts, participants and recipients.*

3.4 The National Development Council will review all development programmes and targets on the basis of gender disaggregated data and ensure, with the support of the Planning Commission, flow of funds for programmes, undertaken for women in various sectors.

3.5 Planning Commission/State Planning Boards/Commissions, will ensure that the Central and State Governments identify separately, specific physical and financial resources for women and men, in all sectors, particularly in health, nutrition, education, housing, water, sanitation, environmental conservation, training, skill development and employment/income generation in agriculture, industries and allied sectors.

3.6 Every Ministry/Department at the Centre/State will ensure equal flow of benefits in physical and financial terms to women, including specially disadvantaged groups of women, through their different plans and programmes, executed directly, or through annually to Parliament/State Legislatures in this regard.

3.7 To affirm the full and equal participation of women of *all sections and categories* and to ensure their rights, equal access and equal control over resources, the following will be undertaken:

3.7.1 All existing laws including personal, customary and tribal laws, subordinate legislation, related rules as well as executive and administrative regulations, will be reviewed in *consultation with the National/State Commissions for Women.*

3.7.2 All new laws, subordinate legislation, related rules as well as executive and administrative regulations will be formulated with a gender perspective.

3.7.3 All existing policies, including sectoral, plans and programmes will be reviewed.

3.7.4 All new policies, including sectoral policies, plans and programmes will be formulated with a gender perspective.

3.8 The contribution of all sectoral policies, plans and programmes to the development, advancement and empowerment of women, will be subject to Parliamentary

and Legislative review by appropriate mechanisms and structures to be created in Parliament and in State Legislatures. Suitable structures and processes will also be created in Panchayats and Municipalities to enable them to oversee and monitor the implementation of sectoral policies on women.

- 3.9 Women's rights will be guaranteed by strict enforcement of all relevant legal provisions and speedy redressal of grievances, with a special focus on violence and gender related atrocities. *Measures will also be taken to prevent and punish sexual harassment at the place of work.*
- 3.10 Crimes against women, their incidence, prevention, investigation, detection and prosecution will be regularly reviewed at all Crime Review Fora and Conferences at the Central, State and District levels and by the Home Ministry/Department.
- 3.11 Recognised, local, voluntary organisations will be authorised to lodge complaints and facilitate registration, investigations and legal proceedings related to violence and atrocities against girls and women.
- 3.12 There will be strengthening and expansion of Women's Cells in Police Stations. All Women Police Stations, Family Courts, Mahila Courts, Counselling Centres, Legal Aid Centres and Nayaya Panchayats, to eliminate violence and atrocities against women.
- 3.13 There will be widespread dissemination of information on all aspects of legal rights, human rights and other entitlements of women, through specially designed legal literacy programmes and rights information programmes. Legal literacy will also be included in the academic curricula of school and colleges.
- 3.14 *All steps will be taken to protect the interests of the girl-child and adolescent girls according to the Convention on Rights of the Child and the Decadal National/State Plans of Action for the Girl-Child.*
- 3.15 *There will be affirmative action, by way of reservations and quotas, as may be considered appropriate, in all bodies of the public and private sector, including the law making bodies, to facilitate active power-sharing by women and their meaningful participation in decision making at all levels.*
- 3.16 Gender Sensitization programmes will include :
 - 3.16.1 *Training of personnel* of executive, legislative and judicial wings of the State, with a special focus on policy and programme framers, implementation and development agencies, law enforcement machinery and the judiciary, as well as non-governmental organisations.
 - 3.16.2 Societal awareness to gender issues and women's human rights.
 - 3.16.3 Review of curriculum and educational materials to include gender education and human rights issues.

3.16.4 Removal of all references derogatory to the dignity of women from all public documents and legal instruments.

3.16.5 Use of different forms of mass media to communicate social messages relating to women's equality and empowerment.

- 3.17 *There will be strict enforcement of laws and codes of conduct relating to positive portrayal of women in the mass-media, so that commodification of women and demeaning images of women are effectively checked. Suitable measures will be considered to check public utterances derogatory to the dignity of women.*
- 3.18 *To ensure that women are provided with all support services, drinking water, and sanitation, sectoral policies will be suitably reviewed and amended.*
- 3.19 *To improve the nutritional status of girls and women and provide them with food security, awareness generation and other related programmes will be strengthened.*
- 3.20 *Women will be actively associated in the conservation of the environment and in the management of common property resources specially relating to fuel and fodder collection so as to utilise them optimally and in a sustainable manner.*
- 3.21 Labour protection for women workers in the organised and unorganised sector will be ensured. There will be strict enforcement of relevant laws such as Equal Remuneration Act and Minimum Wages Act, scientific measurement of women's work for determination of their wages and review of all labour legislation from a gender - just standpoint.
- 3.22 *Skills related to technology management will be imported to women through appropriate programmes, governmental and non-governmental so as to enable them to utilise effectively, among others, infrastructure/services provided by development projects, e.g. those relating to provision of drinking water, irrigation, non-conventional energy sources etc.*
- 3.23 The progress in the advancement of the status of women will be reviewed once in five years. These reviews will be based on objective criteria and Gender Development Indices (GDIs), and also carry Situational Profiles on the status of women at the National and State levels. These reviews will coincide with the Five Year Plans. Appraisals at shorter intervals than five years may also be undertaken, as may be required from time to time.
- 3.24 To analyse and study relevant Gender Development Indices, gender auditing and evaluation mechanisms will be established. *Information derived therefrom will be widely disseminated.*
- 3.25 National and State Resource Centres will be established with mandates for collection and dissemination.

tion of information, undertaking research work, conducting surveys, implementing training and awareness generation programmes, etc. These Centres will link up with Women's Studies Centres and other research and academic institutions through suitable information networking systems.

- 3.26 Institutional mechanisms which exist at the Central and State levels, to promote the advancement of women, will be strengthened. These will be through interventions as may be appropriate and will relate to, among others, provision of adequate resources, staff training and advocacy skills to effectively influence macro-policies, legislations, programmes etc. to achieve the empowerment of women.

Statement-II

Proposed Rural Women's Development & Empowerment Project

1. *Nature of Project :* Central Plan
2. *Coverage*

State	No. of Districts	No. of SHGs (Self Help Groups)
Bihar	3	600
Gujarat	4	1,200
Haryana	3	600
Karnataka	4	1,200
Madhya Pradesh	6	1,000
Uttar Pradesh	15	2,800
	35	7,400

3. *Project Period:* 5 Years.
4. *Project Cost :* Rs. 186.21 crores.
5. *Likely External Assistance*

International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)...SDRs 13.3 Million or about US \$ 18.87 million**

International Development Association (IDA)... SDRs 13.5 Million or about US \$ 19.16 Million**

** AT presumptive current rate of exchange of 1 SDR= 1.4189 US \$

6. Expected benefits

- (i) Creation of about 7400 women's SGHs and strengthening their ability to control their own affairs and further their own development;
(ii) Increased self-esteem, confidence and self-reliance of women to address the constraints which the society imposes on them;
(iii) Improved management and technical skills for women;

- (iv) Enhanced involvement of women in economic activities and increased incomes controlled by women, leading to increased household inputs and poverty reduction;
(v) Improvement in women's social status in the family and the community;
(vi) Increased ability to mobilize various public and private sector services for women's benefit;
(vii) Integration of women into the mainstream delivery mechanisms for credit;
(viii) Improvement in women's well-being through improved condition of living and drudgery reduction; and
(ix) Strengthening of key support agencies, enabling them to be more effective in addressing women's needs.

7. Present position

The Project proposal has been approved by the IFAD Board on 5.12.1996; the IDA Board is likely to consider it during March, 1997. The case is separately being processed for approval from the appropriate agencies in the Government of India.

World Bank Assistance

*139. SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any proposals from Tamil Nadu Government or many other State Government are pending with Union Government for getting World Bank assistance to set up hospitals;

(b) if so, the stage at which these proposals are pending;

(c) whether any World Bank officials visited the State and made a feasibility report about these projects; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SALEEM IQBAL SHERVANI) : (a) to (d) Proposals have been received from States including the Tamil Nadu Government for securing World Bank assistance for upgradation of health facilities at the secondary level including district hospitals. The World Bank has already sanctioned in 2 phases, State Health Systems Development Projects for Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, West Bengal and Punjab and these are currently under implementation. Under Phase III, it is proposed to cover a few more States for which projects are being formulated by the State Govts. in accordance with guidelines of the World Bank.

The State Projects are developed through detailed discussions with the World Bank and past experience has shown that they take anywhere from 12 to 24 months to fructify, depending on the time taken on the design and formulation of the project by the State.

As per our record, no World Bank team has officially visited Tamil Nadu to make a feasibility report in connection with the State Health Systems Development Project.

Asthma

*140. SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT:
SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ :

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have conducted any survey or study of children suffering from Asthma due to polluted air in the country particularly in Metropolitan areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SALEEM IQBAL SHERVANI): (a) to (c) Government have not conducted any survey on the State-wise prevalence of asthma in children. However, the preliminary findings of some studies conducted in Delhi reveal a higher incidence of bronchial asthma among school children. The Indian Council of Medical Research has reported that there is no direct evidence to suggest that air pollution itself can be the cause of asthma. Allergies like pollen, house dust and certain food articles can also trigger off asthma attacks.

Apart from providing health education and treatment facilities for the disease, the Government have launched several measures to control pollution.

Dignity of National Flag

1290. SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ:
SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT:
SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that National Tricolour was upside down when the Prime Minister was signing agreement with Israeli President Ezer Weizman on December 30, 1996;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to ensure that such lapses do not recur in future?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) It was a lapse that the National Tricolour was not in the correct position. Those concerned have been instructed to ensure that such a lapse does not recur in the future.

MIG-29 Fighter Aircraft

1291. SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether MIG-29 fighter aircraft has set up one of the best safety records in the world;

(b) if so, the details regarding its performances;

(c) whether the Government requires more of this fighter-cum-trainer jets; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI N.V.N. SOMU) : (a) to (d) Mig-29 is an air superiority/air defence fighter aircraft with a good safety record. It is an agile and highly manoeuvrable aircraft capable of supersonic speed at low level and carrying long range as well as short range combat missiles. There is no requirement, according to the existing approved unit establishment, of either the fighter or trainer version of this aircraft at present.

Killing of Fishermen

1292. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Indian fishermen shot dead by Sri Lankan Navy during past twelve months; and

(b) the response of Indian Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI I.K. GUJRAL): (a) Twenty incidents of shooting at Indian fishing vessels in the Palk Straits, resulting in the death of eleven fishermen, have been reported to the Government during the last twelve months. Each incident was taken up with the Sri Lankan authorities. They have denied the involvement of their Navy in a large number of reported cases and in some cases, the investigations are still not complete. The Sri Lankan Navy has acknowledged its involvement in three incidents which resulted in the death of our fishermen.

(b) India protested at every incident of violence against its fishermen and has emphasized to the Government of Sri Lanka the need for restraint in dealing with fishermen.

The External Affairs Minister during his recent visit to Sri Lanka (January 19-22, 1997) discussed the problems faced by Indian fishermen with the Sri Lankan Foreign Minister and conveyed our serious concern at the incidents of violence against them. Both sides agreed on the need to take steps to avoid untoward incidents in each others' waters and to address the problems faced by the fishermen in a spirit of compassion and understanding.

Further discussions on problems faced by the fishermen were held during a visit by a Sri Lankan delegation in February, 1997. Both sides agreed to examine modalities to ensure the safety of fishermen and to deal with cases of fishermen straying across the International Boundary Line.

River Godavari As National Waterway

1293. SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether National Transport Policy Committee, appointed by the Government has recommended that the river Godavari, among the waterways should be declared as national waterway on the lines of Ganges and Brahmaputra;

(b) if so, whether any survey was conducted in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether Andhra State has requested the Union Government and National Inland Waterways Authority for declaring River Godavari as National Waterway; and

(e) if so, the time by which it is likely to be declared and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI T.G. VENKATRAMAN) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Detailed Hydrographic Survey and Techno-Economic feasibility study for navigation in Cherla-Rajahmundry stretch of river Godavari were conducted during 1988-89. The investigations revealed positive potential of this river stretch for development as navigational route. It was estimated that 0.457 million and 0.805 million tonnes of cargo may use this water route during 2000 and 2005 respectively upon development of adequate navigational facilities on it. The estimated capital cost of development of the river stretch for navigation is Rs.60 crores at 1994-95 prices.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) At this stage it will not be possible to indicate the time frame by which the stretch can be declared as National Waterway.

Posts in Medical Centre of Delhi University

1294. DR. ARVIND SHARMA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of posts of medical officers and above in the medical centre of Delhi University;

(b) the number of posts out of them reserved for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes;

(c) the number of such posts of reserved category lying vacant at present ; and

(d) the reasons for not filling up such posts and the time by which the same are likely to be filled up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MUHI RAM SAIKIA) : (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

N.Hs in Bihar, U.P. and Delhi

1295. SHRIMATI MEIRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the time-frame indicated for National Highway projects in Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and Delhi undertaken with

the assistance of loans and grants-in aid given by the Asian Development Bank and Japan International Co-operation Agency;

(b) details of the progress made so far in the execution of these projects; and

(c) the time by which these projects are likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI T.G. VENKATRAMAN) : (a) to (c) The details are as under :-

(A) Asian Development Bank Loan Assistance

(i) State -Uttar Pradesh
Project - Four laning of Haryana Border to Mathura Section (Km 93.83 to 148.33) of National Highway No.2
Closing date of loan -31st March, 1997
(Extension sought upto - 31st March, 1998)
Progress - About 73%
Target date of completion - Dec, 1997

(ii) State - Bihar
Project - Four laning of Barwa Adda-Barakar Section (Km 398.75 to 441.44) of National Highway No.2
Progress - Mobilisation completed.
Closing date of loan - 31.12.1999
Target date of completion - June, 2000

(B) Japan International Co-operation Agency

State - Delhi
Project - Construction of Second Nizamuddin bridge across river Yamuna on National Highway No.24
Progress - About 43%
Closing date of Grant-in-aid- March, 1998
Target date of completion - March, 1998.

MBA Courses

1296. SHRIMATI JAYAWANTI NAVINCHANDRA MEHTA : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether a number of institutions approved by AICTE for conducting MBA courses lack even basic amenities like buildings and libraries despite charging exorbitant fees;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken against the defaulting institutions to safeguard the interest of students;

(c) whether the Government propose to streamline the MBA courses on the line of CA and ICWA courses; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MUHI RAM SAIKIA) : (a) to (d) The All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) has accorded approval to the institutions conducting MBA courses after the specified minimum norms and standards laid down by the council for this purpose were satisfied. No

specific instance of any approved institution not having the basic facilities like, building, libraries has been brought to the notice of the Council. The improvement of quality and standards is a continuous process. AICTE reviews from time to time the norms, standards and quality of various programmes approved by it. It is not felt necessary to follow the CA or ICWA pattern for MBA courses.

Development of Cochin Port

1297. SHRI P.C. THOMAS : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to develop the Cochin Port;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether container terminal at Cochin is due for development, if so, the details thereof ;

(d) whether a super terminal for container terminal is planned at Vallarpadam Kerala; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI T.G. VENKATRAMAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (e) In the 9th Five Year Plan, it is proposed to take up the following major schemes in Cochin Port:-

- Replacement of Mattancherry wharf.
- Replacement of GHD Bolghatty.
- Deepening of channel upto 12.8 m.
- Installation of 1 No. 40 T Container Handling Gantry Crane.

In addition, setting up of a modern Container Terminal, construction of Liquified Petroleum Gas & Liquified Natural Gas terminal at Pathuvyppeen, construction of multi-purpose berth at Low Wharf area and Conversion of berths Q6 & Q7 into container berth have been identified for private sector participation. Cochin Port has been asked to prepare feasibility studies for a modern container terminal with possible location at (i) Cochin-Vallarpadam (ii) upgradation of existing Rajiv Gandhi Container Terminal.

Nehru Yuva Kendras

1298. SHRI SATYAJITSINH DULIPSINH GAEKWAD : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Nehru Yuva Kendras set up since the National Youth Policy was spelt out and number of villages still left without a Nehru Yuva Kendra;

(b) the number of rural youth benefited so far from the various schemes sponsored by the Nehru Yuva Kendras;

(c) the modus operandi of these kendras; and

(d) the annual provisions and expenditure of these Kendras during 1994-95, 1995-96 and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI S.R. BOMMAI) : (a) 204 Nehru Yuva Kendras have been set up after the National Youth Policy was spelt out in 1988. A Kendra is opened at the District level and not village-wise. At present 500 Kendras are functioning all over India under Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan.

(b) Nehru Yuva Kendras in the districts conduct a huge number of programmes to motivate and encourage youth. Programmes like observance of National Youth Day/Week etc. does not have direct beneficiaries. However, information for the period 1988-89 to 1995-96 regarding such programmes where there are direct beneficiaries are as follows:-

	Name of the Programme	No. of Beneficiaries
1.	Vocational Training Programme	5,42,572
2.	Youth Leadership Training Programme	2,53,877
3.	Training in Self-Employment Project	94,548

(c) and (d) Nehru Yuva Kendras with the help of National Service Volunteers, undertake formation of Youth Clubs and motivate such youth clubs to undertake constructive activities at grass-levels. The annual budget provision and expenditure of Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan during 1994-95 to 1996-97 are as under : -

(Rupees in Crores)		
Year	Budget Provision	Expenditure
1994-95	17.14	15.23
1995-96	17.14	17.14
1996-97	17.14	17.14

[Translation]

Recruitment in Army

1299. SHRI N.J. RATHWA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any recruitment of Army Jawans have been made in Mainpuri district of Uttar Pradesh during the last fortnight of December, 1996;

(b) if so, the number of youths found fit for the Army and the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have any plan to start such drive in tribal/backward/rural areas of the country, particularly in the Chota Udaipur district of Gujarat; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI N.V.N. SOMU) : (a) and (b) A recruitment rally was organised in Mainpuri from 28-12-1996 to 03-01-1997. A total of 3282 candidates were screened during the rally out of which 47 candidates have been selected for despatch by 28-02-1997.

(c) and (d) As per the existing policy, due care is being taken for recruitment of candidates hailing from tribal/backward/rural areas of the country. The Branch Recruiting Officers periodically visit each district of their area for recruitment subject to vacancies based upon recruitable male population.

Branch Recruiting Office (BRO) Ahmedabad covers the Chota Udaipur region of Gujarat. Recruitment is an on-going process. BRO Ahmedabad carried out recruitment tour to Chota Udaipur in July 1995 and has planned a tour again during May 1997

[English]

Plantation in N.H. Land

1300. SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have taken a decision to permit public sector corporations, private companies and voluntary organisations to develop and maintain gardens, tree plantations and landscaping in vacant National Highway land on either side of the road;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the terms and conditions proposed in connection thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI T.G. VENKATRAMAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) To develop and maintain gardens/tree plantation/landscaping in vacant National Highway land on either side of the road/central verges/rotaries for beautification, a strip of National Highway land can be allotted to reputed organisations under a Memorandum of Understanding. The salient features of the scheme are as in the attached statement.

Statement

The salient features of the scheme are as under :

1. The entire cost of developing and maintaining gardens/tree plantation/landscaping shall be borne by the concerned Agency.
2. No construction of any kind will be permitted on the National Highway land.
3. No commercial usage of any kind from the land by way of sale of plants, setting up of Nursery, etc. shall be permitted.
4. The Agency shall be allowed to publicise the free service on hoarding of approved size, which should not distract the attention of vehicle drivers.
5. The garden/tree plantation/ land scaping will be developed and maintained to the satisfaction of the Engineer in Charge and the National Highway land will be vacated if so desired for the development of the

road or any other public purpose in a clean condition within one month of the notice.

6. The ownership of the said N.H. land shall continue to vest with Ministry of Surface Transport at all times.
7. Memorandum of Understanding will generally be valid for five years. Renewal beyond five years will be considered taking into account the performance of the Agency and the needs of National Highway development.

C.G.H.S. Dispensary

1301. SHRI I.D. SWAMI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of CGHS dispensaries running in hired buildings or in Government quarters in Delhi;

(b) whether the Government have taken any action to construct buildings to house such CGHS dispensaries;

(c) whether the land earmarked for the construction of CGHS dispensaries in Delhi are under encroachment; and

(d) if so, the measures taken by the Government so far to get the lands cleared of encroachment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SALEEM IQBAL SHERVANI): (a) There are 21 CGHS dispensaries running in hired buildings and 36 dispensaries in Government quarters.

(b) Yes, Sir. The construction work is undertaken in a phased manner subject to availability of land and resources.

(c) and (d) CGHS takes possession of the land from DDA/Land and Development Officer only when it is free from encumbrances.

[Translation]

Pending IP in Bihar

1302. SHRI R.L.P. VERMA : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Irrigation Projects in Bihar lying pending with the Union Government for approval;

(b) the details of the projects approved so far;

(c) the names of the projects lying pending for approval; and

(d) the reasons for delay in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) Four major and two medium new irrigation projects of Bihar are pending with Central Water Commission.

(b) 27 Major, 68 medium and 3 Extension, Renovation, and Modernisation Projects of Bihar were approved by the Planning Commission upto 12/96.

(c) Pun-Pun Morhar Dhardha, Punasi Reservoir, Sone Canal Modernisation, Subernarekhja Multipurpose Reservoir, Katri Reservoir and Kundghat Reservoir Projects are pending for approval in Central Water Commission.

(d) The clearance of the projects depends upon the promptness with which the State Government complies with the observations of Central agencies.

[English]

Illegal Smuggling by Diplomats

1303. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned "Indian diplomats role seen in art smuggling" appearing in 'The Hindustan Times', New Delhi dated February 8, 1997;

(b) if so, whether the facts of the matter have been ascertained by the Government;

(c) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(d) the preventive measures being taken to ensure that no works of art/antiques are smuggled out of India especially by diplomats?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI I.K. GUJRAL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There is no evidence that any Indian diplomat is involved.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Export and import of baggage of diplomats is governed by the provisions of the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations which provides no immunity with regard to articles, the import or export of which is prohibited by the law. Therefore, any diplomat trying to smuggle in or out any item prohibited under law is subject to internationally accepted investigative and preventive procedures governing diplomatic corps. The implementation of the relevant law is ensured by the customs authorities of the concerned State.

Expressway in M.P.

1304. SHRI SUSHIL CHANDRA : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the latest position in regard to construction of express highway between Dewas and Indore in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) the estimated cost of the 'express-way' and share of State and Union Government;

(c) whether land has been acquired; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI T.G. VENKATRAMAN): (a) There is no such proposal under consideration at present.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Acupuncture System

1305. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have received any request to recognise acupuncture as a system of therapy;

(b) if so, the number of requests received by the Government for the purpose during the last three years and action taken on each of them; and

(c) the time by which the Government propose to recognise acupuncture as system of therapy by bringing a legislation on the pattern of "West Bengal Acupuncture System of Therapy Bill, 1996"?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SALEEM IQBAL SHERVANI): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Kanyakumari-Mysore N.H

1306. SHRI T. GOVINDAN: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to construct National Highway from Kanyakumari to Mysore; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI T.G. VENKATRAMAN) : (a) No, Sir

(b) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Russian made Weapons

1307. SHRI RAM NAIK : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the Russian made weapons and other hardware in the possession of our Defence Forces;

(b) if so, whether the spare parts for these weapons and hardware are available in the international market; and

(c) if not, the steps taken/proposed to be taken to manufacture these spare parts in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI N.V.N. SOMU): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Government of India have signed a Memorandum of Understanding with Russia on guaranteed supply of Defence equipment related items/spare parts, product support and comprehensive services needed for maintenance/repairs overhaul and modernisation. Following the

break up of the erstwhile USSR., Government have also been pursuing a policy of establishing contacts with Russia as well as each of the successor States of the former USSR for promotion of Defence Cooperation.

Simultaneously, Government are also pursuing measures to sustain defence imports from other sources and to strengthen indigenous production facilities to ensure that the defence requirements of the country are fully met.

[English]

N.H. No. 31, Sikkim

1308. SHRI BHIM PRASAD DAHAL : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have received any request from Sikkim Government for construction of an alternative Highway for Sikkim from Siliguri to Gangtok;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the action taken by the Government in this regard; and

(d) whether there is a proposal to hand-over National Highway 31A to CPWD?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI T.G. VENKATRAMAN) : (a) to (c) Govt. of Sikkim have requested for an alternative route to Sikkim from Siliguri via Singla Bazar. Improvement of Siliguri-Singla Bazar road which falls in West Bengal could be included in 9th Plan under Economic and Inter State Importance Scheme depending on availability of funds.

(d) NH 31A is under the control of Border Roads Organisation and there is no proposal to hand over NH 31A to C.P.W.D.

[Translation]

Road Between Bareilly to Amingaon

1309. SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV : Will the

Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the scheme for the construction of 1600 Km. long parallel road from Bareilly (U.P.) to Amingaon (Assam) was formulated in 1963 and it was accorded approval in various stages;

(b) whether the construction of 205 Km long Darbhanga Forbisganj missing link which is a part of this parallel road has not been completed yet without which even the completion of this parallel road is incomplete, and

(c) if so, the steps being taken by the Government to construct this road?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI T.G. VENKATRAMAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir. the stretch from Darbhanga to Forbisganj never formed a part of this project.

(c) Does not arise.

[English]

Changes in NCC Organisations

1310. SHRI NARAYAN ATHAWALAY : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government are considering radical changes in training content and structure of NCC Organisations in terms of upgradation and expansion etc.

(b) if so, the details thereof, and

(c) the details of present set up and coverage of the organisation and proposed expansion, State-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI N.V.N. SOMU) : (a) to (c) Under the command and control of Director General NCC, New Delhi, there are 16 Directorates, 91 Group Headquarters and 754 Units in the country. The State-wise details of NCC Units are in the attached statement. The Government are constituting a Committee headed by the Additional Secretary in the Ministry of Defence to review the functioning of NCC.

Statement

Sl. No.	State (s)	No. of Units	Total No. of Districts	No of Districts covered by NCC
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	57	23	23
2.	Bihar	43	55	55
3.	Delhi	18	09	09
4.	Gujarat	35	19	19
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	09	14	14
6.	Karnataka	49	20	20

1	2	3	4	5
7.	Goa	03	01	01
8.	Kerala	38	14	14
9.	Madhya Pradesh	51	45	45
10.	Maharashtra	59	31	31
11.	Assam	26	23	23
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	01	11	11
13.	Manipur	03	08	06
14.	Meghalaya	04	07	07
15.	Mizoram	01	03	02
16.	Nagaland	04	07	06
17.	Tripura	03	03	03
18.	Orissa	23	30	30
19.	Punjab	29	17	17
20.	Haryana	17	12	12
21.	Himachal Pradesh	12	12	12
22.	Rajasthan	35	30	30
23.	Tamil Nadu	51	29	29
24.	Uttar Pradesh	122	68	66
25.	West Bengal	50	18	18
26.	Sikkim	-	04	04

UNION TERRITORIES

1.	Chandigarh	04	01	01
2.	Diu & Daman	-	02	01
3.	Dadar & Nagar Heveli	-	01	01
4.	Lakshadweep	-	01	01
5.	Pandicherry	05	04	04
6.	Andaman & Nicobar	02	02	02

Recruitment in Defence Forces

1311. SHRI KESHAB MAHANTA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of recruitment made in the Defence forces from Assam during each of the last three years, wing-wise,

(b) whether the total number of such recruitment is less in Assam, as compared to some other States;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) the names of recruitment centres in Assam and the number of recruitment made by each of these centres, wing-wise, during the said period;

(e) whether the Government are aware of some irregularities in recruitment in these centres; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI N.V.N. SOMU) : (a) Details of recruitment made in Defence forces from Assam during the last three years are given below:

	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96
Army	771	1135	2157
	1994	1995	1996
Navy	6	5	10
Air Force	17	34	36

(b) and (c) In the case of Army, recruitment is done in proportion to the Recruitable Male Population (RMP) of Assam as in the case of rest of the country. However, there is a shortfall in recruitment in relation to RMP of Assam. The reasons for shortfall are mainly due to the candidates not fulfilling the educational and physical standard despite

having given dispensation in educational and physical standard.

In the case of Navy and Air Force, the recruitment is less in Assam in comparison to some other states due to low response from the eligible youths.

(d) Details are given below:

ARMY

Name of recruiting Agency	Number of Recruits		
	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96
1. BRO Jorhat	163	260	564
2. BRO Narangi	230	216	418
3. BRO Silchar	209	201	565
4. 58 GTC, Shillong	22	12	23
5. Assam Regiment Centre, Shillong	54	146	76

6. Over and above the figures given above other Regimental Training Centres have also made recruitment against all India all class vacancies from Assam as per the State's share of RMP.

NAVY

Naval Recruitment Centre, Guwahati — Same as (a) above.

AIR FORCE

	1994	1995	1996
Airmen Selection Centre, Guwahati Catering to Assam and other North- Eastern States	58	52	60

(e) No irregularities have been brought to the notice of Government in respect of the above mentioned centres.

(f) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Sports in Concurrent List

1312. SHRI JAYSINH CHAUHAN : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether sixteen State Governments have agreed to include sports in the Concurrent List of the Constitution;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reasons for inclusion of sports in the Concurrent List of the Constitution; and

(d) the percentage of amount of the Union Budget spent on the promotion of sports and young talents at National and State level?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI S.R. BOMMALI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The following States had concurred to the proposal:—

1. Bihar
2. Kerala
3. Meghalaya
4. Goa
5. Sikkim
6. Nagaland
7. Uttar Pradesh
8. Arunachal Pradesh
9. Mizoram
10. Tripura
11. Haryana
12. Maharashtra
13. Orissa
14. Himachal Pradesh
15. Madhya Pradesh
16. Manipur

(c) Inclusion of sports on the Concurrent list of the Constitution of India would enable the Central Government to actively participate, alongwith the State/UT Governments, in promotion of sports and games throughout the country and in co-ordinating the effective functioning of all concerned agencies including the various National level Sports Federations.

(d) As per the Budget Estimates of 1996-97, about 0.036% of the total Central Budget was earmarked for promotion of sports and games.

Indian Origin Teachers in Nepal

1313. SHRI MANIBHAI RAMJIBHAI CHAUDHARI : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether teachers of Indian origin are teaching in Nepal;

(b) if so, the number thereof and the subjects being taught by them;

(c) whether any agreement was entered into between the Government of India and the Government of Nepal in 1990 in order to provide the same facilities to the teachers of Indian origin, which are being provided to the teachers of Nepal;

(d) if so, whether the Government of Nepal are making efforts to remove these teachers of Indian origin from their service against the spirit of this agreement;

(e) if so, whether the Government of India have taken any steps in this regard so far; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MUHI RAM SAIKIA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is understood that there are about 100 college lecturers and thousands of school teachers of Indian nationality in Nepal, including 37 belonging to the Kendriya Vidyalaya at Kathmandu. The subjects taught in the Kendriya Vidyalaya are Hindi, English, Sanskrit, History, Economics, Geography, Physics, Chemistry, Maths, Biology, Music, Drawing, Physical Education, SUPW, etc. The details of subjects taught by other teachers are not maintained by the Department.

(c) It was agreed in June, 1990, that Indian citizens employed in schools in Nepal will be placed on the same footing as Nepalese citizens as regards terms and conditions of employment.

(d) to (f) The Government of Nepal have no jurisdiction/control over the staff of the Kendriya Vidyalaya. Other Indian teachers have not been granted permanent status so far. This matter has been taken up with His Majesty's Government of Nepal on to number of occasions, including with the Foreign Minister of Nepal during his visit to India in August 1996, as well as by the Indian Ambassador in Kathmandu.

NV at Champavat

1314. SHRI BACHI SINGH RAWAT 'BACHDA' : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether approval has since been given for the establishment of a Navodaya Vidyalaya at Champavat in district Pithoragarh in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) If so, whether any action is being taken to start the functioning of this school in this academic session; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MUHI RAM SAIKIA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

[English]

National Waterways No. 1 and 2

1315. DR. ARUN KUMAR SARMA : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the total navigable length of the National Waterways No. 1 and No. 2 and the number of ports developed on each;

(b) the number and type of vessels in operation in these waterways;

(c) the number of dredgers in operation in each of these waterways;

(d) the future plan to strengthen dredging operation and cargo movement in each of these waterways;

(e) the steps taken and funds allocated during current financial year for making the National Waterways No. 2 fully navigable; and

(f) the funds projected for allocation for the purpose during the Ninth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI T.G. VENKATRAMAN) : (a) Total navigable length of National Waterway No.1 (NW-1) is 1620 kms and that of NW-2 is 891 kms. On NW-1, river terminals exist at Haldia-Calcutta, Pakur and Farakka. Temporary floating terminals are provided at Bhagalpur, Munger and Patna. On NW-2 floating terminals exist at Dhubri, Jogighopa and Pandu.

(b) On NW-1 CIWTC operates POL and general cargo vessels between Haldia and Calcutta. Private operators also operate between Haldia and Calcutta/Farakka. IWA is operating its cargo vessel on NW-1 on experimental basis. On NW-2, CIWTC operates general cargo vessels and over dimensional cargo vessels. In addition Assam Inland Water Transport directorate also operate cargo and passenger vessels.

(c) On NW-1 two cutter suction dredgers of IWA are in operation on NW-2.

(d) On NW-1 it is planned to replace one old cutter suction dredger and to add one new cutter suction dredger and two water injection dredgers.

On NW-2 it is planned to provide one cutter suction dredgers and two water injection dredgers to supplement bandalling work by which LAD of 2m would be provided upto Sadiya.

(e) River conservancy works i.e. Bandalling, day channel marking, hydrographic surveys, are carried out between Dhubri and Dibrugarh. Talweg Surveys being conducted in Dibrugarh-Sadiya stretch. Setting up/upgrading of floating terminals at Dhubri, Jogighopa, Tejpur, Neamati and Dibrugarh is under implementation. Fund allocated during current financial year for NW-2 is Rs. 2.20 crores.

(f) For NW-2 funds projected for 9th Five Year Plan is Rs. 110 crores as given below :

	(Rs. in crores)
Fairway Development	53.00
Terminals	29.00
Navigational Aids	10.00
Organisation	5.00
Others	13.00
Total	110.00

Opening of Primary Health Centres

1316. SHRI SHANTILAL PARSOTAMDAS PATEL :
SHRI DINSHA PATEL:
SHRI VIJAY PATEL :

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Primary Health Centres (PHC) opened in the country during the Eighth Five Year Plan period;

(b) the total number of PHCs and Maternity centres opened in Gujarat during the period alongwith the locations thereof; and

(c) the number of such centres proposed to be opened in the country, particularly in Gujarat during the Ninth Five Year Plan and quantum of funds allocated for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SALEEM IQBAL SHERVANI): (a) During the Eighth Five Year Plan period 1135 Primary Health Centres have been opened in the country.

(b) The number of Primary Health Centres opened in Gujarat during this period are 46. Being a State subject, the Centre does not maintain the details of location of such centres. Maternity care services are provided through three-tier system of primary health care, Rural and Urban Family Welfare Centres, Urban Health posts and various hospitals in the country including Gujarat.

(c) The number of Health Centres proposed to be opened and the quantum of funds to be allotted for the purpose during the 9th Five Year Plan in country including Gujarat has not been decided.

Kollam Bypass

1317. SHRI N.K. PREMCHANDRAN : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the estimates relating to the Kollam Bypass Phase-II has been pending with the Government for sanction;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the work is likely to be commenced and completed?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI T.G. VENKATRAMAN): (a) to (c) The estimate for the Kollam bypass has been received in December, 1996 and can be considered during the Ninth Plan subject to inter-se priority of works and availability of funds.

Extension of National Highways in Gujarat

1318. SHRI VIJAY PATEL : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Union Government have

received a proposal from the Government of Gujarat for extension of Calcutta-Nagpur-Delhi National Highway-6 and Dhule-Surat-Hazira linking National Highways in Gujarat;

(b) whether it is, also a fact that the proposal could not be undertaken due to non-availability of fund during Eighth Five Year Plan;

(c) if so, whether the proposal is likely to be considered during 1997-98; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI T.G. VENKATRAMAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d) The proposal would be considered in the next plan subject to availability of funds.

[Translation]

Air Force Recruitment Tests

1319. SHRI RAJESH RANJAN ALIAS PAPPU YADAV: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Air Force recruitment tests were held in Patna headquarters earlier;

(b) if so, whether the same are being held in Bihata presently;

(c) if so, whether no facilities are available for candidates in Bihata;

(d) if so, whether the Government propose to conduct the recruitment test in the urban area of Patna;

(e) if so, by when; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI N.V.N. SOMU) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

(c) All necessary facilities are available at Bihata.

(d) to (f) If the following facilities are provided by the State Government, at their own expense, selection tests can be conducted at Patna:—

(i) Examination hall with seating arrangements to seat a minimum of 300 candidates.

(ii) A minimum of four rooms with two tables and chairs each for conduct of Medical examination.

(iii) Civil police arrangements to control the crowd.

(iv) Confirmation of availability of the above facilities atleast four months in advance from the date of tests and an undertaking that these facilities are not cancelled at the last moment.

[English]

Zuari Bridge in Goa

1320. SHRI CHURCHILL ALEMAO : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

- (a) when the Zuari bridge was built in Goa;
- (b) the amount provided by the Union Government for the construction of this bridge, the amount out of that returned by the State Government and the amount yet to be recovered;
- (c) whether the State Government stopped the collection of toll tax at the said bridge; and
- (d) if so, the reasons therefor and how the Government propose to recover remaining amount from the State Government?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI T.G. VENKATRAMAN) : (a) and (b) An amount of Rs. 719.4 Lakhs was sanctioned by the Government of India for the construction of Zuari bridge which was opened to traffic with effect from 14.4.83. An amount of Rs. 4,82,32,719/- was collected as toll tax for the period from 19.9.83 to 31.12.96. The balance amount is yet to be recovered.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The collection of toll was stopped with effect from the 1st Jan., 1997 as per the instructions of the Government of Goa. The State Government has since been advised to resume the collection of toll in accordance with the provisions of National Highways Act, 1956.

Purchase of Russian Ship

1321. SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

- (a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item published in 'The Hindustan Times' dated February 4, 1997 under the caption "India making efforts to buy Russian ship"; and
- (b) if so, the details of the steps taken to acquire the ships?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI N.V.N SOMU) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. There is a proposal for purchase of an aircraft carrier as a replacement for INS Vikrant which was decommissioned on 31st January, 1997.

Historic Documents of Netaji

1322. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR :
PROF. OMPAL SINGH NIDAR :

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether all the materials and manuscripts pertaining to the personal life of immortal worthy son of India, Subhash Chandra Bose (Netaji), who had shaken the very existence of the British Empire with his revolutionary thoughts and unique organising capacity, have been neglected;

(b) if so, the details and reasons therefor; and

(c) the measures taken by the Government to preserve these documents?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI S.R. BOMMAI) : (a) to (c) No, Sir. National Archives of India has been acquiring papers from various sources viz. private individuals, agencies, government organisations and from foreign repositories in microfilm form on the subject. NAI has acquired papers in original/copies of letters, albums, newspapers 'Azad Hind' and 'Voices of India', cassettes of recorded speeches of Netaji from Mrs. Pratima Sen Gupta (Calcutta), Shri Jay Singh (Hissar), Shri R. Krishnan Nair (Attingal) Tata Iron and Steel (Jamshedpur). All India Congress Committee (New Delhi), Ministry of External Affairs and Department of Education. NAI has also acquired papers relating to Netaji from Oriental Institute, Prague, Czechoslovakia.

Fragile Art Object

1323. KUMARI SUSHILA TIRIYA : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Government have banned sending of rare and fragile art objects out of the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof ;
- (c) whether a committee has been formed in this regard; and
- (d) if so, the composition of the committee?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI S.R. BOMMAI) : (a) to (d) As a policy, Government do not allow sending of rare and fragile art objects out of the country. However, for considering proposals for sending abroad exhibitions of art objects, including rare and fragile ones, the Government of India in the Department of Culture, have set up an Inter-Ministerial Committee under the Chairmanship of Secretary (Culture). The present composition of the Committee is :-

Secretary (Culture)	Chairman
Two Joint Secretaries of the Department of Culture	
Joint Secretary concerned in the Ministry of External Affairs	
Director General, National Museum	
Director General, Indian Council of Cultural Relations	
Director General, Archaeological Survey of India	

On the basis of decisions taken by the Committee, the art objects, which are to be sent abroad in the form of exhibitions, are screened and evaluated by a National Screening and Evaluation Committee. Compositor of the committee is attached as statement. This Committee

examines the art objects, piece by piece and clears the objects for sending abroad as per the guidelines framed by the Government of India. However, the final decision regarding sending of art objects abroad rests with the Government of India.

Statement

Composition of the National Screening and Evaluation Committee constituted for screening and evaluation of the art objects to be sent abroad for exhibitions:

- | | | |
|-----|--|---------------------|
| 1. | Dr. M.C. Joshi,
Ex- Director General,
Archaeological Survey of India | Chairman |
| 2. | Director General,
Archaeological Survey of India
New Delhi. | Member (Ex-Officio) |
| 3. | Director General,
National Museum,
New Delhi | Member (Ex-Officio) |
| 4. | Director,
Prince of Wales Museums of
Western India, Mumbai | Member (Ex-Officio) |
| 5. | Director,
Government Museum
Egmore, Madras | Member (Ex-Officio) |
| *6. | Representative of
Reserve Bank of India,
New Delhi | Member (Ex-Officio) |
| *7. | Representative of
Intelligence Bureau,
New Delhi | Member (Ex-Officio) |
| *8. | Representative of
Department of Revenue,
New Delhi | Member (Ex-Officio) |
| 9. | Director,
Antiquities,
Archaeological Survey of India
New Delhi. | Member (Ex-Officio) |

* (6), (7) and (8) above would be associated in connection with the Selection of Gems & Jewellery

Action Plan for India's Independence

1324. SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a report published in 'The Hindustan Times' New Delhi dated January 28, 1997 regarding the delay in the implementation of the action plan to celebrate 50 years of India's Independence;

(b) if so, the facts in this regard;

(c) the contribution of each Ministry/Department assigned with the task of making the celebration a memorable event and the progress so far made in this regard;

(d) the amount earmarked and spent so far; and

(e) the manner in which the Government propose to complete the programmes?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI S.R. BOMMAL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (e) With a view to plan and organise the celebrations of India's 50 years of Independence the Govt. of India have already set up three committees i.e. a National Committee, a Cabinet Committee and an Implementation Committee.

The Prime Minister has also written to all Cabinet Ministers and Ministers of State with independent charge to formulate plans and programmes which are unique and befitting the significance of the occasion. Minister of Human Resource Development, Chairman of Implementation Committee has also written to Chief Ministers of States and to Governors/Lt. Governors of UTs requesting them to set up State/UT level Committees to plan and organise the celebrations.

A Secretariat to service the three Committees as also to monitor and co-ordinate various activities regarding celebrations is in the process of being set up.

An advertisement has since been released through DAVP inviting views and suggestions of the general public keeping in view the fact that people of India should decide how they want to commemorate the 50th Anniversary of India's Independence.

The implementation Committee which is basically responsible for evolving events and programmes etc. for commemoration, had its first meeting on 6th November, 1996. The Implementation Committee has been reconstituted and is going to meet on 5th March, 1997

Since the Implementation Committee would be considering a wide spectrum of proposals received on various themes and from various independent organisations, they will be examined by subject experts, professionals and persons with experience in relevant fields. Advisory groups on various themes are also being set up consisting of eminent persons to give their suggestions to the Implementation Committee. The Advisory Group on ceremonial events has met on 1st March, 1997. Similar meetings of other Advisory Groups are being held for eliciting their suggestions with the sole aim to make the event a success.

A total of Rs. 51 crores have been sanctioned out of which 20 crores are for National Celebrations, 25 crores for State Governments and 6 crores for other expenditure.

Total Literacy Campaign

1325. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Total Literacy Campaign has been launched in the scheduled districts also;

(b) if so, the coverage made in the Scheduled Areas in different States;

(c) the target of the schemes fixed for Eighth Plan; and

(d) the steps taken to implement the scheme effectively in the scheduled areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MUHI RAM SAIKIA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The State wise coverage made under the total literacy campaigns launched in such districts specified in the Constitution of India as having scheduled areas, is as follows:

State	coverage (in lakhs)
Andhra Pradesh	41.77
Bihar	11.66
Gujarat	14.05
Himachal Pradesh	1.26
Madhya Pradesh	75.16
Maharashtra	35.63
Orissa	44.50
Rajasthan	20.62

The total literacy campaigns are launched in the entire area of a district covering the non-literate population in the age-group of 15-35.

(c) The National Literacy Mission, which had the objective of covering 345 districts under total literacy campaigns by the end of year 1995, has so far covered 423 districts throughout the country.

(d) Some of the steps taken to strengthen and improve literacy programmes are :

- (i) State Government requested to draw up time bound action plan for bringing uncovered districts under the coverage of total literacy campaigns.
- (ii) Measures initiated to increase the motivation of volunteers engaged in literacy campaigns through retraining and orientation camps, granting recognition and appreciation of their efforts.
- (iii) Panchayati Raj Institutions being involved more intimately in implementation of literacy campaigns.
- (iv) Stress laid on reinforcing linkages between the literacy programme and other development programmes such as health programmes, Jawahar Rozgar Yojna, DWACRA, etc.
- (v) Decentralisation and delegation of authority to State Governments for implementation of State Literacy Missions.
- (vi) Guidelines laid down by National Literacy Mission to revamp and strengthen monitoring and evaluation mechanisms. State Directorates of Adult Education to closely monitor the literacy programmes.

(vii) Concurrent evaluation of literacy programmes is being rigorously enforced for identifying shortcomings in the implementation and initiation timely corrective measures.

(viii) Operation Restoration for revamping and revitalising projects which have languished due to various unavoidable reasons.

National Monument of Netaji

1326. SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have a proposal to declare, the house of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose at Oriya Bazar, Cuttack, a national monument;

(b) if so, the steps taken for the proper conservation of that House which is known as Netaji Seva Sadan; and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI S.R. BOMMAI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Decentralization of Education

1327. SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Education Advisory Board have framed any guidelines for decentralization of education at district level, sub-district level and village level;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MUHI RAM SAIKIA): (a) to (c) Yes Sir. In pursuance of the 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendments, a Central Advisory Board of Education (CABE) Committee formulated guidelines on decentralised management of education at district, sub-district and village levels. The gist of the recommendations is annexed. The report of the Committee was endorsed by the Chief Ministers, Conference held in New Delhi on 15th February, 1994. The report has been commended to the State Governments and UT Administrations for appropriate adaptation and effective, implementation keeping in view their specific situation.

Recommendations made by the Cabe Committee on Decentralised Management of Education

1. Separate Education Committees to be set up at Panchayat, Panchayat Samiti and Zilla Parishad levels.

2. The Panchayat Standing Committee will exercise supervision over early childhood care and education, non-formal education, primary education and adult education programmes in its jurisdiction. It will also exercise supervision over composite upper primary schools under delegation of powers from the Panchayat Samiti.

3. The Panchayat Samiti Standing Committee on Education will be responsible for management of adult education, non-formal education, early Childhood care and education and schools of the Panchayati Raj bodies upto upper primary level, under the overall supervision of the Zilla Parishad.

4. The powers of the Zilla Parishad Standing Committee on Education will include establishment and maintenance of schools upto secondary level including recruitment and appointment of staff and payment of salaries, subject to government guidelines. All existing schools upto secondary level will be transferred to the control of Zilla Parishad. In future all secondary schools in the state sector will be established only by the Zilla Parishad. The Committee will also channelize grants to aided schools subject to Government rules. It will also exercise academic supervision of all schools including private schools upto secondary level.

5. The government primary, upper primary and secondary schools in the municipal areas alongwith their staff may be transferred to different Municipalities. They will have control over the staff except in matters of recruitment which will be done by an organisation designated for this purpose by the State Government.

6. The State Government may provide adequate grants to these bodies for managing the institutions transferred to them as well as development grants.

7. The State Government of an appropriate state level body would exercise overall supervision and retain residuary powers.

[English]

Privatisation of University and Professional Education

1328. SHRI MUKHTAR ANIS : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to privatise university and professional education;

(b) if so, whether foreign universities and institutions will be permitted to operate in the country on their own or in partnership with private universities;

(c) if so, whether the private universities will have the freedom to have their own staff recruitment and student admission policy; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MUHI RAM SAIKIA): (a) to (d) Privatisation connotes transfer of control, fully or partially in respect of institutions or enterprises existing under the Government to private parties, Government has no intention to resort to privatisation. Establishment of Universities in the country require either a specific or general enabling legislation. A Bill, Private Universities (Establishment & Regulation) Bill 1995 is pending consideration in the Rajya Sabha. In any case, there is no general enabling provision in the Bill to provide for collaboration of Private Universities with foreign Universities. The general issue of regulating operations of Foreign Universities in the country is separately engaging the attention of the Government.

Indo-Japan Study Committee

1329. SHRI NAMDEO DIWATHE : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indo-Japan Study Committee has been reconstituted;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the major achievements of Committee during the last three years, and main projects to be taken up for strengthening Indo-Japanese economic cooperations

(d) whether Chairman, Indo-Japan Study Committee has urged the Government to upgrade political equation with Japan by imparting geo-economic orientation to India's foreign policy;

(e) if so, the details of the observations and recommendations made by the Committee;

(f) the reaction of the Government thereto and status of action taken on the recommendations;

(g) whether similar study committees are also proposed to be set up for strengthening socio-economic cooperation with other major countries; and

(h) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI I.K. GUJRAL) : (a) and (b) The India-Japan Study Committee has been re-constituted. The present members in the India-Japan Study Committee is at Annexure 'A'.

(c) India-Japan Study Committee promotes an exchange of views on a wide range of subjects covering economic, cultural and social matters of mutual interest and facilitates understanding and cooperation between the two countries. The proposal for setting up of an industrial model town in Haryana resulted from the interaction between the two sides of the Committee. A final decision has not yet been taken on this proposal.

(d) and (e) The Chairman, India-Japan Study Committee has not made any specific recommendations on the foreign policy of India vis-a-vis Japan.

(f) Does not arise.

(g) and (h) No such proposals are presently under consideration.

Annexure 'A'

The India-Japan Study Committee

India Committee	Japan Committee
Dr. G. Thimmaiah, Chairman Member, Planning Commission	Mr. T. Kaifu, Hon. Chairman Former Prime Minister of Japan
Shri Salman Haidar, Foreign Secretary Govt. of India	Mr. Eijiro Noda, Chairman Ex- Ambassador of Japan in India.
Shri Ratan Tata, Chairman, Tata Industries Ltd.	Ms. Chie Nakane, Director, Shibusawa Foundation for Ecological Studies.
Shri Arjun Asrani Ex-Ambassador of India in Japan	Mr. Minoru Oda, President, The Institute of Physical and Chemical Research.
Shri Shekhar Datta, President Confederation of Indian Industries.	Mr. Kenji Yoshizawa, Deputy President, Bank of Japan
Shri Deepak Parekh Chairman, Housing Development Finance Corporation	Mr. S. Taketomi, Managing Director, The Industrial Bank of Japan Ltd.
Mrs. Devaki Jain, Honorary Adviser, National Commission for Women	Mr. Toshio Yamanouchi, Executive Adviser, Okara & Co. Ltd.
Prof. C.N.R. Rao President Jawaharlal Nehru Centre Advanced Scientific	Mr. Kyoichi Suzuki Senior Executive, Managing Director, Mitsui & Co. Ltd.
Adviser (I&M) Member- Planning Secretary Commission	Mr. Hisaya Nara, President, Mitsubishi Eco. Research Institute.
	Mr. Yoshinobu Sei, Member-Secretary

Autonomy to Jammu and Kashmir

1330. SHRI CHAMAN LAL GUPTA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Chief Minister of Jammu and Kashmir Dr. Farooq Abdullah had a meeting with the US Under Secretary of State, Ms. Robin Raphel at Delhi on February 2, 1997 and, as per press reports, they discussed the issue of Autonomy to Jammu & Kashmir; and

(b) if so, reaction of the Government to the discussion of this sensitive issue by the Chief Minister with a foreign diplomat?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI I.K. GUJRAL): (a) US Assistant Secretary of State for South Asian Affairs, Ms. Robin Raphel called on the Chief Minister of J&K on February 2, 1997 in New Delhi. The US Ambassador to India was also present at the meeting. The Chief Minister reviewed the General post-election scenario in the state with particular emphasis on the State Government's efforts to revive the administration and rebuild the state's economic and social infrastructure. As a part of this review, the question of autonomy as envisaged within the framework of the Indian Constitution, was also mentioned. The Chief Minister mentioned that this matter was being examined by a Committee headed by Dr. Karan Singh in order to elicit the views of all sections of the population of the state.

(b) Visiting senior officials from countries including the US routinely call on Chief Ministers and Governors during their visits to India. The discussions between the Chief Minister and the US Assistant Secretary were of a general nature regarding plans for reviving development activity in the state of J&K.

Silk Worms

1331. SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Institute of Science (IIS) in Bangalore are coaxing silk worms to manufacture hormones and vaccines;

(b) whether worms so engineered, can act as factors for manufacturing important biomolecules; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MUHI RAM SAIKIA) : (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore has produced hormones through silk worms and is presently working on the synthesis of vaccine candidate proteins. The silkworms, if standardized in appropriate conditions, can serve as "natural bioreactors". The biomolecules are produced using recombinant DNA methodologies through animal cell cultures, and once the "recombinant virus" is generated, the silkworm larval caterpillar can be used to produce the molecules.

*[Translation]***Repair and Maintenance of Ships**

1332. SHRI K.D. SULTANPURI : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of boats and ships lying idle in the shipyards and not being used alongwith the year of their manufacture; and

(b) the number of such ships being kept in workshops for repair work and the extent of expenditure being incurred on their spare parts and maintenance for the last six months and the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI T.G. VENKATRAMAN): (a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Welfare of Sports Persons

1333. SHRI DEVI BUX SINGH:
DR. RAMESH CHAND TOMAR:
SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken by the Government for the welfare of the sports persons who represented the country in the National Games as well as their families;

(b) whether the Government provide assistance to such sports persons for employment/self-employment; and

(c) if so, the details thereof including the number of sports persons benefited?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI S.R. BOMMAI) : (a) The Government is implementing the Scheme of "National Welfare Fund for Sportspersons" under which financial assistance is given to outstanding sportspersons or their families who are in indigent circumstances.

(b) and (c) Though no assistance is given for self-employment, upto 5% vacancies can be filled up by meritorious sportspersons in Group 'C' and 'D' posts in Ministry/Department/Establishments of the Government of India in relaxation of the prescribed procedure/rules. The details regarding the total number of sportspersons benefited in all such organisations are not compiled.

Australian Team

1334. SHRI DILEEP SANGHANI : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Australian cricket team due to play in the country in 1998, are not inclined to play any match in Delhi due to very high pollution level in the city;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government have been informed

by the Cricket Association of India to do something in the matter so that the game be held in New Delhi also; and

(d) if so, the action proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI S.R. BOMMAI) : (a) and (b) It is a fact that the Australian Cricket team is due to play in the country during February-April, 1998. But, till date the Board of Control for Cricket in India have not received any communication from the Australian Cricket Board about their refusal to play any match in Delhi due to city's very high pollution level.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Unani and Homoeopathic Colleges

1335. SHRI GULAM RASOOL KAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state the number of Unani and Homoeopathic colleges in Delhi and Uttar Pradesh which are not recognised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SALEEM IQBAL SHERVANI) : As per the IMCC Act, 1970, and the HCC Act, 1973, the Central Council of Indian Medicine and the Central Council of Homoeopathy only recommends recognition of the medical qualifications in Unani and Homoeopathy system respectively awarded by any University, Board or Medical Institutions in India to the Central Govt. for inclusion in Schedule II of the respective Acts. As per these two Acts there is no provision to recognise Unani and Homoeopathy Colleges.

Assistance for Bhagiratha Project

1336. SHRI N. RAMAKRISHNA REDDY : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the State Government of Andhra Pradesh has submitted a proposal in February, 1996 for financial assistance for Bhagiratha river water project;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the names of districts in A.P. to be benefited thereby; and

(d) the reasons for delay in sanctioning the project?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Joint Venture with Taiwan

1337. SHRI RAMESHWAR PATIDAR : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Taiwan has shown interest in establishing Joint Ventures in India;

(b) If so, the details of the proposals approved during 1996; and

(c) the total investment involved therein?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI I.K. GUJRAL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) According to India Investment Centre figures for the period January-October 1996, ten Taiwanese proposals for foreign collaborations have been approved by the Government of India and the Reserve Bank of India in areas including electrical equipment, industrial machinery, computers, year, transportation and granite, involving an equity participation of Rs. 67.38 million.

Assistance to Karnataka under AIBP

1338. SHRI S.D.N.R. WADIYAR : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) the projects in Karnataka, which had received financial assistance during 1996-97 under the 'Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme';

(b) whether it is a fact that the Government have released only 50% of the funds and the rest 50% would be released only as reimbursement;

(c) If so, whether the Karnataka Government has asked to reimburse the remaining 50% of the amount; and

(d) if so, the amount, if any, reimbursed by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA) : (a) Three projects namely, Upper Krishna Project (Stage-I, phase-III), Malaprabha and Hirehalla had received Central Loan Assistance (CLA) during 1996-97 under Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP).

(b) Yes, Sir. The first instalment of 50% of sanctioned CLA to these projects has been released to the state Government. The balance 50% of CLA is to be released as reimbursement of expenditure incurred in two instalments of 25% each.

(c) and (d) The Government of Karnataka has requested for release of 2nd instalment of CLA for the above mentioned projects. However, no amount has been released to the Govt. of Karnataka so far as the expenditure incurred

on the projects does not qualify for reimbursement of 2nd instalment of CLA.

[Translation]

Health Care

1339. SHRI ANAND RATNA MAURYA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have conducted or propose to conduct a survey regarding the health care requirements of people, particularly the poor people and those living in rural areas in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is shortage of doctors for this purpose and also shortage of medicines required annually for free supply;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps being taken to overcome this shortage, deploy the junior doctors in rural areas, manufacture of medicines and ensure health care for all ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SALEEM IQBAL SHERVANI) : (a) and (b) Facilities Survey at Primary Health Centre's level of 90 demographically weak districts under Social Safety Net Scheme was conducted in the year 1993 covering 32 Districts of Uttar Pradesh, 23 districts each in Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan, 5 districts in Bihar, 2 each in West Bengal and Gujarat and 1 each in Haryana, Kerala and Orissa.

(c) and (d) As per available information as on 30.6.96 the position of doctors in Primary Health Centres and Community Health Centres is in the attached statement.

Being a State subject, medicines are supplied to Primary Health Centres and Community Health Centres by the State Government under its own budget. The Centre provides Rs.2000/- per Sub-centre every year to the State Government for the medicines.

(e) The Centre has been advising the State Governments to ensure the adequate supply of medicines and to fill up the vacancies of doctors in the rural areas even on contract basis to overcome this shortage.

Statement

Statement Showing Position of Doctors at Different Levels

	Required	Sanctioned	In-position	Vacant	Shortfalls
	1	2	3	4	5
At Primary Health Centre					
Medical Officer	21854	32074	26930	5150	2378
At Community Health Centre					
Surgeon	2424	1366	738	628	1685

	1	2	3	4	5
Obstetrician & Gynaecologist	2424	1150	588	562	1886
Physician	2424	1131	645	486	1883
Paediatrician	2424	858	526	332	1898

[English]

UNEP Report

1340. SHRI PRAKASH MANI TRIPATHI:
DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEY:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether India is one of the few countries suffering most from desertification as per the recent report of the United Nations Environment Programme

(b) whether according to the report, India will become a water scarce country by 2025;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to meet the situation?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES
(SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

(c) As per Global Environment Outlook (GEO) report (1997) of United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the countries suffering most from desertification are China, Afghanistan, Mongolia, Pakistan and India. India is among the countries projected to fall into the Water-stress category by 2025 A.D. when the fresh water availability is expected to fall below 1,000 cubic metres per capita per year.

(d) Keeping in view the future needs of water, the Government has taken various policy and programme initiatives. These include adoption of National Water Policy (1987), preparation of National Perspectives for transfer of water from surplus basins to water deficit areas, promotion of efficient and economic use of water for various purposes implementation of centrally sponsored command area Development programme and conservation and augmentation of water resources through Desert Development Programme (DDP), Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP), Afforestation programmes etc.

Life Line Hospital Scheme

1341. SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH :
SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to introduce a new scheme on the pattern of "Life Line Hospital Scheme"

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the names of the States in which this scheme is

likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SALEEM IQBAL SHERVANI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Staff in Indian Missions Abroad

1342. SHRI GORDHANBHAI JAVIA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of employees posted at various countries, embassy-wise, mission-wise as on date; and

(b) the criteria adopted by the Ministry for posting its employees outside the country and in India?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI I.K. GUJRAL): (a) A statement showing the approved strength of Indian Missions/Posts abroad, both India based and local staff, covered under the Ministry of External Affairs latest sanction is at Annexure 'A'. The actual number of employees occupying these posts on any particular date may vary from the approved strength because of transfers, short term vacancies and other reasons.

(b) Officials are posted to Missions abroad and to various offices of the Ministry of External Affairs in India on the basis of their relevant seniority, suitability and experience for a particular assignment, keeping in mind the principle of rotation.

Statement

Approved Strength of Operative Missions/Posts Abroad

Sl. No.	Mission/Posts	Sanctioned Strength
1	2	3
A. Missions/Special Missions		
1.	Abidjan	12
2.	Abu Dhabi	48
3.	Accra	34
4.	Addis Ababa	27
5.	Algiers	22
6.	Almaty	24
7.	Amman	16
8.	Ankara	26
9.	Antananarivo	18
10.	Ashgabat	17
11.	Athens	18
12.	Baghdad	46
13.	Bahrain	34

1	2	3
14.	Bangkok	61
15.	Beijing	57
16.	Beirut	26
17.	Belgrade	22
18.	Berne	32
19.	Bishkek	19
20.	Bogota	16
21.	Bonn	62
22.	Brasilia	21
23.	Bratislava	11
24.	Brunei	19
25.	Brussels	43
26.	Bucharest	19
27.	Budapest	19
28.	Buenos Aires	17
29.	Cairo	62
30.	Canberra	23
31.	Caracas	13
32.	Colombo	185
33.	Copenhagen	17
34.	Dakar	16
35.	Damascus	42
36.	Dar-es-Salaam	30
37.	Dhaka	134
38.	Doha	35
39.	Dublin	13
40.	Dushanbe	17
41.	Gaborone	15
42.	Geneva (PMI)	47
43.	Georgetown	17
44.	Hanoi	28
45.	Harare	22
46.	Havana	16
47.	Helsinki	10
48.	Islamabad	111
49.	Jakarta	50
50.	Kampala	20
51.	Kathmandu	209
52.	Khartoum	23
53.	Kiev	25
54.	Kingston	09
55.	Kuala Lumpur	70
56.	Kuwait	62
57.	Lagos	32
58.	Lima	15
59.	Lisbon	14
60.	London	188

1	2	3
61.	Luanda	15
62.	Lusaka	26
63.	Madrid	20
64.	Mahe	11
65.	Male	22
66.	Malta	05
67.	Manila	21
68.	Maputo	17
69.	Mexico City	22
70.	Minsk	20
71.	Moscow	93
72.	Muscat	43
73.	Nairobi	59
74.	New York (PMI)	60
75.	Nicosia	13
76.	Oslo	14
77.	Ottawa	34
78.	Ouagadougou	02
79.	Panama	13
80.	Paramaribo	12
81.	Paris (Including PDI, UNESCO)	80
82.	Pnom Penh	13
83.	Port Louis	41
84.	Port Moresby	11
85.	Port of Spain	24
86.	Prague	27
87.	Pretoria	26
88.	Pyong Yang	10
89.	Rabat	18
90.	Riyadh	67
91.	Rome	43
92.	Sanaa	19
93.	Santiago	15
94.	Seoul	27
95.	Singapore	50
96.	Sofia	15
97.	Stockholm	25
98.	Tashkent	20
99.	Tehran	64
100.	Tel Aviv	31
101.	The Hague	29
102.	Thimpu	37
103.	Tokyo	64
104.	Tripoli	25
105.	Tunis	16
106.	Ulan Bator	12

1	2	3
107.	Vienna	28
108.	Vientiane	12
109.	Warsaw	27
110.	Washington	99
111.	Wellington	10
112.	Windhoek	14
113.	Yangon	54
114.	Zagreb	07

B. Posts / Offices

115.	Berlin	17
116.	Birmingham	15
117.	Capetown	03
118.	Chiangmai	06
119.	Chicago	25
120.	Chittagong	20
121.	Dubai	61
122.	Durban	25
123.	Frankfurt	29
124.	Gaza	04
125.	Geneva	02
126.	Glasgow	13
127.	Hamburg	11
128.	Ho-Chi-Minh city	12
129.	Hong Kong	43
130.	Houston	17
131.	Istanbul	13
132.	Jeddah	59
133.	Johannesburg	19
134.	Kandy	41
135.	Medan	09
136.	Milan	10
137.	Mombasa	07
138.	New York	58
139.	Odessa	08
140.	Osaka-Kobe	11
141.	Phuntsholing	07
142.	Port Said	07
143.	Rajshahi	15
144.	San Francisco	36
145.	Sao Paulo	08
146.	Shanghai	11
147.	Shiraz	08
148.	St. Denis	06
149.	St. Petersburg	17

1	2	3
150.	Sydney	24
151.	Toronto	28
152.	Vancouver	21
153.	Vladivostok	13
154.	Zahidan	08
155.	Zanzibar	09
Total		4703

Kashmir Issue

1343. SHRIMATI BHAVNA BEN DEVRAJ BHAI CHIKHALIA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the external publicity on Kashmir has not proved as effective as that of Pakistan;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the effective steps being taken by the Government particularly to influence the Islamic countries on Kashmir issue;

(c) whether the Government have sent any delegations abroad in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof, the discussions held and the results achieved?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI I.K. GUJRAL) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) Government have not sent any delegations exclusively for this purpose. but most Government delegations visting abroad utilise the opportunity to brief their foreign interlocutors about Kashmir, in addition to discussing other issues of mutual interest. The delegations apprise the concerned governments and other individuals and organisations who shape opinion and influence decisions, including the mass media, of the factual position on the Kashmir issue, as well as details of Pak sponsored terrorism in Jammu and Kashmir, and the realities of the ground situation in the State. There is appreciation of Government of India's position, our policy of transparency, and our determination to ensure that the people of Jammu and Kashmir are able to enjoy the benefits of a secular, representative democratic polity, as well as appreciation of the holding of elections so that the people of the State have their own elected government.

Acquisition of Land for NHs

1344. DR. RAMKRISHNA KUSMARIA : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have recently taken steps to facilitate speedy acquisition of land for development of National Highways; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI T.G. VENKATRAMAN): (a) and (b) The National Highways Laws (Amendment) Ordinance, 1997 has been promulgated on 24.1.1997 to amend the National Highways Act 1956 to facilitate speedy acquisition of land for development of National Highways. The Act now provides that once the Central Government declares that the land is required for public purposes for development of a national highway, that land will vest in the Government and only the compensation amount to be paid can be adjudicated through arbitration, if any dispute arises.

[Translation]

Infrastructural Facilities at Ports in Gujarat

1345. SHRI KASHI RAM RANA : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether infrastructural facilities have not been developed by the Government at any port in Gujarat during the last two years;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government propose to develop infrastructural facilities at various ports in Gujarat; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI T.G. VENKATRAMAN): (a) and (b) No, Sir, In Gujarat, Kandla Port is the only Major Port. The Government has sanctioned major schemes for development of Kandla port Trust during the last two years for construction of 8th cargo berth, 4th oil jetty, 2 Nos. virtual jetties and a captive jetty by M/s. Indian Farmers Fertiliser Cooperative Limited.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir, The major schemes for development of Kandla Port Trust proposed in the 9th Five Year Plan are (i) replacement of M.O. Kutch Vallabh, (ii) Multi-Purpose berth and development of infrastructural facilities in Gujarat at Vadinar and (iii) construction of 9th & 10th cargo berths. As regards Minor Ports in Gujarat, the responsibility for development rests with the Government of Gujarat.

Special Dispensation Admission in Kendriya Vidyalayas

1346. SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH:
SHRI SHANTILAL PARSOTAMDAS PATEL:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether a policy decision was taken in September, 1996 that special dispensation admission in Kendriya Vidyalayas will be limited to 10 per cent of the total admissions made in the preceding year on regular basis;

(b) if so, whether any committee has since been set up and guidelines framed to regulate such admissions;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MUHI RAM SAIKIA): (a) to (d) In September, 1996, it was decided that an affidavit be filed in the High Court of Delhi by Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan stating that rules to regulate special dispensation admissions through a committee, will be formulated. Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan has filed the affidavit and the matter is before the court.

[English]

Educational Institutions

1347. SHRI P.R. DASMUNSI : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Degree Engineering Colleges, Polytechnics and ITIs set up in the country during the Eighth Five Year Plan, State-wise; and

(b) the number of such institutions proposed to be set up during the Ninth Plan, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MUHI RAM SAIKIA): (a) and (b) The Statewise number of degree level Engineering Colleges and Polytechnics as stand approved by the All India Council for Technical Education on 31st December, 1996 are as given in the attached Statement-I. These include those institutions also which existed earlier only with the State Government's approval and later on approved by the AICTE. The number of ITIs. ITCs as on 31st July, 1996 State-wise is into attached Statement-II. The number of institutions during the Ninth Plan depends upon the proposals from the State Governments based on manpower needs and their overall viability.

Statement-I

As on 31.12.1996

Region	States/UTs	Number of Engineering Colleges	Number of Polytechnics
1	2	3	4
Central	1. Madhya Pradesh	22	49
	2. Orissa	09	23

1	2	3	4
East	1. Meghalaya	-	02
	2. Andaman & Nicobar	01	02
	3. West Bengal	13	41
	4. Assam	03	09
	5. Manipur	-	03
	6. Mizoram	-	01
	7. Nagaland	-	01
	8. Tripura	01	01
	9. Sikkim	01	-
North	1. Bihar	16	37
	2. Uttar Pradesh	31	107
North-West	1. Chandigarh	03	03
	2. Haryana	16	30
	3. Jammu & Kashmir	08	12
	4. New Delhi	06	25
	5. Punjab	14	36
	6. Rajasthan	09	27
	7. Himachal Pradesh	01	07
South	1. Andhra Pradesh	34	82
	2. Pondicherry	01	04
	3. Tamil Nadu	90	161
South-West	1. Karnataka	51	179
	2. Kerala	19	43
West	1. Gujarat	16	35
	2. Maharashtra	106	157
	3. Goa	01	06
	4. Daman & Diu	-	01
Grand Total:		472	1084

Statement-II

Region	States/UTs	Total Number of ITIs/ITCs
1	2	3
North	1. Haryana	114
	2. Himachal Pradesh	33
	3. Jammu & Kashmir	37
	4. Punjab	113
	5. Rajasthan	72
	6. Uttar Pradesh	307
	7. Chandigarh	03
	8. Delhi	44
South	1. Andhra Pradesh	437
	2. Karnataka	236
	3. Kerala	381

1	2	3
	4. Tamil Nadu	474
	5. Lakshadweep	01
	6. Pondicherry	09
East	1. Arunachal Pradesh	02
	2. Assam	26
	3. Bihar	45
	4. Manipur	06
	5. Meghalaya	07
	6. Mizoram	01
	7. Nagaland	03
	8. Orissa	71
	9. Sikkim	01
	10. Tripura	03
	11. West Bengal	59
	12. Andaman & Nicobar	01
West	1. Goa	17
	2. Gujarat	175
	3. Madhya Pradesh	92
	4. Maharashtra	310
	5. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	01
	6. Daman & Diu	02
Grand Total:		3083

Rajasthan's Claim for Share in Surplus Water

1348. SHRI PARAS RAM MEGHWAL : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Rajasthan has been claiming its share in surplus water of Ganga which could be diverted to the arid areas of Rajasthan;

(b) whether in the official level meeting held on December 23, 1993, it had emerged that there was need for organising a technical meeting of officers at the level of Chairman, Central Water Commission to evolve agreement in limits/parameters for study of possibilities to divert flood water of Ganga to Rajasthan, within three months;

(c) whether the said study has been completed;

(d) if so, whether the same has been circulated to the basin states; and

(e) if not, the time by which the said study would be available for consideration of the Ganga Flood Control Board?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) Yes Sir. Rajasthan has been asking for diversion of 1133 Cubic Metres per Second (Cumec) of flood waters ex-Hardwar and 566 cumec of flood water ex-Bijnore from Ganga for use in the arid areas of

that State.

(b) In the official level meeting held on 23rd December, 1992 it emerged that there was need for organising a technical meeting of officers at Chairman, CWC level within three months to evolve agreement on limits/parameters for study of possibilities to divert flood water of Ganga to Rajasthan.

(c) No, Sir. The said review study could not be completed by Central Water Commission (CWC) since Govt. of Uttar Pradesh did not supply the requisite data to CWC.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) CWC has been pursuing the matter with Govt. of Uttar Pradesh for expediting supply of the requisite data. The study by CWC will be taken up as soon as comprehensive data from Govt. of Uttar Pradesh becomes available and thereafter submitted to Ganga Flood Control Board.

[Translation]

Loading and Unloading of Goods from Vessels

1349. SHRI SURENDRA YADAV:
SHRI NAWAL KISHORE RAI :

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether more time and labour is involved in the loading and unloading of the goods from the vessels at Indian ports, as compared to other ports of the world;

(b) if so, the facts in this regard;

(c) whether any assessment regarding average time and labour used in the loading and unloading of the goods from the vessels at each port of the country, has been made;

(d) whether the Government have taken steps to improve the situation; and

(e) if so, the details thereof, and the time and labour likely to be saved thereby?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI T.G. VENKATRAMAN): (a) and (b) It is very difficult to make a comparison of time and labour involved for loading and unloading of cargo in Indian and foreign ports in view of a number of factors which vary from port to port, such as the scale of facilities, vessel sizes, availability of other infrastructure, etc. However, there is scope for improvement in cargo handling productivity in Indian ports as compared to advanced foreign ports.

(c) Performance of ports is assessed in terms of specific port performance indicators like pre-berthing detention, turn round time and ship berth day output.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) An outlay of around Rs. 10,650 crores has been proposed in the 9th Five Year Plan for the replacement of old and obsolete assets, modernisation and additions. The port sector has been opened up for private sector participation to bring in the required financial and managerial resources. Special Voluntary Retirement Scheme has been introduced from 1991, which has brought about reduction in employee strength. The Wage settlement of 1994 between the port management and the labour federations provides for a productivity increase of 7% per annum with all the above measures. The productivity of cargo handling and unloading operations is expected to improve although it is difficult to quantify such improvement.

[English]

Upgradation of Minor Ports into Major Ports

1350. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to upgrade some intermediate and minor ports in the country into major ports during the Ninth Plan period;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is a need to develop shipping in the country in order to promote international trade; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by the Government in that direction?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI T.G. VENKATRAMAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The Government have taken various measures to develop the Indian Shipping Industry in order to promote international trade. Some of the salient features of these are as under:-

Automatic approval is now given for:

(i) Acquisition of all categories of ships except crude tankers and offshore supply vessels by private shipowning companies.

(ii) Acquisition of ships from an Indian Shipyard.

(iii) Acquisition of replacement tonnage.

(iv) Foreign investment upto 51% for mechanised sailing vessels upto 10,000 Deed Weight Tonne.

K.V. at Jehanabad and Muzzafarnagar

1351. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH:
SHRI SOHAN BEER :

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to open a Kendriya Vidyalaya at Jehanabad in Bihar and in Muzzafarnagar of Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have taken any action in this regard; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MUHI RAM SAIKIA) : (a) to (d) Proposals for opening of Kendriya Vidyalayas including those at Jehanabad and Muzzafarnagar, during 1997-98, are under consideration of the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan.

[Translation]

Misutilisation of Funds

1352. DR. BALIRAM: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the facilities/money provided by the Government for Anganwadi and literacy programmes in the country, particularly in Uttar Pradesh are being misused;

(b) whether the funds are being misused openly, particularly in the districts of Purvanchal; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken by the Government to prevent the misuse of Government funds ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI S.R. BOMMALI): (a) to (c) The projects are implemented by the State Governments and they are responsible to take action and report about any misuse that comes to their notice.

Specific report from the Government of Uttar Pradesh is being ascertained on the utilisation of funds in the Districts of Purvanchal in the State of Uttar Pradesh.

[English]

Height of Narmada Dam

1353. SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government realise that the reduction of Narmada Dam Height would affect irrigation in Gujarat substantially and there would be no irrigation at all in Rajasthan;

(b) whether the Government also aware that all the four participants States; Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Maharashtra and Rajasthan and the country as a whole, would suffer heavily if the height of the Sardar Sarovar Dam was reduced from 455 feet to 436 feet;

(c) whether it is a fact that there would also be a shortfall in energy share of Gujarat, Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh; and

(d) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA) : (a) to (c) In the event of lowering the planned full reservoir level of Sardar Sarovar Dam from 455 feet to 436 feet, the loss of live storage capacity is estimated to be around 1.5 million acre feet and the loss of power generation would be about 15% i.e. 225 Mega Watt. Thus, the reduction in planned height of Sardar Sarovar Dam would affect the irrigation and power benefits. However, it is not true that there would be no irrigation at all in Rajasthan.

(d) Height of Sardar Sarovar Dam has been determined by Narmada Water Disputes Tribunal (NWDT) under its Award and the validity period of the Award is upto 2024 A.D. (45 years after Gazette Notification in 1979).

U.G.C. Project in U.P.

1354. SHRI SOHAN BEER :
PROF. OMPAL SINGH NIDAR:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Projects of University Grants Commission implemented in Uttar Pradesh during the last three years and the details of the progress made so far in this regard;

(b) the details of the proposals sent by the Government of Uttar Pradesh to the University Grants Commission for its consideration; and

(c) the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MUHI RAM SAIKIA) : (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[Translation]

Deficiency in Health Care

1355. SHRI NITISH KUMAR:
JUSTICE GUMAN MAL LODHA :

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned "Authorities Admit Deficiency in Health Care" appearing in 'Hindu' dated January 13, 1997;

(b) if so, whether there are many deficiencies in the health care system of the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government propose to take concrete steps to remove these deficiencies; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SALEEM IQBAL SHERVANI) : (a) to (e) The newspaper item has been noted. At the Fifth Conference of Central Council of Health & Family Welfare held from 8-10th January, 1997, a wide range of issues covering the entire health sector came up for discussion. The Council noted both achievements and shortfalls in the implementation of various health and family welfare programmes with a view to introducing mid-stream corrections after taking stock of the experiences gained by the States and Union Territories. After detailed deliberations, the Council *inter-alia* adopted a number of resolutions for effective implementation of on-going programmes, enforcing appropriate regulatory measures for private nursing homes and improving the quality of medical education and the health infrastructure. In the light of these recommendations appropriate action is to be initiated by all concerned.

To augment the resources for the health sector a number of new initiatives have been taken up like availing of external resources for various disease control programmes and strengthening of selected States Health Systems.

Sale of Kidney

1356. SHRI JAGAT VIR SINGH DRONA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the fact that police have recently located a gang of kidney sellers; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof and the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to eliminate this immoral trade?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SALEEM IQBAL SHERVANI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

[English]

Development of Ports by Private Sector

1357. SHRI AJAY CHAKRABORTY : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the ports developed by the private entrepreneurs in and around coastal areas in the country during the last three years and during the current year;

(b) whether it is a fact that such privately developed ports are not getting sufficient cargo; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI T.G. VENKATRAMAN) : (a) to (c) Private Ports are being developed by maritime State Governments. The Central Govt. has not developed any Private Port.

Widening of NHs into Four Lanes

1358. SHRI HARIN PATHAK: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the policy/criteria laid down for selection of National Highways to be widened into four lanes;

(b) the details of National Highways widened and proposed to be widened into four lanes during 1994-95, 1995-96 and 1996-97, State-wise; and

(c) the total amount earmarked for the purpose, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI T.G. VENKATRAMAN) : (a) As per existing policy four laning of any two lane section of National Highway is considered when traffic exceeds 15000 Passenger Car Units per day.

(b) Details are as under:-

Year	State	Length taken up for widening
1994-95	Gujarat	7 kms
	Punjab	6 kms
	Total	13 kms
1995-96	Haryana	2 kms
	Bihar	42 kms
	Orissa	6 kms
	Total	50 kms
1996-97	Gujarat	16 kms
	Haryana	71 kms
	Rajasthan	55 kms
	A.P.	23 kms
	West Bengal	41 kms
	Total	206 kms

(c) The funds are allocated State-wise as a whole and not project-wise. However, the Statement giving details of funds allocated State-wise for development of National Highways including four laning during 1994-95, 1995-96 and 1996-97 is attached.

Statement

Funds Allocated for Development of National Highways Including 4-Laning

Sl. No.	Name of State	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4590.50	4010.00	3700.00
2.	Bihar	1875.00	1750.00	1500.00
3.	Gujarat	5650.00	4398.00	2800.00
4.	Haryana	5160.00	5535.00	7900.00
5.	Orissa	3390.00	3304.00	5510.00
6.	Punjab	3500.00	5860.00	5800.00
7.	Rajasthan	4350.00	6070.00	4200.00
8.	West Bengal	3987.00	3810.00	3410.00

Kandla Port Scheme

1359. SHRI P.S. GADHAVI :
SHRI RATILAL KALIDAS VARMA:

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the tenders invited for Eighth, Ninth and Tenth cargo berths in the extension of Kandla Port Scheme have been finalised;

(b) if so, the details thereof and when the construction work is likely to be started along with the expenditure involved therein;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the time by which the tenders are likely to be finalised?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI T.G. VENKATRAMAN) : (a) to (d) Contract for 8th General Cargo Berth has been awarded to M/s. Asia Foundations and Constructions Limited amounting to Rs. 40.98 Crores. Tenders for 9th & 10th General Cargo Berths have been issued by Kandla Port Trust. The price bids have been received. Kandla Port Trust has requested the parties to submit their financing plan.

Functioning of N.Vs

1360. SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the expenditure being incurred on the Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas in a Financial year and the total expenditure incurred during the last three years;

(b) whether the students of the Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas are being harassed by the corrupt teachers, principals and managers;

(c) whether proper development of children of the Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas is not taking place in the absence of proper boarding and lodging facility; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MUHI RAM SAIKIA) : (a) The expenditure being incurred on Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas varies from year to year. The total expenditure incurred on Novodaya Vidyalayas including expenditure on construction during the last three years is as under:

Year	Total (Rs. in crores)
1993-94	181.91
1994-95	212.53
1995-96	247.39

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d) No, Sir. The endeavour of the Samiti is to provide adequate facilities for board and lodging.

[Translation]

Malaria

1361. SHRI BRAJ MOHAN RAM : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government had sent a team of experts to Palamu and Garhwa district in Bihar to deal with the out-break of Malaria some months ago;

(b) if so, the suggestions made by the said team to the State Government to deal with the regular out break of malaria in this area;

(c) whether the State Government has sought any assistance from Union Government in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SALEEM IQBAL SHERVANI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Some of the major suggestions of the Team include:

- Intensification of surveys and treatment of cases with appropriate drugs;
- Need for supply of adequate quantities of Primaquine from the State to the districts;
- Immediate filling up of vacant posts and posting of full time District Malaria officer;

- Providing proper training for treatment of Cerebral Malaria with injectable anti malarials;
- Timely release of adequate quantity of insecticides for the next season;
- Timely release of wages for spray workers;
- Engagement of Pf Monitoring Team to undertake study on drug sensitivity.

(c) and (d) The National Malaria Eradication Programme is implemented on 50:50 cost sharing basis between Centre and the States. The Central Government on its part provide insecticides and drugs to the States. The Operational Cost to undertake the activities under the Programme are required to be met by the State Governments. No specific request has been received from the Govt. of Bihar seeking Central assistance in this regard.

National Highways in Maharashtra

1362. SHRI KACHARU BHAU RAUT : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Maharashtra have submitted any proposals to the Union Government for the development and maintenance of National Highways during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the latest position of the said projects and the funds sanctioned for this purpose so far?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI T.G. VENKATRAMAN) : (a) to (c) Yes Sir. 187 proposals consisting of development/maintenance of National Highways have been sponsored by the State Government of Maharashtra during the last three years at an estimated cost of Rs. 136.2258 crores. All these works stand sanctioned by the Government.

[English]

Illegal Constructions in Cantonment Areas

1363. SHRI K.S. RAYADU : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Andhra Pradesh High Court directed to stop illegal constructions forthwith in cantonment areas of Hyderabad and Secunderabad; and

(b) if so, the action taken to protect the defence land in the aforesaid areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI N.V.N. SOMU) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Action has been initiated by the authorities concerned under the Cantonments Act, 1924 as well as the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1971.

Promotions in IRCC

1364. SHRI CHITRASEN SINKU : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the action taken by IRCC on M/o Law, Justice & Company Affairs instruction on "professional misconduct" and officers who have taken loan for DDA house but not submitted documents;

(b) whether a Company Secretary has been promoted/ upgraded by CMD, & IRCC Board upto Secretary & GM(A) without MOST/ D.O.P. approval when IRCC R&P Rules have been approved by MOST & D.O.P; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI T.G. VENKATRAMAN) : (a) to (c) The details are being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Bridges on N.Hs in Maharashtra and Gujarat

1365. SHRI MAHESH KUMAR M. KANODIA : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of bridges constructed on the National Highways in Maharashtra and Gujarat during the last three years;

(b) the number of bridges proposed to be constructed during the current year and the details thereof; and

(c) the target proposed to be fixed for the construction of bridges during Ninth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI T.G. VENKATRAMAN) : (a) Maharashtra - 16 Gujarat - 12

(b) The following bridges are likely to be completed during the current year:

1. Maharashtra :

- (i) Major bridge across Godavari river in Km. 415/200 on National Highway -3.
- (ii) Kanhan bridge in Km. 501/600 on National Highway No.6.
- (iii) Major bridge at Sina in Km. 218/200 on National Highway No.3.
- (iv) Bridge at Bardi river in Km. 301/600 on National Highway No.6
- (v) Bridge at Arch river in Km. 87/600 on National Highway No.50.
- (vi) Minor Bridge in Km. 176/600 on National Highway No. 6

2. Gujarat :

- (i) Vishmitri bridge at Km. 100 on National Highway No 8.
- (ii) R.O.B. at Kapurat at Km. 123 on National Highway No.8.

(c) 9th Five Year Plan is yet to be formulated.

Girl Child Protection Scheme

1366. SHRIMATI SARADA TADIPARTHI : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government propose to recommend to all the State Governments to launch Girl Child protection scheme on the pattern of the Andhra Pradesh to eliminate prejudice against girl child and to promote education of girls;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI S.R. BOMMAI) (a) and (b) The Government has requested the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations to consider formulating a specific scheme to raise the status of the girl child based on the experience of such schemes in operation in Haryana, Tamilnadu, Andhra Pradesh etc.

(c) Does not arise.

Narmada Project

1367. SHRI DADA BABURAO PARANJPE : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government are aware of the fact that Madhya Pradesh Government have a proposal of involving private sector units in Narmada project works

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the private companies likely to be involved; and

(d) the details of terms and conditions evolved?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government of Madhya Pradesh has decided to involve private sector in the power component of Indira Sagar (Narmada Sagar) project due to financial constraints of the State Government.

(c) and (d) Government of Madhya Pradesh has invited offer from the private sector to involve them in the power component of Indira Sagar Project following the bid route as per the guidelines and terms and conditions issued by Ministry of Power, Government of India in 1995. Therefore, the names of the private companies cannot be stated.

Yashpal Committee

1368. SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the States which are implementing the

recomenations of Yashpal Committee;

(b) the reasons for not implementing these recommendations throughout the country;

(c) whether the Government are considering to issue some guidelines to the State Governments in this respect;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by which the recommendations are likely to be implemented in the entire country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MUHI RAM SAIKIA) : (a) to (e) In the 50th meeting of the Central Advisory Board on Education (CABE) held on 2.3.94, State Governments expressed their broad agreement with the recommendations of the Yash Pal Committee. The consensus of such views was identified and the course of action to be adopted by the State Governments suggested to them. The implementation of these recommendations has been partially initiated by most State and Central agencies. The recommendations of the Committee are of two categories:

(i) Those requiring one time action; and

(ii) Recommendations requiring long term intervention.

The Government has issued two sets of action points, one for States/UTs and the other for Central Agencies to facilitate implementation.

Implementation of the recommendations by the State Governments is a part of their on-going programme of development of school education.

Development of Ports and Harbours

1369. SHRI A. SAMPATH : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the funds earmarked for the development of ports and harbours during 1994-95 and 1995-96;

(b) the funds spent during the above period Port-wise;

(c) whether the Government propose to construct new ports and harbours; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI T.G. VENKATRAMAN) : (a) and (b) The outlays provided for development of Major Ports during 1994-95 and 1995-96 and actual expenditure is as under:-

(Rs. in Crores)				
Name of the Port	Outlay	1994-95 Actual Expr.	Outlay	1995-96 Actual Expr.
1	2	3	4	5
1. Calcutta/Haldia	40.00	27.56	60.32	20.51
2. Mumbai	50.00	46.57	143.61	42.53

1	2	3	4	5
3. J.L. Nehru	35.00	25.12	55.24	40.91
4. Chennai	50.00	33.69	92.59	54.44
5. Cochin	60.00	16.85	50.00	20.96
6. Vizag	40.00	37.43	53.00	26.42
7. Kandla	30.00	17.43	30.92	12.85
8. Mormugao	30.00	20.56	27.28	14.06
9. Paradip	40.00	37.49	77.93	65.51
10. New Mangalore	40.00	24.42	107.44	124.03
11. Tuticorin	19.50	23.42	23.10	15.73
Total :	434.50	310.54	721.43	438.95

(c) and (d) No new port, except the Satellite Port at Ennore near Chennai for handling coal, is proposed to be constructed during 9th Plan.

[Translation]

Leprosy Eradication Centres

1370. SHRI HARIVANSH SAHAI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of leprosy Eradication Centres functioning at present in different States, specially in Tribal and Scheduled caste dominated and rural and backward areas of Purvanchal region of Uttar Pradesh;

(b) the names of places where such centres have been opened during 1995-96 and 1996-97;

(c) whether any such centre has been opened in Deoria and Ballia districts of Uttar Pradesh in the above said period; and

(d) if so, the amount of assistance provided to each of these centres?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SALEEM IQBAL SHERVANI) : (a) The details of various Centres/ Units functioning at present under National Leprosy Eradication Programme in different States is given at Statement-I

Such Centres/Units functioning in Tribal and scheduled caste dominated and rural backward areas of Purvanchal region of Uttar Pradesh is at A Statement-II

(b) Nil

(c) No Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Statement-I***Leprosy Eradication Centres Functioning in the Country***

Sl.No.	State/UT	LCU/MCU	ULC	SET	DLU	THW	SSAU	VO	MLTU
1	Andhra Pradesh	94	91	164	31	53	3	45	-
2	Arunachal Pradesh	2	-	31	-	1	-	3	8
3	Assam	9	16	250	6	5	1	6	22
4	Bihar	89	71	1044	22	29	3	22	36
5	Goa	1	2	31	1	1	-	-	1
6	Gujarat	21	21	369	7	9	2	17	13
7	Haryana	-	3	2	-	-	1	1	14
8	Himachal Pradesh	6	1	15	5	1	1	1	15
9	Jammu & Kashmir	8	2	37	-	2	-	1	14
10	Karnataka	41	50	673	20	22	3	22	14
11	Kerala	20	45	254	8	5	3	11	10
12	Madhya Pradesh	54	72	530	23	14	5	7	40
13	Maharashtra	42	258	970	24	23	1	27	21
14	Manipur	4	1	17	4	1	-	2	9
15	Meghalaya	2	1	16	-	2	-	1	7
16	Mizoram	2	1	7	2	1	1	-	3
17	Nagaland	2	2	30	3	2	-	-	7
18	Orissa	55	16	140	10	11	1	17	-
19	Punjab	0	17	-	1	1	1	1	17
20	Rajasthan	5	5	8	4	4	-	7	39
21	Sikkim	2	6	13	1	1	-	1	2
22	Tamil Nadu	102	82	26	22	52	7	31	-
23	Tripura	3	4	20	1	1	1	1	3
24	Uttar Pradesh	122	60	1023	65	17	1	48	44
25	West Bengal	91	71	35	15	30	4	14	3
26	A& N Island	-	3	10	1	1	1	-	1
27	Chandigarh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
28	D & N Haveli	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1
29	Daman & Diu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
30	Delhi	-	3	-	-	-	-	3	2
31	Lakshadweep	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
32	Pondicherry	1	3	24	2	1	-	1	1
TOTAL		778	907	5,744	278	290	40	290	350

LCU/MCU	-	Leprosy Control Unit/Modified , Control Unit
ULC	-	Urban Leprosy Centre
SET	-	Survey, Education and Treatment Centre
DLU	-	District Leprosy Unit
THW	-	Temporary Hospitalization Ward
SSAU	-	Sample, Survey cum Assessment Unit
VO	-	Voluntary Organization
MLTU	-	Mobile Leprosy Treatment Unit

Statement – II**Leprosy Eradication Centres in Purvanchal region of U.P**

District	DLU	LCU	SET	VLC	MLTU
Azamgarh	1	5	-	1	-
Mou	1	3	-	-	1
Jaunpur	1	1	14	1	2
Ballia	1	4	-	1	-
Ghazipur	1	4	-	1	-
Mirzapur	1	3	-	1	-
Varanasi	1	4	-	1	-
Bhadohi	-	2	-	-	-
Sonbhadra	1	2	-	-	1
Basti	1	1	21	1	-
Sidharthnagar	1	4	-	-	1
Maharajganj	1	3	-	-	1
Gorakhpur	1	1	21	-	-
Deoria	1	3	-	1	-
Padrouna	1	3	-	-	-
Faizabad	1	3	-	1	-
Ambedkarnagar	-	2	-	-	-
Bahraich	13	5	-	-	-
Gonda	1	2	14	2	-
Sultanpur	1	1	14	1	2
Barabanki	1	4	-	1	-
Pratapgarh	1	1	-	1	2
Allahabad	1	1	21	1	2
Kheri	1	5	-	1	-

*[English]***Development of Ports**

1371. SHRI KRISHAN LAL SHARMA : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that practically all the major ports of the country at present suffer from inadequate infrastructure and need huge sum to meet this requirement;

(b) whether Government have estimated the cost of development of these ports;

(c) if so, port-wise estimates;

(d) whether the Government have approached World Bank in this regard; and

(e) if so, the response therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI T.G. VENKATRAMAN) : (a) The Government is seized of the need to develop the infrastructure at Major Ports and the massive investment required therefore.

(b) During 9th Five Year Plan, an outlay of around Rs. 15,665 crores is projected for development of Major Ports.

(c) The port-wise break-up of above outlays is as under :-

Name of the Port	(Rs. in Crores)		
	Central Sector	Private Sector	Total
1. Calcutta/Haldia	927	-	927
2. Mumbai	980	-	980
3. Chennai	1803	-	1803
4. Cochin	337	474	811
5. Vizag	1178	-	1178
6. Kandla	871	-	871
7. Mormugao	259	1073	1332
8. Paradip	1452	2360	3812
9. New Mangalore	342	100	442
10. Tuticorin	447	-	447
11. J.L. Nehru	515	2547	3062
Total :	9111	6554	15665

(d) and (e) No Sir.

[Translation]

Capacity of Ports

1372. SHRI AMAR PAL SINGH : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme is under consideration of the Government for improving the quality of service and increasing the capacity of the ports in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the target for making the ports of international standard would be attained?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI T.G. VENKATRAMAN) : (a) and (b) Improving the quality of service as well as the capacity of Major Ports in the country is a continuous process. During 9th Plan (1997-2002), it is proposed to enhance the port capacity from 215 Million Tonnes to 374 Million Tonnes. In order to improve the quality of service, greater autonomy has been given to Major Port Trusts in the matter of investment decision for development projects. Various measures have been proposed to be taken up to meet the shortage of pilots. Night navigation and Vessel Traffic Management Systems are being introduced at major Ports.

(c) Attainment of international standards is a continuous process and no time frame can be laid.

Canadian Delegation

1373. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the newsitem captioned 'Canada Pratinidhi Mandal Me Khalistani Hamdard' appearing in the 'Dainik Jagran' dated January 12, 1997;

(b) if so, the details thereof and reaction of the Government thereto;

(c) whether such type of cases have been noticed by the Union Government in the past also;

(d) if so, whether the Union Government have raised the matter in various International fora/ institutes condemning the attitude of Canada;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(f) the effective steps being taken by the Union Government with a view to prevent such interference in the internal affairs of our country in future?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI I.K. GUJRAL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Ram Raghubir Chahal was not a member of the delegation led by the Canadian Foreign Minister, Llyod Axworthy as it is mentioned in the news report, nor did he visit India while the delegation was in India.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) and (e) Do not arise.

(f) Government has made its stand known to friendly countries on this issue. Government has also instituted exchange of information regarding activities of terrorists. In this context, during the recent visit of Canadian Foreign Minister to India, it was decided to establish a working group on terrorism to intensify cooperation between the two Governments to combat terrorism.

Decline in Education

1374. SHRI SATYA DEO SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a sharp decline in the field of education;

(b) if so, whether any action has been taken by the Government to find out reasons of this decline; and

(c) if so, the results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MUHI RAM SAIKIA): (a) to (c) The National Policy on Education (NPE, 1996, as updated in 1992, contains a comprehensive framework to provide better education. To fulfil this objective, a number of initiatives has been launched like Operation Blackboard. Non-formal

Education, District Institutes of Education and Training (DIET), Minimum Levels of Learning (MLL), District Primary Education Programme (DPEP) in order to improve the quality, content and process of education. Programme like MLL aims at specifying the competencies which children are required to attain in language, mathematics and environment studies while teachers' competencies are sought to be improved under DIET.

[English]

Performance in International Sports

1375. SHRI MANGAL RAM PREMI : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of schools in the country which do not have any playgrounds and physical training instructors and the steps proposed to be taken in this regard;

(b) whether a meeting of the State Sports Ministers' was held recently in Delhi to discuss as to how the State Governments can step up their involvement in the promotion of sports, integrate physical education in the schools and colleges; and

(c) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI S.R. BOMMAI) : (a) As per the Fifth All India Educational Survey of 1986, 2,65,590 schools do not have playgrounds whereas 6,58,128 schools do not have physical education (PE)/Yoga teachers in the country. The Govt. of India has requested the states to develop playgrounds with the help of Jawahar Rojgar Yojna funds and to take up a programme for pre-service and in-service training of subject teachers as Physical Education Teachers.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. During the conference, all the states supported the recommendations of the Central Advisory Board of Education to integrate physical education and sports with school curriculum.

By Pass on N.H. No. 4 in Karnataka

1376. SHRI P. KODANDARAMAIAH : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to construct a by-pass on H.N. No. 4 of Sira Town in Karnataka;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI T.G. VENKATRAMAN): (a) to (c) Yes Sir. There is a proposal for construction of Sira bypass for which land acquisition is in progress. The work will be taken up after the land is acquired subject to the availability of funds.

Supply of Unscreened Blood by IRCS

1377. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the blood being issued by the Indian Red Cross Society is not being screened for Hepatitis C & D;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the number of blood banks run by Red Cross Society of India in the country; and

(d) the procedure followed for accepting and donating blood by the society?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SALEEM IQBAL SHERVANI): (a) and (b) Every unit of blood issued by Indian Red Cross Society is tested for H.I.V, Hepatitis 'B', Syphilis and Malaria which are mandatory as per Drugs and Cosmetics Act/Rules. The blood units are not tested for Hepatitis C and D as these are not mandatory.

(c) There are 55 blood banks in the country run by Red Cross Society of India.

(d) For accepting blood the Indian Red Cross Society organises Voluntary Blood Donation Camps at regular intervals in colleges, religious organisations, banks, Lion and Rotary Clubs. They also accept blood from replacement donors who are friends and relatives of the patients needing blood.

Facilities to Ex-Servicemen

1378. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of matters relating to ex-servicemen including pensioners dealt with by his Ministry;

(b) whether providing housing to ex-servicemen and setting up of the Army Welfare Housing Organisation are also dealt by his Ministry; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI N.V.N. SOMU) : (a) to (c) Ministry of Defence is responsible for formulation of policy guidelines on pensionary matters relating to Armed Forces pensioners. It also deals with the matters relating to resettlement and welfare of Ex-Servicemen, such as medical facilities, canteen facilities, financial assistance, training and self-employment of ex-Servicemen. It pursues matters with the concerned Central Ministries and Departments and State Governments for grant of various concessions/preferences to ex-Servicemen, such as reservation in Government jobs, travel concessions, tenancy legislation of various States in so far as their provisions relate to Defence personnel, reservation of seats and other educational concessions for wards of ex-Servicemen/ war widows etc.

2. Housing is provided by the State and Union Territory Governments. Most of the States/Union Territories have made varying percentages of reservations for serving/retired personnel, in the allotment of houses and house sites. The State Housing Boards/ Authorities are autonomous/ semi-Government bodies functioning under State/UT Governments and the Ministry of Defence has no control over them.

3. Army Welfare Housing Organisation (AWHO) is a society registered with the Registrar of Societies, Delhi under the Societies Act XXI of 1860. It is constructing houses for serving and retired Army personnel on self-financing basis. Ministry of Defence have been giving interest bearing loans to the Society for purchase of land for various projects. The AWHO is managed and administered by its Board of Management and Ministry of Defence, as such has no administrative control over it.

[Translation]

Central Water Board, U.P.

1379. SHRI D.P. YADAV : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether any guidelines have been issued by the Central Water Board to identify the water shortage areas in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) whether the Government have constructed the high capacity tubewells in the state;

(c) if so, the expenditure incurred thereon during last two years; and

(d) the target fixed for 1997-98?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir. Central Ground Water Board has drilled 26 high yielding exploratory wells in Uttar Pradesh during last two years.

(c) The amount incurred by the Board in this regard is Rs. 43.15 lakhs.

(d) Central Ground Water Board has fixed a target of drilling 65 boreholes in Uttar Pradesh during 1997-98.

Drop-Out Rate of Girl Students

1380. KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the drop-out rate of the girl students have been increasing day by day;

(b) if so, details thereof during the last three years, year-wise; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to rectify the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MUHI RAM SAIKIA) : (a) and (b) According to available information, the drop-out rate of girl students has shown a declining trend during the last three years as given below:-

Year	Drop-out Rate	
	I-V	I-VIII
1992-93	43.02%	60.06%
1993-94	38.57%	56.78%
1994-95	37.79%	56.53%

(c) Government have taken a number of measures to reduce the dropout rates. These include Microplanning and Community mobilisation; greater involvement of Panchayati Raj Institutions; improvement of school infrastructure through Operation Blackboard Scheme; incentives for girls and SC/ST students; establishing and strengthening of institutions of teacher education; introduction of Minimum Levels of Learning; and implementation of Mid-day Meals Programme.

[Translation]

Illegal Medical Education Institute

1381. SHRI ANNASAHIB M. K. PATIL:
KUNWAR SARVARAJ SINGH :

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the 'news-item' captioned "Medical faculty sachiv chala rahe hain awaidh sansthaien" appearing in the 'Dainik Jegan' dated February 9, 1997;

(b) if so, the number of such illegal institutes and the time since when these are running;

(c) whether the Government have taken any action in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the action Government propose to take against guilty officers after conducting an enquiry in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SALEEM IQBAL SHERVANI) : (a) to (e) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[English]

Miserable Condition of Hospitals in U.P.

1382. SHRI RAM SAGAR : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are large number of hospitals in Uttar Pradesh having inadequate medical facilities, unhygienic conditions and lack of para medical staff, nurses and doctors;

(b) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to improve the conditions of the hospitals; and

(c) whether any inquiry has so far been held in the affairs of the hospitals in the State and if so, the outcome thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SALEEM IQBAL SHERVANI) : (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Delhi- Haridwar- Rishikesh N.H.

1383. DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that the National Highway linking Delhi-Haridwar-Rishikesh and onward to Badrinath is in a bad state and not safe for public transport for long segments;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the allocation for the road in 1995-96 and 1996-97 and by when the road is likely to be restored to proper condition?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI T.G. VENKATRAMAN) : (a) to (c) The Central Government is primarily concerned with the development and maintenance of National Highway in the country and all other roads are essentially the responsibility of concerned State Governments. The road in question i.e. Delhi-Haridwar-Rishikesh falls within the purview of State Govt. of Uttar Pradesh and as such responsibility of its development lies with the State Government of U.P.

Irrigation Facilities in Karnataka

1384. SHRI B.L. SHANKAR : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the sources of water from which irrigation facilities are provided in Karnataka;

(b) the break-up of irrigation potential in that State;

(c) the total drought prone areas in that State likely to get irrigation facilities by the end of Eighth Five Year Plan; and

(d) the projections made for the Ninth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA) : (a) and (b) Details of irrigation potential created in Karnataka from pre-Plan period till the

end of 1995-96 (provisional) through different sources of irrigation are as follows:

(In thousand hectare)	
Sources	Potential created
1. Surface Water	
(i) Major & Medium Irrigation projects	1674.05
(ii) Minor irrigation schemes	752.20
2. Ground Water	773.36
3. Total	3199.61

(c) As per latest available data the total drought-prone area in Karnataka benefitted from Major & Medium irrigation projects is 1019.93 thousand hectares (Provisional) at the end of the fourth year of the Eighth Five Year Plan.

(d) The Ninth Five Year Plan has not been finalised.

IV Fluid Purchase: Former Addl. D.G. Chargesheeted

1385. SHRI JANG BAHADUR SINGH PATEL : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the 'news-item' captioned "IV fluid purchase: Former Addl. D.G. chargesheeted" appearing in the 'Hindustan Times' dated January 8, 1997; and

(b) if so, the facts of the matter reported therein and the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SALEEM IQBAL SHERVANI) : (a) Yes, sir.

(b) the matter pertains to the year 1990-1993 when DR. P.C. Rai was the Medical Superintendent of Safdarjang Hospital. Disciplinary proceedings have been initiated against Dr. P.C. Rai for violating Government directives about procurement of IV fluids. Action is being taken as per the provisions of CCS (CCA) Rules and CCS (Pension) Rules.

Water Dispute amongst Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan

1386. SHRI PARAS RAM MEGHWAL: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have issued any directions to the Government of Punjab regarding handing over the control of head works of Ropar, Harike and Ferozepur to Bhakra Beas Management Board;

(b) If so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor and the steps being taken by the Union Government in this regard;

(c) whether there is any proposal to call another meeting of Chief Ministers of Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan to resolve the outstanding water disputes amongst these States;

(d) if so, the details and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) other steps being taken to resolve the water dispute amongst the three States?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) and (b) Bhakra Beas Management Board and Ministry of Power had requested Punjab to transfer the head works of Ropar, Harike and Ferozepur to Bhakra Beas Management Board. However Punjab has not agreed to transfer the control of head works so far. According to Bhakra Beas Management Board, the share of party states in Surplus Ravi Beas Waters and Sutlej Waters is made available through various control points in Punjab and Haryana and transferring the control of head works alone will not serve the purpose. The best arrangement according to Bhakra Beas Management Board would be that all the partner States honour the distribution made by the Technical Committee of Bhakra Beas Management Board in which all the concerned States are represented and deliver the correct supplies at various control points.

(c) and (d) Inter-State Waters related issues between the States of Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan were discussed between the Chief Ministers of Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan in the meetings convened by Minister (WR&PA) in July & August, 1992. Some broad decisions were taken on various inter-state water related issues. Regarding sharing of Ravi-Beas waters, it was decided that it shall continue to be governed by the provisions of 1981 agreement. As per suggestions of the Chief Ministers a draft agreement was formulated by Ministry of Water Resources to which the decisions were to be annexed. Further Meetings at Chief Ministers level to discuss and finalise the draft agreement could not be held. The Ministry of Water Resources is making all efforts to resolve issues amicably by arranging further inter-State Meetings.

(e) The Inter-State dispute regarding surplus Ravi-Beas Waters was referred to a Tribunal constituted by the Central Government under the Inter-State Water Disputes Act, 1956. The tribunal gave an interim report on 30.1.87 on which States of Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan and the Central Government had sought explanation and guidance on certain points from the Tribunal. Meanwhile, one of the Members of the Tribunal resigned and the vacancy could not be filled up due to one reason or the other. This vacancy has now been filled up on 18.11.1996 and the Tribunal has been revived.

[Translation]

By-Pass on N.H. No. 7 in M.P

1387. SHRI VISHVESHVAR BHAGAT : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to construct a by-pass on the 'National Highway' No.7 near Mahu-Siwani in Madhya Pradesh ; and

(b) if so, the present position thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI T.G. VENKATRAMAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

[English]

Pak Occupied Kashmir

1388. DR. Y.S. RAJASEKHAR REDDY : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Pak occupied Kashmir includes Gilgit which has been ceded by Pakistan;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the stand of the Government on Gilgit issue?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI I.K. GUJRAL): (a) to (c) Pakistan is in illegal occupation of a part of the State of Jammu & Kashmir including, *inter-alia*, Gilgit. The Indian territory in Pakistan occupied Kashmir, ceded illegally by Pakistan to China under the so-called Sino-Pak 'boundary agreement' of 1963, includes a portion of Hunza territory of the erstwhile Gilgit Agency of the State of Jammu & Kashmir.

The entire State of Jammu & Kashmir is an integral part of the Indian Union. Government are committed to the resolution of all issues between India and Pakistan peacefully through bilateral dialogue under the Simla Agreement.

[Translation]

Literacy Rate of SC/ST

1389. SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total percentage of literacy at the time of independence in the country and the percentage of literacy of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes therein separately;

(b) the total percentage of national literacy till 1996 and the percentage of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes therein separately; and

(c) the schemes to be implemented for increasing literacy percentage of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes during the Ninth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MUHI RAM SAIKIA): (a) The total percentage of literacy in the country at the time of independence is not available with the Census.

(b) The total percentage of national literacy till 1996 is not available. However, as per the latest Census conducted in 1991 the literacy rate in India is 52.21% and that of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are 37.41% and 29.60% respectively.

(c) No separate scheme is being implemented for increasing, literacy percentage exclusively of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The Total Literacy Campaigns which is the principal strategy of the National Literacy Mission aims at eradication of illiteracy of the entire targetted non-literate population of the country irrespective of caste or creed of the learners, is proposed to be continued during the Ninth Five Year Plan. As per the reports received, out of the total clientele group under the literacy campaigns being implemented throughout the country, 22% of the beneficiaries belong to Scheduled Castes and 12% belong to Scheduled Tribes.

[English]

Evaluation of Answer Sheets at Law Centre of Delhi

1390. SHRI CHUN CHUN PRASAD YADAV:
SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the report appearing in 'Pioneer' dated January 15, 1997 regarding evaluation of answer sheets by teachers in front of the students at the Law Centre of Delhi University in utter violation of the norms; and

(b) if so, the action taken by the Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MUHI RAM SAIKIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A factual report on the allegations made in the news-item has been called for from the University and any further action in the matter would be possible after the same is received.

Preservation of Ranipur-Jharial

1391. SHRI SARAT PATTANAYAK: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have any proposal to preserve Ranipur-Jharial area of Bolangir due to its historical significance;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI S.R. BOMMAI): (a) and (b) The Centrally protected monuments in the Ranipur-Jharial area of Bolangir are maintained in a good state of preservation and conservation by the Archaeological Survey of India.

(c) Does not arise.

*[Translation]***Constitution of Sub-Committee**

1392. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEY : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a sub-committee has been constituted by the Government to enquire into the cause of accidents of fighter planes;

(b) if so, the tenure of the Committee and the reasons for constituting such a committee even after constituting various enquiry committees; and

(c) the time by which this committee is likely to submit its report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI N.V.N. SOMU) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The Committee is to identify the causes for aircraft accidents and prepare a comprehensive action plan to minimise such losses. The Committee is to submit its report to the Government at the earliest.

*[English]***Vizhinjam High Navika Commandant**

1393. SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to include Vizhinjam Trivandrum, Kerala in costal Air Command;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the details of the projects included in this command so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI N.V.N. SOMU) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Not applicable.

MERI, Calcutta as Deemed University

1394. SHRI SAMIK LAHIRI : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are considering to declare Marine Engineering Research Institute (MERI), Calcutta as a deemed University; and

(b) if so, the time by which it is likely to be declared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MUHI RAM SAIKIA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Indian Team for Water Sports

1395. SHRI V.M. SUDHEERAN : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to prepare and equip the Indian team for water sports such as canoeing, kayaking and rowing in the light of the 1998 Asian Games to be held at Jakarta; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI S.R. BOMMAI) : (a) and (b) Sending any team/sports persons to the Asian Games or any International competitive event depends on the qualifying standards, the performance shown, and the likely prospects. The Government propose to prepare and equip the Indian team for water sports for the 1998 Asian Games, which are to be held in Bangkok, and not in Jakarta as mentioned in the Question.

For preparing the Rowing team Government and Sports Authority of India held discussions with Rowing Federation of India on 16.1.97 in which the coaching and competition programme was discussed and finalised. The process to finalise the probables for 1998 Asian Games is on.

Regarding Canoeing & Kayaking, the Indian Kayaking and Canoeing Association was asked to furnish the details of coaching & competition programme for 1998 Asian Games, which is awaited.

Legislation for Sports

1396. SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are planning to enact a central legislation to ensure implementation and development in the field of sports; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the features of the New National Sports Policy?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI S.R. BOMMAI) : (a) The views of various State/UT Governments, National Sports Federations and other concerned organisations have been invited on the proposal relating to the transfer of the subject 'Sports' to the Concurrent List of the Constitution of India. At present, no decision has been taken to enact a central legislation for the development of sports and games in the country.

(b) The draft New National Sports Policy attempts to reformulate the existing policy in more concrete terms spelling out the specific measures required to be taken by the various concerned agencies involved in the promotion of sports and games in the country. Its main features are as under:-

- (1) Broad-basing of Sports;
- (2) Creation of sports Infrastructure;
- (3) Mobilisation of mass media in introducing a sports culture in the country;
- (4) Achieving excellence at the National and International levels;

- (5) Scientific back-up to Sportspersons;
- (6) Training and Development of Coaches, Sports Scientists, Judges, Referees and Umpires;
- (7) incentives to Sportspersons;
- (8) Resource Mobilisation for sports; and
- (9) Easy access to international quality sports equipment.

World Bank Report Regarding Literacy Rate

1397. SHRIMATI JAYAWANTI NAVINCHANDRA MEHTA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Union Government has been drawn to the World Bank Report regarding literacy rate in the country;

(b) if so, the points mentioned in the Report;

(c) whether the Union Government have urged the State Governments to examine the report and make necessary arrangements in improving the literacy rate; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MUHI RAM SAIKIA) : (a) to (d) The World Bank has not brought out any report on the literacy rate in the country. However, in a publication entitled "India - Primary Education Achievement and Challenges", statistical information on the literacy rates based on the census was reported.

Extension of N.H. No. 5, A.P.

1398. SHRI R. SAMBASIVA RAO : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have approved the proposal for extension of the National Highway No.5 between Visakhapatnam and Vijayawada into a 4 lane road;

(b) whether the Asian Development Bank and the Centre has agreed to provide financial assistance in implementing the scheme; and

(c) if so, the total aid to be provided by the ADB and the Government, and the time by which the work is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI T.G. VENKATRAMAN) : (a) to (c) Government of India is responsible for the development and maintenance of National Highways in the country. Widening to four lanes of the following road sections, between Visakhapatnam and Vijayawada of NH 5, has been approved by the Government of India and is being implemented under loan assistance from Asian Development Bank.

- (i) Name - four laning including strengthening of existing carriageway from Km. 385/0 - 395/875 of Vijayawada - Visakhapatnam section and

Km. 0/0 - 2/837 of Visakhapatnam - Bhubaneswar section of NH- 5 including strengthening of Ankapalli bypass.

Loan Assistance - included in the total loan amount of US \$ 188 million for six sub-projects in various states. Target date of completion - June, 1997.

- (ii) Name - strengthening of existing two lane carriageway of Vijayawada - Eluru (Km. 3.4 to 53.8 & Km.69.2 to 75) including four laning from (Km.3.4 to 13) and a 17.88 Km. long bypass for Eluru town (Km. 53.80 to 69.20.)

Loan Assistance-Included in the total loan of US \$ 345 million for six sub-projects in various states. Target date of completion - Dec. 2000.

Dental Problem

1399. SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether about eighty per cent Indians suffer from dental problems and more than 90 per cent of the urban population is ailing from tooth related disorders;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the measures taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to educate the people on prevention and self-care since a majority of Indians cannot afford dentists?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SALEEM IQBAL SHERVANI): (a) and (b) As per information furnished by the Dental Council of India Dental carries affect more than 85% of school children. At present approximately 85 per cent of our population is suffering from dental decay and about 95 percent of the population has periodontal diseases.

(c) Pilot Project on comprehensive Oral Health Care was launched on 13.7.1995. The main emphasis in this Pilot project is on preventive care by the community through selfcare measures, focussing on use of flourides, reduction in sugar consumption and smoking and improved oral cleanliness.

[Translation]

Recruitment of Soldiers

1400. SHRI R.L.P. VERMA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the strength of Army is being reduced; and

(b) if so, the number of soldiers of the Indian Army as on 31st January, 1997 and the number of new soldiers recruited in ratio to retirement during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI N.V.N. SOMU) : (a) and (b) There is no proposal to reduce the overall ceiling on manpower in the Army.

Presently, updating data on manpower strength of all categories of personnel in the Army is done twice in a year, i.e. as on 31st March and 30th September. As on 30.9.1996, a total of 9,86,964 JCOs/ORs are on the strength of the Army.

The total number of soldiers (ORs) recruited during the last three financial years (i.e. 1993-94, 1994-95, 1995-96) is 2,06,515. The number of personnel who had retired/discharged/killed during this period was 1,39,821. The ratio of recruitment to retirement is more than 1 because recruits were also needed to fill up existing deficiencies, requirements of new raisings, and releases to Rashtriya Rifles.

Harassment of Women in Delhi University

1401. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been invited to news-item captioned "Women harassed, but do the dons care?" appearing in the 'Hindustan Times', dated December 19, 1996;

(b) if so, the facts of the matter reported therein; and

(c) the action taken to prevent such harassment of women in the University of Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MUHI RAM SAIKIA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) A factual report on the allegations made in the news-item has been called for from the University and any further action in the matter would be possible after the same is received.

Crash of AVRO Plane

1402. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether AVRO-1023 crashed at Prakasham District, Andhra Pradesh on December 26, 1996;

(b) if so, whether the number of farmers, whose houses and crops have been damaged due to the crash, were ignored for providing compensation for the damage; and

(c) if so, the total number of farmers affected and the details of compensation provided to each farmer?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI N.V.N. SOMU) : (a) to (c) On 24th December, 1996, an IAF AVRO HS-748 aircraft flying from Tambaram to Begumpet crashed 7 Nautical Miles West of Pamuru district, Nellore. A Court of Inquiry into the incident has been ordered.

Problems faced by Soldiers

1403. SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether soldiers deployed in counter-insurgency operations had been facing psychological problems;

(b) if so, whether any study has been conducted in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI N.V.N. SOMU) : (a) The possibility that soldiers deployed in counter-insurgency operations face psychological problems due to long deployment cannot be ruled out. However, this problem has not been significant in the Indian Armed Forces.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Question does not arise.

Harappan Vedic Links

1404. SHRI SATYAJITSINH DULIPSINH GAEKWAD: SHRIMATI BHAVNA BEN DEVRAJ SHAH CHIKHALIA:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the news-item appearing in 'Hindustan Times' dated January 1, 1997 under the caption "Harappan Vedic links at Dholavira possible";

(b) if so, since when the excavation work has been going on and the results thereof; and

(c) the details of other protected monuments in Gujarat?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI S.R. BOMMALI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The excavations at Dholavira, District Kutch, Gujarat, have been intermittently going on since 1990. The excavations have revealed a sequence of rise and fall of Harappan culture divisible into seven cultural stages, covering a time-span of over a millennium beginning from the 1st quarter of the 3rd millennium B.C and coming to an end around 1500 B.C. The excavations have also brought to light the full configuration of Harappan city planning. New evidence of monumental and aesthetic architecture have been gathered. Evidences of congregation ground or stadium having seating arrangement, water harvesting and storage system, information bearing on the funerary structures and practices have also been documented. An inscription consisting ten large-sized Harappan signs is a unique discovery of the site. Besides stamp seals probably depicting mythological scenes, sealings, weights and typical pottery characterising the successive cultural stages have also been unearthed.

(c) A list enclosed as statement.

Statement*List of Centrally Protected Monuments and Sites in Gujarat*

Sl. No.	Locality	Name of monument/site
1	2	3
Gandhinagar District		
1.	Adalaj	Step-well with inscription
Ahmedabad District		
2.	Ahmedabad	Achyut Bibi's Masjid and tomb
3.	-do-	Ahmed shah's mosque
4.	-do-	Astodia Gate
5.	-do-	Azam Khan's palace
6.	-do-	Ahmedshah's tomb
7.	-do-	Baba Luli's masjid
8.	-do-	Bhadra Tomar
9.	-do-	Bibi's Masjid at Rajpur
10.	-do-	Brick minars on Railway Station Platform
11.	-do-	Dada Harir's mosque and tomb
12.	-do-	Dada Harir's Well
13.	-do-	Darya khan's Tomb
14.	-do-	Dastur Khan's masjid
15.	-do-	Delhi Gate
16.	-do-	Haibat Khan's masjid
17.	-do-	Inlet to Kankaria tank
18.	-do-	Jama Masjid
19.	-do-	Milk Alam's mosque
20.	-do-	Mata Bhawani's well
21.	-do-	Muhafiz Khan's mosque
22.	-do-	Nawab Sardar Khan's Roza with its compound
23.	-do-	Panchkuwa Gate
24.	-do-	Queen's mosque in Sarangour
25.	-do-	Autub Shah's mosque
26.	-do-	Raipur Gate
27.	-do-	Rani Rupawati's mosque in Mirzapur
28.	-do-	Rani Sipri's mosque and tomb
29.	-do-	Sayyid Usman's mosque and tomb

1	2	3
30.	Ahmedabad	Shah Alam's tomb with all surrounding buildings in the group
31.	-do-	Shah Khupai masjid
32.	-do-	Shahpur or Kaji Muhammed Chisti's masjid
33.	-do-	Sidi Bashir's minars and tomb
34.	-do-	Sidi Sayyid-masjid
35.	-do-	Teen Darwaza
36.	-do-	Three Gates
37.	-do-	Tomb of Mir Abu Turab
38.	-do-	Tomb near Queen's mosque in Sarangour
39.	-do-	Tomb of the Queens of Ahmedshah
40.	-do-	Dariapur Gate
41.	-do-	Kalupur Gate
42.	-do-	Prembhai Gate
43.	-do-	Sarangpur Gate
44.	Batva	Tombs
45.	Dholka	Jami Masjid
46.	-do-	Khan Masjid
47.	-do-	Khan tank with its sluice
48.	-do-	Malv tank
49.	-do-	Mosque of Balal Khan Ghazi
50.	-do-	Ruined building near the Tank Masjid
51.	Isanpur	Jethabhai's step well
52.	-do-	Small stone mosque
53.	Makarha	Great mosque
54.	-do-	Great tank, palace and harem
55.	-do-	Pavalion before the tomb of Sheikh Ahmed Khata Gaji Hoksh
56.	-do-	Rauzas of Baya Alisar and Bava Ganj Baksh
57.	-do-	Tomb of Bibi Rajbai
58.	-do-	Tomb of Muhammed Begarah
59.	-do-	Tomb of Sheikh Ahmed Khata Ganj Baksh
60.	Mandal	Jami Masjid
61.	Nandal	Kazi Masjid
62.	-do-	Sayyid Masjid
63.	Paldi Kochrah	Small stone mosque

1	2	3
64.	Ranpur	Masjid of Rajusha Pir
65.	Vasna	Rauza of Azam Khan and Moazzam Khan
66.	Viramgam	Mansur talav and Shrines
Amreli District		
67.	Amreli	Ancient site known as Gohilwad Timbo
68.	Mul Dwarka	Ranchodrai temple and Kusheswar Mahadev temple
69.	Padarsinga	Walls of Kashivisvsnath temple having frescoes on them
70.	Venivdar	Ancient site
Baroda District		
71.	Amarapura	Microlithic site
72.	Baroda	frescoes on the walls of Tambcksr Wada
73.	-do-	Historic site
74.	Dabhoi	Baroda Bghal (Gate) and the adjoining construction
75.	-do-	Bara Bghal with adjoining construction
76.	-do-	Mahudi (Champaneri) Bhagal (Gate) and the adjoining construction
77.	-do-	Nandodi Gate with the adjoining construction
78.	-do-	Saptmukhi Vav in Dabhi tank
79.	Danteswar	Hajira
80.	Karvan	Ancient site
81.	-do-	Gateway or Tarana
Bhavnagar District		
82.	Sihor	Ancient mound 1½ miles from the Brahma Kund
83.	-do-	Darbargarh
84.	Talaja	Jain temples
85.	-do-	Talaja Cave
86.	Vallabhipur	Ancient mound
Baroch District		
87.	Baroch	Jami Masjid
Jamnagar District.		
88.	Baradia	Ram Lakshman Temple excluding Mahaprabhuji's baithak
89.	Dhinki	Gadhi and Shrine
90.	Dhrasanvej	Magdehru temple

1	2	3
91.	Dwarka	Kshtrapa inscribed stone in the public library compound
92.	-do-	Rukmani temple
93.	Gop	Gop temple
94.	Lowrali	Gokeshwar Mahadev temple
95.	Navi Dhrewar	Kalika Mata temple
96.	Pindara	Durvasa Rishi's Ashram and its site
97.	Vasai	Junagadhi temple
98.	-do-	Kankeshwar Mahadev temple and other temples
99.	Dwarika	Dwarkadhish group of temples
99A	Goruj	Ancient site known as sandhyapur
99B	-do-	Ancient site
Junagadh District		
100.	Intwa	Ancient mound
101.	Junagadh	Ashokan pock
102.	-do-	Caves
103.	Mangrol	Jami Masjid, Rahimat Masjid and Ravelt Masjid
104.	Niyani	Old Parsvanath temple
105.	Porbandar	House where Mahatma Gandhi was born
Kaira District		
106.	Barsad	Step well
107.	Cambay	Jami Masjid
108.	Mehmadabau	Bhamaria wall
109.	Sarnal	Temple of Gakteswara
110.	Sojali	Tomb of Mubarak Sayyid
111.	Solaji	Tombs of Saif-ud-bin and Nizam-ud-din
Kutch District		
112.	Bhuj	Tomb of Rao Lakha Chatrri
113.	Kotai	Siva temple
Mehsana District		
114.	Anvada and Samalpati	Sahasralinga Talao
115.	Asoda	Jasminathji Mahadev temple
116.	Dolmal	Limboji Mata temple
117.	Khandosan	Hingloji Mata temple
118.	-do-	-do-
118A.	-do-	Sabha Mandap and two ancient shrine near Hingloji Mata temple

1	2	3
119.	Modhera	Sun temple; Sun tank, Kund and carved stones with images, temples and under-ground cell
120.	Palodar	Malai Mata temple
121.	Patan	Gate of Khan Sarovar
122.	-do-	Rani Vav
123.	-do-	Sheikh Farid Dargah and Rauza
124.	Piludara	Sitala Mata temple
125.	-do-	Torana of Surya temple.
126.	Ruhavi	Nilakhantheswar Mahadev temple
127.	Sander	Two small shrines near Sanderi Mata temple
128.	Sidhpur	Jama Masjid
129.	-do-	Ruins of Rudra Mahalaya
130.	Sunak	Nilakanteswara Mahadev temple
131.	-do-	Sivai Mata temple
123.	Vadnagar	Ajapal Kund
133.	-do-	Inscription of Arjun Bari Gate
134.	-do-	Torana
135.	Vijapur	Vijapur Kund
Panch Mahal District		
136.	Bavka	old ruined temple of Mahadev
137.	Champaner	Bawa Man's mosque
138.	-do-	Cenotoph of Kevda Masjid
139.	-do-	Cenotph of Nagina Masjid
140.	-do-	Citadel walls
141.	-do-	City gate near Kasbin Talo
142.	-do-	City walls at the S.E. corner of the citadel going up the hill
143.	-do-	East and South Bhadra Gates
144.	-do-	Gate No.1 on Pavagadh hill (with two gateways)
145.	-do-	Gate No.2 (with three gate-ways)
146.	-do-	Gate No.3
147.	-do-	Gate No.4 with big bastion with cells in the interior
148.	-do-	Gate No.5 near Machi
149.	-do-	Gate No.6
150.	-do-	Gate No. 7 near Iron bridge
151.	-do-	Gate No.8 (Tarapur Gate)

1	2	3
152.	Champaner	Relical stepped well
153.	-do-	Jami Masjid
154.	-do-	Kabutarkhana pavilion on the north bank of wada Talao near Khajuri Masjid
155.	-do-	Kamani Masjid
156.	-do-	Kavada masjid
157.	-do-	Lili- Gumbaz-ki-Masjid
158.	-do-	Makai Kothar
159.	-do-	Mandvi or Custom House
160.	-do-	Mind above gate No.4
161.	-do-	Nagina Masjid
162.	-do-	Navlakha Kothar
163.	-do-	Palace of Patai Rawal with tanks
164.	-do-	Sakar Khan's Dargah
165.	-do-	Sat Manjil between Nos.4 and 5 with steps right upto bastion on top
166.	-do-	Shaher-ki- Masjid
167.	-do-	The fort of pavagadh and the ruined Hindu and Jain temples on the top of Pavagadh hill.
168.	-do-	Step well north of Jami Masjid
169.	-do-	three cells inside the Citadel wall between Shaher (Baraki) Masjid and the local Fund Dharamsala
170.	-do-	Tomb with a big dome in the centre and four small corner domeson way to Khajuri Masjid near wada Talao
171.	-do-	Walls of Fort on top
172.	Desar	Rudra Mala
173.	Dohad	Ancient site (Chhaba Talao) Survey No.1
174.	Halol	Ek-Minar-ki-Masjid
175.	-do-	Panch-Mahuda-ki-Masjid
176.	-do-	Tomb near Panch Mahuda-ki-Masjid
177.	-do-	Tomb of Sikandar Shah
178.	Kakanpur	Temple of Mahadev
179.	Kattanpur	Old temple with sculptured screen
Rajkot District		
180.	Dhank	Dhank Caves

1	2	3
Sabarkantha District		
181.	Prantij	Tomb of Sikandar Shah
182.	Khed and Roda (Raisinghpur)	Group of temples at Khed and Roda (Raisinghpur)
Surat District		
183.	Kamrej	Ancient site
184.	Surat	Dargah known as Khwaja Dargah Saheb's Roza
185.	Surat	Old Armennian Tombs
186.	-do-	Old English and Dutch tomb
187.	-do-	Tomb of Khwaja Safar Sulemani
188.	Vyara	Fateh Burj
Surendarnagar District		
189.	Anandpur	Ananteshwar temple
190.	Halved	Darhargadh
191.	Rangpur	Sancient mound
192.	Sejakpur	Ancient mound
193.	Sejakpur	Navalkha temple
194.	Than	Sun temple
195.	Wadhwan	Ranak Devi's temple
Kuda District		
196.	Nadiad	Vithalbhai Haveli

[Translation]

Express/Four Lane Roads

1405. SHRI P.C. THOMAS : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a scheme to build Express/Four Lane roads through the country;

(b) whether the scheme is limited only to connect metropolitan cities, denying the facility to Southern State like Kerala, Northern State of Jammu & Kashmir and some other States; and

(c) the full details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI T.G. VENKATRAMAN) : (a) to (c) Though the main priority for development of National Highways during the Ninth Plan is for four laning of major high density corridors linking Delhi, Calcutta, Chennai and Mumbai, and the roads leading to major ports, other sections of National Highways needing four laning will also be considered depending upon the *inter-se* priority of projects and overall availability of funds. However, there is no proposal at present to construct any new expressway.

[English]

Admission Schemes for Professional Colleges

1406. SHRI NARAYAN ATHAWALAY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item "Centre drafting & admission schemes for professional colleges" appearing in the 'Business Standard' dated January 30, 1997;

(b) if so, the details of the schemes being worked out; and

(c) the present status of the proposals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MUHI RAM SAIKIA) : (a) to (c) The scheme is in question:

(a) envisages that Scheme will apply to professional Unaided Educational Institutions, including to management institutions offering PG Diplomas with the approval of AICTE;

(b) provides that fee be fixed at such a level as to afford operation of the institution on a no-Profit-no-Loss basis;

(c) makes a Limited allowance in fee for recovery of a part of capital cost by Sponsor/ Promotee;

(d) enables the management of the institutions to maintain assests and equipments and to upgrade such facilities from time to time;

(e) seeks to continue the Admission procedure laid down by the Court in Unnikrishnan Scheme;

(f) envisages fee determination to be carried out in a decentralised mode with fee determination Committees having adequate representation of the State Government concerned, the relevant expert bodies and experts in costing etc.

(g) clarifies fee as including elements determining the cost of providing education with many of these elements being identified on a normative basis;

(h) provides two kinds of fee to be levied Tuition Fee and Development Fee. The former to be utilised to meet maintenance/recurring expenditure the latter to meet the cost of replacement/upgradation.

(i) Tuition Fee to be brought to Account in two different accounts, to which the relevant component will be credited and the expenditure on appropriate items will be met; and

(j) Fee once fixed will be valid for three years. For fixing fee for the next three year cycle unspent balance in the maintenance and Development Accounts will be taken into account.

[Translation]

Passport Office, Bhopal

1407. SHRI SUSHIL CHANDRA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of applications pending in the Bhopal passport office for seeking Passport and the time since when these applications are pending;

(b) the average number of fresh applications received and disposed of during a month by the said passport office; and

(c) the action taken to deal with the problem of brokers found loitering in the premises of the passport office in view of the complaints received from time to time?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI I.K. GUJRAL): (a) On 7.2.97, 2691 applications were pending in Passport Office, Bhopal. Of these, 1652 were pending for over one month.

(b) The average number of fresh applications received during a month in the year 1996 was 1642. The number of fresh applications disposed of on an average during the same period was 1581.

(c) All passport offices are under strict instructions to take strong measures against touts. whenever complaints are received about the activities of touts, immediate action is initiated in coordination with the local police authorities.

[English]

Financial Assistance to Hospital Projects

1408. SHRI KESHAB MAHANTA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of loans/financial assistance given to hospital projects in Assam during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) the terms/conditions subject to which these allocations have been made;

(c) whether the Union Government have received further request from Assam Government for getting financial assistance for the expansion and development of medical colleges and hospitals in the State;

(d) if so, the details thereof ; and

(e) the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SALEEM IQBAL SHERVANI): (a) Ministry of Health and Family Welfare have not released loans/financial assistance to hospital Projects in Assam during the last three years.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) to (e) Three Proposals for financial assistance have been received from Government of Assam for Central Assistance for development of State level hospitals. On the

proposals relating to upgradation of Guwahati Medical College, the Planning Commission have agreed in principle to release Rs. 9.50 crores., to the State. The other proposal for strengthening of secondary level hospital in Assam, with a project cost of Rs. 11394.72 lakhs from IDA World Bank funding is being processed in this Ministry. The third Proposal to augment the existing health care facilities with project cost between Rs. 130-170 crores for financial assistance from European Community is also under examination.

[Translation]

Open Universities

1409. SHRI MANIBHAI RAMJIBHAI CHAUDHARI : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to open some more Open Universities in different parts of the country;

(b) if so, the places where these are proposed to be set-up;

(c) whether the Government propose to set up an Open University in Balsad district of Gujarat;

(d) if so, the time by which it is likely to be set-up; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MUHI RAM SAIKIA) : (a) to (e) Central Government has, at the national level, already set up, the Indira Gandhi National Open University and has urged the State governments to consider setting up one open university each in accordance with a recommendation in this behalf by the Central Advisory Board of Education (CABE). As the state of Gujarat has already established a State level open university in 1994 there does not appear to be any necessity for setting up an additional open university in that State.

[English]

Overhaul of MIG-29 Aircraft

1410. KUMARI SUSHILA TIRIYA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether IAF lacks full-fledged maintenance facilities for the major overhaul of its MIG-29 Aircrafts;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI N.V.N SOMU) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Full fledged maintenance facilities for major overhaul of MIG-29 aircraft have been set up indigenously in India. Aircraft have already been inducted for overhaul as per arisings.

Female Infanticide

1411. DR. M. JAGANNATH:
SHRIMATI SARADA TADIPARTHI :

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the prevalence of female infanticide is in vogue in Tamil Nadu and in various other parts of the country;

(b) if so, whether any study has been conducted, in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for the prevalence of this deplorable practice; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken to stop this practice?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI S.R. BOMMAI): (a) to (d) The Department of Women and Child Development has sponsored seven independent sample studies in nine states viz. Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh to assess the size and magnitude of the problem of female infanticide. Reports received have revealed that female infanticide is practiced amongst a few communities and in certain pockets of the country. Infanticide is a crime under the Indian Penal Code. The persons found involved in such acts are proceeded against under the law. The Central Government has also enacted the Pre-natal Diagnostic Techniques (Regulation and Prevention of Misuse) Act, 1994 to curb the misuse of pre-natal diagnostic techniques for determination of the sex of the foetus leading to female foeticide. Besides, various programmes of action and advocacy are being implemented by the Government in the country for the welfare and development of women and the girl child. Attempts are also being made to project a positive image of the girl child so as to bring about changes in societal attitudes towards them. The Government has also initiated a media campaign to generate awareness on various issues relating to the girl child. A National Plan of Action for the SAARC Decade (1991-2000 A.D.) for the Girl Child focussing on survival, protection and development of the girl child has been formulated. A special set of interventions for adolescent girls has been institutionalised through the Integrated Child Development Services structure. Some States have also launched specific schemes to raise the status of the girl child.

Coast Guards

1412. SHRI N. DENNIS : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government propose to increase the strength of the Coast Guards along the Tamil Nadu Border;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the survey conducted in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI N.V.N. SOMU) : (a) to (c) Coast Guard has been maintaining a close surveillance in the area. Based on its assessment of future requirements for force levels, two inceptor boats were recently commissioned. Further strengthening is under consideration

Acquisition of Remote Controlled Pilotless Aircrafts by Pakistan

1413. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Pakistan has acquired sophisticated remote controlled pilotless aircrafts;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the countries which have supplied such aircrafts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI N.V.N. SOMU) : (a) to (c) As per available information Pakistan has acquired remote controlled pilotless aircraft of Chinese origin. The aircraft are piston engined, remote controlled and pilotless with a maximum speed of 205 km/hr. and can fly to a maximum altitude of 3200 metres.

UGC Coaching Scheme

1414. SHRI MUKHTAR ANIS : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of the UGC Coaching Scheme for students from backward classes and other weaker sections;

(b) the names of universities which are operating the scheme during 1996-97;

(c) the number of students being coached in each of the university, Examination-wise;

(d) the financial allocation made for 1996-97, University-wise; and

(e) the actual expenditure incurred during the last three years, and during April-December, 1996, University-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MUHI RAM SAIKIA) : (a) to (e) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Narmada Dam and Sardar Sarovar Project

1415. SHRI SANAT MEHTA:
SHRI DILEEP SANGHANI:
SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA:
SHRI DATTA MEGHE:
SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the controversy regarding height of Narmada Dam (Sardar Sarovar Dam) has finally been resolved;

(b) if so, the details of the decision taken in this regard and the height of dam agreed to; and

(c) the progress made so far in the completion of Sardar Sarovar Project and the time by which it is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) and (b) In a meeting of the Chief Ministers of Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra

and Rajasthan convened by the Prime Minister on 15.7.1996 and 16.7.1996 in New Delhi to discuss the issue of the height of Sardar Sarovar Dam, the following was agreed to :

"Construction of Sardar Sarovar Dam may proceed as planned, limiting the Full Reservoir level to 132.68 metres (436 feet) in the first instance. Thereafter the data for actual flow of water in the dam will be observed for a period of five years. If during any three out of these five years, the flow of water-discharge is adequate as assessed in the award, the decision regarding raising the reservoir level to 138.68 metres (455 feet) could be considered.

Construction of the dam will proceed *pari-passu* with the resettlement and rehabilitation of project affected persons as per terms of the Award and relief and rehabilitation Policies laid down by the states in this regard. The states shall ensure speedy and proper implementation of the relief and rehabilitation measures."

(c) A statement is enclosed.

Statement

Progress in construction of the Project
Physical Progress as on 30.9.96

Sl.No	Component	Excavation %	Concreting %	Drilling %
1.	Main Dam	99.85	88.22	75.89
2.	River Bed Power House			
	Open	84.57		
	Underground	92.10		
3.	Canal Head Power House	nearing completion	99.20	
4.	Vadgam Saddle Dam	-do-	Completed	
5.	Narmada Main Canal	<u>Earthwork %</u>	<u>Lining %</u>	<u>Structural Concrete%</u>
	(0 to 144 km)	97.42	95.14	76.63
6.	Branch Canals			
	Phase-I (0 to 144.5 km)	82.61	63.61	73.32
7.	Distribution System	65.32	56.41	51.47
	(0 to 144 km)			

The project as planned is expected to be completed by 2000 A.D. However, timely completion of the project depends on *pari-passu* implementation of resettlement & rehabilitation measures and environmental safeguards in the territories of Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh.

[Translation]

National Water Resources Council

1416. PROF. PREM SINGH CHANDUMAJRA:
SHRI NITISH KUMAR:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government had constituted the National Water Resources Council in 1983;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the names of the Chairman and Members of this Council;

(c) whether this Council has been holding its meetings from time to time in the past years to take policy decision for resolving the problems in regard to water;

(d) if so, the dates on which and the places, where the meetings of this Council took place after its inception and the details of the decisions taken therein; and

(e) the details of the decision which have been implemented?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) the National Water Resources Council was set up on 10th March, 1983. The functions of the Council are as follows:-

- (i) To lay down the National Water Policy and to review it from time to time;
- (ii) To consider and review development plans submitted to it (including alternative plans) by the National Water Development Agency, the River Basin Commissions, etc.;
- (iii) To recommend acceptance of these plans with such modifications as may be considered appropriate and necessary;
- (iv) To give directions for carrying out such further studies as may be necessary for full consideration of the Plans or component thereof;
- (v) To advise on the modalities of resolving inter-State differences with regard to specific elements of these plans and such other issues that may arise during planning or implementation of the projects;
- (vi) To advise on practices and procedures, administrative arrangements and regulations for fair distribution and utilisation of water resources by different beneficiaries keeping in view optimum development and the maximum benefits to the people; and
- (vii) To make such other recommendations as would foster expeditious, environmentally sound and economical development of Water Resources in various regions.

As per present composition of the Council, the Prime Minister is its Chairman, Union Minister of Water Resources is its Vice-Chairman and Union Ministers of Finance, Agriculture, Power, Welfare, Rural Areas & Employment, Urban Affairs & Employment, Planning, Surface Transport, Science & Technology, Environment & Forests, Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission and Chief Ministers of states and Administrators of Union Territories are Members. Secretary, Ministry of Water Resources is the Secretary of National Water Resources Council.

(c) to (e) The Council has held three meetings so far in New Delhi. In the first meeting of National Water Resources Council held on 30.10.1995, it was decided to prepare a National Water Policy. In the second meeting of the council held on 9.9.1987, the National Water Policy was adopted. In the third meeting of National Water Resources Council held on 06.02.1996 it was decided to refer draft National Policy Guidelines on various important issues relating to water resources development to National Water Board for modification wherever required, in consultation with the States.

[English]

Missile Capability of Pakistan

1417. SHRI CHITTA BASU : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether former US Defence Secretary, Mr. William Perry immediately after relinquishing his office, confirmed China's M-11 Missile transfers to Pakistan and predicted that Islamabad would soon have a full-fledged missile capability; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI I.K. GUJRAL) : (a) Government are aware of news-item that reported a question and answer session which had followed an address by former US Defence Secretary William Perry at the Brookings Institute, wherein he was reported to have said that Pakistan in time, could and will develop its own missile programme and what is clear, with the Chinese help in both missiles and missile production technology assistance to Pakistan, is that it is accelerating the process.

(b) Government is aware of missile capabilities of countries in our neighbourhood, including Pakistan. All developments having a bearing on national security are constantly monitored. Government appropriate defence preparedness.

[Translation]

Moral Education

1418. SHRI PANKAJ CHOWDHARY:
SHRIMATI KETAKI DEVI SINGH:
KUMARI UMA BHARATI:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have decided to impart moral education to the children in the Government schools of Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the said decision is likely to be enforced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MUHI RAM SAIKIA): (a) to (c) According to the information furnished by the Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi, recommendations on moral Education given in Part-I of the report of a Committee constituted by them have been implemented. The Committee's recommendation in this part include activities like morning assembly, weekly and monthly assembly, celebrations in connection with important events, community work and Social service, activities relating to NSS, NCC, Red Cross, cleanliness campaigns, yoga and games, etc.

*[English]***Role of Territorial Army**

1419. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA:
SHRI SATYAJITSINH DULIPSINH GAEKWAD:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of decisions taken to augment and assign a more effective role to Territorial Army, in the light of the recommendations made by Third Territorial Army Review Committee; and

(b) the steps taken/being taken in pursuance thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI N.V.N. SOMU) : (a) and (b) The Report of the Territorial Army Review Committee headed by Shri K.P. Singh Deo which was submitted to the Government in August, 1996 was circulated to the three Services Headquarters of the Armed forces as well as to the Department of Personnel & Training with a view to eliciting their views on the various recommendations. The views of the Services Headquarters have been received recently. There are varying views expressed by the Services Headquarters on recommendations contained in the Report which will necessitate further consultations. A final decision in the matter can be taken only after such consultations have been completed.

*[Translation]***Manufacture of Light Combat Aircraft**

1420. SHRI BHAGWAN SHANKAR RAWAT:
SHRI SURESH KALMADI:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to manufacture light combat aircraft;

(b) if so, by when and the number of such aircrafts likely to be manufactured each year;

(c) the scheduled date for the first flight of light combat aircraft; and

(d) whether it is likely to be delayed and if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI N.V.N. SOMU) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Light Combat Aircraft (LCA) production is expected to commence in 2002, to meet the requirements of Air Force, in a phased manner. However, it is not in public interest to disclose this quantitative information.

(c) The scheduled date for first development flight is November, 1997

(d) The programme is progressing as planned.

*[Translation]***Water Logging in Canal and Irrigated Areas**

1421. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Command Area Development Authorities have not responded to the problems of water logging in canals and irrigated areas;

(b) whether several areas have become barren as a result thereof;

(c) whether the Government have not been able to utilise the services of experts to solve the problem due to lack of coordination between the Ministry and Indian Agricultural Research Council; and

(d) the measures taken to have a coordinated approach to reduce the problem of water logging?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) Command Area Development Authorities have been taking up various CAD activities in the irrigated command areas to check waterlogging. The Ministry of Water Resources have recently included a new component "Reclamation of Waterlogged Areas in Irrigated Commands" under the Centrally Sponsored Command Area Development Programme to tackle the problem of waterlogging where Centre and State Governments will share the expenditure on reclamation of such lands.

(b) As a result of waterlogging, productivity of crops in the certain command areas has been adversely affected. However, the extent of loss thus caused has not been studied so far. An estimate made in 1991 by the Working Group constituted by the Ministry of Water Resources on problem identification in irrigated areas assessed that 2.46 million hectare area has been affected by waterlogging.

(c) The Ministry of Water Resources and the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) have close coordination in implementing the Command Area Development Programme including tackling of the problem of waterlogging.

(d) A Manual on "Reclamation of Waterlogged, saline and alkaline lands" has been prepared during 1995-96 with the help of Central Soil Salinity Research Station, Karnal an Institute of Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR). A Workshop was organised on "Reclamation of Waterlogged, Saline and Alkaline lands and prevention thereof" on 26-27th December, 1996 by the Ministry of Water Resources, which was held in close coordination with scientists from ICAR. Besides these, the Indian Council of Agricultural Research is represented invariably in all fora related with policy making or implementation of Command Area Development Programme including the problem of waterlogging.

*[English]***Engineering Colleges**

1422. SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Government and private Engineering Colleges in the country as on December 1996, State-wise;

(b) the total number of students admitted each year in all these colleges;

(c) the guidelines stipulated for approval of private engineering colleges by AICTE; and

(d) the number of applications pending with AICTE for approval as on December 1996, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE

DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MUHI RAM SAIKIA): (a) and (b) Statement giving the total number of Engineering Colleges (Government and Private Sectors taken together) in the country, State-wise alongwith their intake capacity is attached.

(c) The basic guidelines stipulated by the All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) for approval of Private Engineering Colleges are as under:

1. Registration certificate of the Society/Trust.
2. Availability of land and funds (as per AICTE requirements) in the name of Trust/Society/proposed Institute.
3. Availability of Temporary/Permanent accommodation and related facilities.

(d) Approval of technical institutions and programmes by AICTE is a continuous process. At the moment 354 applications have been received in the Council.

Statement

As on 31.12.1996

Region	States/UTs	Number of Engineering Colleges	Total Sanctioned Intake
Central	1. Madhya Pradesh	22	3970
	2. Orissa	09	1635
East	1. Meghalaya	-	-
	2. Andaman & Nicobar	01	0210
	3. West Bengal	13	2462
	4. Assam	03	0660
	5. Manipur	-	-
	6. Mizoram	-	-
	7. Nagaland	-	-
	8. Tripura	01	0120
	9. Sikkim	01	0220
North	1. Bihar	16	2520
	2. Uttar Pradesh	31	5072
North-West	1. Chandigarh	03	0485
	2. Haryana	16	2265
	3. Jammu & Kashmir	08	1100
	4. New Delhi	06	1330
	5. Punjab	14	2618
	6. Rajasthan	09	1749
	7. Himachal Pradesh	01	0210
South	1. Andhra Pradesh	34	9060
	2. Pondicherry	01	300
	3. Tamil Nadu	90	22857
South-West	1. Karnataka	51	20142
	2. Kerala	19	04692
West	1. Gujarat	16	04040
	2. Maharashtra	106	26880
	3. Goa	01	154
	4. Daman & Diu	-	-
Grand Total:		472	114651

Holding of National Games in Karnataka

1423. SHRI S.D.N.R. WADIYAR : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total expenditure incurred so far by the Karnataka Government of the preparations of the National Games at Bangalore and Mysore;

(b) when the proposed National Games will be held;

(c) the total quantum of funds released so far by the Union Government;

(d) whether the Karnataka Government had sought additional Central financial assistance for this purpose;

(e) if so, the extent of the assistance sought for;

(f) whether the Union Government have released the additional funds sought for; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI S.R. BOMMAI) : (a) and (b) The IVth National Games will be held from 18th May to 29th May, 1997. The total expenditure incurred so far by the Karnataka Government for preparation of these Games is about Rs. 73.00 crores.

(c) A grant of Rs. 8.00 crores has been released to Government of Karnataka for creation and modernisation of sports infrastructure for the National Games. Besides, a sum of Rs. 1.50 crores has been released to Sports Authority of India for further disbursement to Government of Karnataka for installation of Synthetic Hockey Field and Athletic Track at Bangalore and laying of Synthetic Surfaces for two indoor halls at Bangalore and Mysore.

(d) and (e) Yes, Sir. The Government of Karnataka has sought an additional grant of Rs. 15.00 crores for the National Games.

(f) No, Sir.

(g) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Utilisation of Ganga Water

1424. SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH :
SHRI VIJAY KUMAR KHANDELWAL :

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated quantum of water flowing in the river Ganga;

(b) the quantum of water being utilised for irrigation, drinking and industrial use, separately;

(c) the quantum of unutilised water which flows into the sea; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken for the maxi-

mum utilisation of the water of river Ganga?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA) : (a) to (c) The average annual flow in river Ganga in India is estimated to be 501643 million cubic metre. Out of this, a quantum of 2,50,000 million cubic metre is estimated to be available for utilisation. The quantity of water being utilised at present for various purposes is not available. However, the projected utilisation for various purposes for the year 2000 will be as under:

(i) Irrigation	- 150764 million cubic metre
(ii) Drinking	- 7900 Million cubic metre
(iii) Industries (including thermal & nuclear Power stations)	- 5870 million cubic metre

Total	164534 million cubic metre
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The unutilised water flows to Bangladesh.

(d) Efforts are made by the concerned State Governments to make optimum use of Ganga Water.

[English]

Private Sector in Construction of NHs

1425. DR. RAMKRISHNA KUSMARIA : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have asked to States to take steps to involve the private sector in the construction of National Highways;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the State Governments thereto?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI T.G. VENKATRAMAN) : (a) and (b) Government has recently formulated the guidelines for taking up the projects on Build, Operate & Transfer basis under private sector participation. The states have been advised to identify the projects to be taken up under the scheme.

(c) The State Governments are forwarding proposals from time to time.

Cholera and Malaria

1426. SHRI KASHI RAM RANA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether diseases like Cholera and Malaria are the results of the failures of the public health system;

(b) whether these diseases spread due to the lack of prompt action by the Government;

(c) whether the Government have provided any compensation to the victims of these diseases, who suffer due to negligence of the Government; and

(d) the measures proposed to be taken by the Government to safeguard the common man from serious infections and diseases caused by the failure of the public health system?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SALEEM IQBAL SHERVANI) : (a) and (b) Diseases like Cholera and Malaria may be attributed to environmental factors such as excessive rain, water logging etc. as well as to sanitation problems in some areas.

(c) There is no scheme for providing compensation to Disease victims.

(d) A National Apical Advisory Committee has been constituted under the Chairmanship of Union Health Secretary to formulate a nation-wide disease surveillance network. The action points envisaged under the disease surveillance scheme are collection and flow of information, strengthening of laboratory diagnostic services, networking of centres and continuous monitoring of disease prevalence.

[Translation]

Dental Colleges

1427. SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any provision to provide prescribed monthly stipend to students doing internship in dental colleges, as per the directions issued by the Dental Council of India or the Union Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether private dental colleges are also providing the said stipend as per the above provisions;

(d) if not, whether any action has been taken or being taken against such erring colleges;

(e) whether any complaints have been received that receipts for payments are taken from students without giving them the above stipend; and

(f) if so, the remedial measures being taken by the Government to stop the malpractice?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SALEEM IQBAL SHERVANI) : (a) to (d) As per BDS course Regulations 1983 every candidate passing the final BDS examination is required to undergo one year paid rotating internship in dental college. These regulations are applicable to the students of private dental colleges also.

(e) and (f) As per the records available in the Dental Council of India, there are no such complaints.

[English]

Diplomatic Mission at Karachi

1428. SHRI P.R. DASMUNSI : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to reopen the diplomatic mission at Karachi after the new elected Government took office in Islamabad; and

(b) if so, the efforts made to negotiate the matter further?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI I.K. GUJRAL) : (a) and (b) The Consulate General of India, Karachi was closed down on 4.1.1995 in response to the demand of Government of Pakistan. Government of India have urged Pakistan to reconsider its decision. Our efforts in this direction will continue.

Missile Capability

1429. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the missile capability of its neighbours;

(b) whether any assessment have been made by the Government in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof particularly in respect of Pakistan and China; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to match with the missile capability of neighbouring countries?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) All developments having a bearing on national security are constantly assessed and monitored. Necessary measures are taken from time to time to maintain appropriate defence preparedness so as to thwart any misadventure by an adversary. The Guided Missile Development Programme ensures that state-of-the-art missile technology would be available to India.

Crash of AN-32 Aircraft

1430. SHRI RAMASHRAYA PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether an AN-32 Aeroplane of Indian Air Force had fled from Moscow to Jam Nagar Aerodrome via Dubai and Muskat on March 25, 1986;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether after one or two hour of air travel from Muskat the plane was misplaced;

(d) if so, the details thereof and whether all the crew members had died; and

(e) If so, the details of misplacing or the air-crash of AN-32 aeroplane?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI N.V.N. SOMU) : (a) to (e) The AN-32 flight No.K-2729 originated from Kiev and landed at Dubai. The aircraft took off from Dubai for Jamnagar on 25th March, 1986. The details of the crew of aircraft are as under :-

- (1) Wg Cdr UM Bheemaiah (9011) F(P)
- (2) Wg Cdr EA Fernandez (9751) F (P)
- (3) Wg Cdr AL Narula (7852) AE(M)
- (4) Flt Lt BP Sharma (16093) F (N)
- (5) JWO KS Yadav (28864) Flt Sig
- (6) Cpl RS Mishra (650555) Elect Fit
- (7) Cpl KV Singh (636024) Rdo Fit

The aircraft could not be traced as it did not land at Jamnagar. The reasons for the loss of aircraft could not be established. The aircraft and crew were declared missing.

Sea Erosion in Kerala

1431. SHRI N.K. PREMCHANDRAN : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government are aware of the fact that the coast of Kerala is subjected to severe sea erosion during monsoon seasons every year;

(b) whether a project for construction and maintenance of seawalls in Kerala has been pending with the Union Government for sanction, if so, when the same is likely to be cleared;

(c) whether any proposal has been received from Kerala regarding anti sea erosion;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(e) the other steps proposed to be taken by the Government to protect the sea shore of Kerala?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (e) Investigations, design, construction and maintenance of coastal erosion protection works is the responsibility of the State Government. Central Loan Assistance provided to Government of Kerala upto March 92 was of the order of Rs. 52 crore, towards implementation of anti sea erosion works. This assistance given since Fourth Five Year Plan, was discontinued beyond 91-92 as a process of decentralization as per decision taken by the National Development Council. Such assistance has enabled Government of Kerala to provide protection in the length of 324.61 Km of coastline, besides repairs in a length of about 50 Km.

During the year 1995-96, State Government had requested for an additional Central assistance of Rs. 5.98

crore out of which the Planning Commission had sanctioned Rs. 3 crore. During the year 1996-97, the state Government again requested for an additional Central assistance of Rs. 22.55 crore for anti sea erosion works, river protection and desilting works. But the State Government was requested to meet this requirement from Non Plan funds of the state, being essentially for maintenance purposes. Government of Kerala have also submitted proposals in 1996 costing Rs. 346.5 crore for inclusion in the National Coastal Protection Project under preparation in the Central Water Commission.

Ship Building Yards

1432. SHRI UTTAMSINGH PAWAR : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that in the absence of any concrete policy on supporting the beleaguered ship building industry many of its yards are facing imminent closure;

(b) whether the Government have received any demand from that industry in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI T.G. VENKATRAMAN) : (a) Many countries the world over have been supporting the Shipbuilding industry with incentives such as subsidy, tax concessions, etc. In order to have level playing field, Indian shipbuilding industry requires support especially for construction of ocean-going ships.

(b) and (c) The shipbuilding industry has requested for extension of subsidy scheme which lapsed in September, 1995 and also to include subsidy for export orders. Their request has been processed and inter-Ministerial consultations are underway.

Haj Pilgrimage

1433. SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Saudi Arabia has agreed to increase the Haj quota;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have taken up the matter with Saudi Arabia with a view to provide excellent facilities to Haj pilgrims; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI I.K. GUJRAL) : (a) and (b) Under the present arrangements, worked out in consultation with the Saudi Government, about 100,000 pilgrims from India can perform Haj every year.

This meets the present requirement and, so there is no current proposal under consideration to increase this number.

(c) and (d) Government from time to time have taken up with Saudi Arabia to ensure the best possible facilities for Indian pilgrims, and have received requisite co-operation from Saudi Arabian authorities.

[Translation]

Flesh Trade

1434. SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the newsitem captioned 'Deh Vyapar ki shikar Mahilaon ka adda ban gaya hai Bharat' appearing in the 'Navbharat Times' dated December 22, 1996;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto; and

(c) the preventive measures being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI I.K. GUJRAL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Representatives of the Asian Women Human Rights Council (AWHRC) and the supporting groups of the South Asian alliance against trafficking had met the SAARC Foreign Ministers who attended the 17th Session of the SAARC Council of Ministers in New Delhi on December 19-20, 1996, and made a representation on the issue of trafficking in women and children in South Asian countries. The SAARC Foreign Ministers noted the suggestions put forward by the AWHRC in its representation.

(c) The issue has been under collective consideration by SAARC, including *inter-alia*, in a appraisal conducted recently on Girl Children in Exceptionally Difficult Circumstances (GCEDC) in the region, which is to be submitted to the Ninth SAARC Summit. At the national level, action is being taken to notify suitable police officers as trafficking Police Officers under the Immoral Traffic Prevention Act. CBI is taking necessary action in identifying the gangs which are involved in the trafficking and sale of victims of sexual exploitation. State Governments are also intensifying raids so as to check trafficking of girls and women.

[English]

New Defence Production Units

1435. SHRI SANDIPAN THORAT : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have worked out a plan of action for modernisation/expansion/upgradation and setting up of new defence production units in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof with state-wise break up and major projects cleared for implementation, particularly in Maharashtra;

(c) the details of the projects formulated, but are under various stages of approval and implications thereof; and

(d) the details of progress achieved on ongoing major projects, project-wise with provision of funds made during the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI N.V.N. SOMU) : (a) To meet the emerging requirements of Armed Forces, lines of production in defence production units are, in the normal course, updated through renewal and replacement of plant and machinery and introduction of improved technology. Since adequate facilities exist in the country, there are no plans presently to set up new production units.

(b) and (c) Do not arise

(d) details are furnished in the statement attached.

Statement

The details of progress achieved in on-going major projects alongwith provision of funds made for them during the current year are as follows:

Ordnance Factories :

(a) New filling factory being set up at Badmal in Bolangir district for filling of high calibre ammunition. Project is likely to be commissioned by mid-1997. Funds allotted: Rs. 33.04 Cr.

(b) 5.56 mm ammunition project at Ammunition Factory Kirkee and Ordnance Factory Varangaon. Production already commenced. Funds allotted: Rs. 26.35 Cr.

Accident at Kandla Port

1436. SHRI P.S. GADHAVI:
SHRI RATILAL KALIDAS VARMA:

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that due to recent accident at Kandla Port, three jetties have become inoperative;

(b) if so, the alternative arrangement being made or proposed to be made to overcome the resultant difficulties;

(c) if not, whether the Government have considered the proposal of IOC to build jetty on its own to facilitate the smooth working at the Kandla Port; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI T.G. VENKATRAMAN) : (a) and (b) No, Sir. In fact two virtual jetties constructed by the Government Oil Companies became inoperative during October, 1996 due to an accident. The Government Oil Companies and the Port authorities have managed to recommission one of the virtual jetties recently while the other jetty would be recommissioned shortly. No difficulty was faced during this period regarding handling of the cargo.

(c) and (d) Do not arise in view of above.

Ancient Temples and Monuments in Orissa

1437. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether steps have been taken by the Government to renovate the ancient temples and monuments in Orissa;

(b) if so, the target of completion suggested for the purpose and the steps taken in that direction in 8th Plan; and

(c) the allocation proposed to be made by the Union Government for 9th Plan for the renovation of ancient temples and monuments in Orissa?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI S.R. BOMMALI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Conservation and preservation of monuments is a continuous process. Sufficient funds have been allotted over the years for the proper conservation of cen-

trally protected monuments in Orissa and shall continue to be allotted in future also as per the actual requirements.

Primary Health Care Schemes

1438. SHRIMATI MEIRA KUMAR : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Primary Health Care schemes partly or fully financed by the World Bank; and

(b) the names of the states where these schemes are being operated and agencies through which the same are being implemented in Delhi, U.P., Bihar and Madhya Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SALEEM IQBAL SHERVANI) : (a) and (b) Four Area Projects are under implementation with the financial assistance of World Bank. The details are annexed at Statement.

These are being implemented through Project Directorates under respective State Governments.

Statement

Details of On-going Projects

State/Donor Agency	Project Period	Project Cost (Rs. in crores)
1	2	3
World Bank (India Population Projects)		
IPP-VI		
1. Uttar Pradesh	6.4.90 to 31.3.97	91.00
2. Madhya Pradesh	-do-	35.02
3. Andhra Pradesh	-do-	76.64
4. NIHFV	-do-	1.75
		211.28
IPP-VII		
1. Punjab	2.11.90 to 31.12.97	48.66
2. Haryana	-do-	42.42
3. Gujarat	-do-	43.90
4. Bihar	-do-	88.18
5. J & K	-do-	51.54
6. NIHFV	-do-	1.48
7. S. Marketing	-do-	33.85
8. NGO	-do-	24.59
9. Unallocated	-do-	1.10
		335.12
IPP-VIII		
1. Bangalore	6.8.93 to 5.8.98	29.05
2. Calcutta	-do-	75.25
3. Delhi	-do-	35.00
4. Hyderabad	-do-	26.03
5. H & FW	-do-	0.10
6. Contingencies	-do-	57.91
		223.37

1	2	3
IPP-IX		
1. Assam	16.6.94 to June, 2001	101.22
2. Karnataka	-do-	114.75
3. Rajasthan	-do-	108.57
4. H & FW	-do-	10.46
Total : (World Bank)		1098.50

[Translation]

Opening of Sports Hostels

1439. SHRI SHANTILAL PARSOTAM DAS PATEL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan has opened certain sports hostels in different parts of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Sangathan propose to open such hostels in North-East areas also; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MUHI RAM SAIKIA) : (a) and (b) Yes Sir. The details are as under:

1. Kendriya Vidyalaya No.1, Delhi Cantt. - Cricket and Volleyball (boys).
2. Kendriya Vidyalaya No.1, Gwalior- Athletics & Football (boys).
3. Kendriya Vidyalaya, Pachmarhi - Hockey, Athletics (boys).
4. Kendriya Vidyalaya, IIT Madras - Basketball, Volleyball (boys)
5. Kendriya Vidyalaya ASC Bangalore- Athletics, Volleyball (girls).

(c) and (d) There is no proposal to set up a sports hostel in the North-east areas at present as seats are available in the existing sports hostels.

Historical Monuments under A.S.I

1440. SHRI MAHESH KUMAR. M. KANODIA:
SHRI RAM TAHAL CHAUDHARY:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the names and locations of historical monuments and religious places under the jurisdiction of Archaeologi-

cal Survey of India, at present;

(b) whether in several cases the land around such places have been encroached upon and it is being used for other purposes;

(c) if so, the details of such cases;

(d) whether the Government propose to clear the above encroachments and check its misuse; and

(e) if so, the time by which such a decision is likely to be implemented and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI S.R. BOMMAI) : (a) to (e) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[English]

Promotion of Sports

1441. SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have received some proposals from the state Governments for the promotion of sports, provision of basic sports facilities and construction of sports complexes in their respective States during the last two years;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise;

(c) the reaction of the Union Government thereto; and

(d) the funds allocated to the States for the said purpose during the last two years, State-wise and year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI S.R. BOMMAI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Details of the proposals State-wise and the reaction of the Union Government thereon are given in the Statement -I

(d) Under the Scheme of Grants for creation of sports Infrastructure, no State-wise allocation is made. Grants are given to states as and when proposals are received from the States/ UTs and are found to be in order.

The amounts released to the State Governments, during the last two years are given at Statement-II

Statement-I

Statement showing the details of proposals received from State Govts./UTs during the year 1994-95 and 1995-96 and the reaction of the Union Govt. thereto

Sl.No.	Name of the proposal and location	Reaction of the Union Govt.
1994-95		
ANDHRA PRADESH		
1.	District Sports Complex at Ananthapur.	Rejected.
2.	Multipurpose Stadium at Khammam.	Approved in principle for Rs. 50.00 lakhs.
3.	Sports Complex, Nandyal, Kurnool Dist.	Approved in principle for Rs. 50.00 lakhs.
4.	Mini-Sports Complex at Gajwel, Medak Dist.	Rejected.
5.	Indoor Stadium at Naigonda Dist.	Rejected.
6.	Swimming Pool at Srikakulam.	Rejected.
7.	Indoor Stadium at Narasannapeta, Srikulam Dist.	Rejected.
8.	Rajiv Gandhi Sports Complex at Vizianagaram.	Deficiencies intimated not complied with. The proposal is treated as closed in view of the decision taken by the Union Govt. not to consider any proposal till the beginning of the Ninth Plan.
ARUNACHAL PRADESH		
1.	SPDA Centre at Jengging, Zire Dist.	Released Rs. 20.65 lakhs out of the approved grant of Rs. 41.30 lakhs
ASSAM		
1.	District level Sports Complex at Silchar, Cachar.	Released Rs. 20.00 lakhs out of approved grant of Rs. 46.75 lakhs.
2.	Playfield at Sishu Mandir, Silchar, Cachar Dist.	Approved in principle for Rs. 2.6175 lakhs.
3.	Outdoor Stadium at Tinsukia.	Released Rs. 16.20 lakhs out of the approved grant of Rs. 18.00 lakhs.
BIHAR		
1.	Stadium at Hajipur, Vaishali.	Rejected.
GOA		
1.	Swimming Pool at Ponda, South Goa.	Approved in principle for Rs.43.00 lakhs.
GUJARAT		
1.	Playfield at Ambawadi, Ahmedabad	Rejected.
2.	Composite Football /Cricket field (without pitch and without running track), at Rajpiple, Bharuch.	Rejected.
3.	Basket Ball Court at Rajpiple, Bharuch.	Approved in principle for Rs. 1.80 lakhs.
4.	Outdoor Stadium at Rajpiple, Bharuch.	Approved in principle for Rs.11.80 lakhs.
5.	Swimming Pool at Rajpiple, Bharuch.	Rejected.
6.	Basket Ball Court at Modasa, Sabarkantha Dist.	Rejected.
HARYANA		
1.	Stadium at Sul, Bhiwani.	Rejected.
2.	Multipurpose Hall at Arjuna Stadium, Jind.	Rejected.
3.	Indoor Stadium at Sirsa	Released Rs. 7.00 lakhs out of the approved grant of Rs. 14.08 lakhs.

1	2	3
4.	Multipurpose Hall at Chhotu Ram Stadium, Rohtak.	Deficiencies intimated not complied with. The proposal is treated as closed in view of the decision taken by the Union Govt. not to consider any proposal till the beginning of the Ninth Plan.
HIMACHAL PRADESH		
1.	Indoor Stadium at Bilaspur.	Approved in principle for Rs. 52.50 lakhs.
2.	Basket Ball Court at Tal, Maharal and Hamirpur, Jungle, Jalari, Hamirpur Dist.	Approved in principle for Rs. 0.89375 lakh each.
3.	Basket Ball Court at Palampur, Kangra Dist.	Deficiencies intimated not complied with. The proposal is treated as closed in view of the decision taken by the Union Govt. not to consider any proposal till the beginning of the Ninth Plan.
4.	Basket Ball Court at Pathiar, Kangra.	-do-
5.	Basket Ball Court at Gangath, Kangra.	-do-
6.	Basket Ball Court at Bhawana and Dharamshala, Kangra Dist.	-do-
7.	Basket Ball Court at Kangra, Rajpur, Rehlu, Dehra, Sadwan and Lanj in Kangra Dist.	Approved in principle for Rs. 0.90 lakh each.
8.	Basket Ball Court at Jangla, Shimla Dist.	Deficiencies intimated not complied with. The proposal is treated as closed in view of the decision taken by the Union Govt. not to consider any proposal till the beginning of the Ninth Plan.
9.	Shooting Range at Shoghi, Shimla.	Action taken report from the State Govt. of H.P. is awaited.
JAMMU & KASHMIR		
NIL -		
KARNATAKA		
1.	Taluk Level Stadium at Gokak, Bailahongal, Sankeshwara, Chikkodi, Belgaum Dist.	Rejected.
2.	Swimming Pool at Bailahongal, Belgaum.	Called for a fresh proposal during the Ninth Plan.
3.	Taluk Stadium at Hospet, Ballary.	Rejected.
4.	Taluk Stadium at Harapanahalli, Ballary.	Approved in principle for Rs. 12.00 lakhs.
5.	Taluk Stadium at Seruguppa, Ballary.	Approved in principle for Rs. 1.00 lakh.
6.	Indoor Stadium at Bagalkot, Bijapur	Approved in principle for Rs. 10.00 lakhs.
7.	Swimming Pool at Devangere, Chitradurga Dist.	Rejected.
8.	Playfield at Bhramavar, Dakshin Kannada.	Released Rs. 1.80 lakhs out of the approved grant of Rs. 2.00 lakhs
9.	Taluk Stadium at Havari, Dharwar.	Rejected.
10.	Stadium at Hubli, Dharwar	Approved in principle for Rs. 2.36 lakhs.

1	2	3
11.	Taluka Stadium at Arasikera Hassan Dist.	Deficiencies intimated not complied with. The proposal is treated as closed in view of the decision taken by the Union Govt. not to consider any proposal till the beginning of the Ninth Plan.
12.	Multipurpose Sports Hall, Haliyal, Uttar Kannada.	- do-
13.	Taluk Stadium at Joida, Haliyal, Uttar Kannada.	Rejected.
14.	Playfield at Gudkogok, Uttar Kannada.	Rejected.
15.	Taluk Stadium at H.D. Kote, Mysore.	Rejected.
16.	Taluk Stadium at Hosanagar, Shimoga.	Rejected.
17.	Taluk Stadium at Sira, Tumkur.	Released Rs. 5.40 lakhs out of the approved grant of Rs. 6.00 lakhs.
18.	Indoor Stadium at Karwar, Uttar Kannada.	Approved in principle for Rs. 35.00 lakhs.
KERALA		
1.	Swimming Pool at Alappuzha	Approved in principle for Rs. 38.00 lakhs.
2.	Stadium at Taliparamba Kannur.	Deficiencies intimated not complied with. The proposal is treated as closed in view of the decision taken by the Union Govt. not to consider any proposal till the beginning of the Ninth Plan.
3.	International Stadium at Cochin.	Rejected.
4.	Swimming Pool at Edavetty, Idukki.	Rejected.
5.	High Altitude Training Centre. Mannar, Idukki.	Revised proposal called for has not been received.
6.	Stadium at Kasargod.	Released Rs. 4.185 lakhs out of approved grant of Rs. 4.65 lakhs.
7.	Playfield at Uzhavoor, Kottayam.	Approved in principle for Rs. 1.24 lakhs.
8.	Sports Complex at Palai, Kottayam.	Approved in principle for Rs. 37.50 lakhs.
9.	Basket ball court & Football field at Mannanam, Kottayam.	Released Rs. 1.287 lakh out of the approved grant of Rs. 1.43 lakh.
10.	Playfield at Kakkadampoil, Kozhikode.	Approved in principle for Rs. 1.24 lakh.
11.	Outdoor Stadium at Edavanna, Malappuram.	Rejected.
12.	Indoor Stadium at Palakkad.	Rejected.
13.	Swimming Pool at Palakkad.	Rejected.
14.	Standard Size Football playfield at Palakkad.	Called for a fresh proposal during the Ninth Plan.
15.	Playfield at Palakkad.	-do-
16.	Mini Stadium at Kottamkara, Qollam.	Rejected.
17.	Playfield at Neduveli, Thiruvananthapuram.	Rejected.
18.	Indoor Stadium at Vellanad, Thiruvananthapuram.	Approved in principle for Rs. 16.60 lakhs
19.	Playfield at Perikkattur, Wynad.	Rejected.
20.	District Level Stadium at Kelpetta, Wynad.	Rejected.
21.	Basket Ball court at Mananthavadi, Wynad.	Called for a fresh proposal during the Ninth Plan.

1	2	3
22.	Swimming Pool at Chalakudy, Trichur.	Deficiencies intimated not complied with. The proposal is treated as closed in view of the decision taken by the Union Govt. not to consider any proposal till the beginning of the Ninth Plan.
23.	Basket Ball court at Kelpetta, Sultan Battery, Vakery, Nalloorad, Thavinhall, Paderyarethara, Kaneyambetta, Wynad Dist. (10 proposals)	- do -
24.	Basket Ball Court at Sultan Battery, Payyampally, Vellamundan, Mananthavady, Mallilayam, Trisseleri, Muttill. Wynad (12 proposals).	Fresh proposals called for during the Ninth plan
25.	Basket Ball court at Vimalanagar, Sultan Battery, Chittattukara Wynad.	Rejected.
MADHYA PRADESH		
1.	Tribal Sports Centre, Raipur.	The Project Report called for has not been received. The proposal is treated as closed in view of the decision taken by the Union Govt. not to consider any proposal till the beginning of the Ninth Plan.
MAHARASHTRA		
1.	Sports Hostel at Chikhaldara, Amravati.	Rejected.
2.	Playfield at Chopda, Jalgaon.	Approved in principle for Rs. 6.00 lakhs.
3.	Indoor Stadium at Pune.	Released Rs. 9.00 lakhs out of the approved grant of Rs. 10.00 lakhs.
4.	Indoor Badminton Hall at Pune	Released Rs. 14.00 lakhs out of the approved grant of Rs. 15.65 lakhs.
5.	Indoor Stadium at Sangli.	Released entire amount of approved grant of Rs. 20.00 lakhs
6.	Multipurpose Hall, Arale, Satna.	Deficiencies intimated not complied with. The proposal is treated as closed in view of the decision taken by the Union Govt. not to consider any proposal till the beginning of the Ninth Plan.
MANIPUR		
1.	Playfield at Langjing, Imphal.	- do -
MEGHALAYA		
MIZORAM		
1.	Outdoor Stadium at MC Donald Hill, Aizawl.	Released Rs. 15.75 lakhs out of the approved grant of Rs. 17.50 lakhs.
2.	Outdoor Stadium at Champhai, Aizawl.	Released Rs. 16.11 lakhs out of the approved grant of Rs. 17.90 lakhs.
3.	Indoor Stadium at Tlungvel, Aizawl.	Released Rs. 30.60 lakhs out of the approved grant of Rs. 34.00 lakhs.
4.	Outdoor Stadium at Saithal, Aizawl.	Released Rs. 7.425 lakhs out of the approved grant of Rs. 8.25 lakhs
5.	Indoor Stadium at Lungdai, Aizawl.	Released Rs. 26.82 lakhs out of the approved grant of Rs. 29.80 lakhs.
6.	Outdoor Stadium at Kawrtethawveng, Aizawl.	Released Rs. 15.525 lakhs out of the approved grant of Rs. 17.25 lakhs.

1	2	3
7.	Indoor Stadium at Saiha, Chhimitupur.	Released Rs. 26.91 lakhs out of the approved grant of Rs. 29.90 lakhs.
8.	Outdoor Stadium at Saiha, Chhimitupuri.	Released Rs. 7.425 lakhs out of the approved grant of Rs. 8.25 lakhs.
9.	District level Sports Complex at Lunglei.	Released Rs. 26.32 lakhs out of the approved grant of Rs. 52.64 lakhs.
10.	Indoor Stadium at Tuikual, Aizawl.	Deficiencies intimated not complied with. The proposal is treated as closed in view of the decision taken by the Union Govt. not to consider any proposal till the beginning of the Ninth Plan.
11.	State Sports Training Centre at Lengpui, Aizawl.	- do -
12.	Outdoor Stadium at Thenzawl, Aizawl.	- do -
13.	Indoor Stadium at Tuipang, Chhimitupui.	- do -

NAGALAND

- NIL -

ORISSA

1.	Playfield at Chitalo, Cuttack.	Released Rs. 0.45 lakh out of the Approved grant of Rs. 0.50 lakhs.
2.	Playfield at Sialuhandhata, Baragaun.	Approved in principle for Rs. 0.498 lakh.
3.	Playfield at Kaunt, Bolangir.	Rejected.
4.	Sports Hostel at Keonjhar.	Rejected.
5.	Mini Stadium at Bhikampali, Deogarh.	Rejected.
6.	Playfield at Laida, Sambalpur	Rejected.
7.	SPDA Centre at Puri.	Rejected.
8.	Playfield at Malipada, Puri.	Called for a fresh proposal during the Ninth Plan.
9.	Playfield at Kendiahat, Kendupara	- do -
10.	Playfield at Khaina, Balasore.	Deficiencies intimated not complied with. The proposal is treated as closed in view of the decision taken by the Union Govt. not to consider any proposal till the beginning of the Ninth Plan.
11.	Playfield at Kural and Sibhala, Bolangir.	- do -
12.	Playfields at Gudavella, Paintala, Jogimunda, and Chandanbhati, Bolangir.	- do -
13.	Playfield at Kandagarh Bolangir.	- do -
14.	Playfield at Bolangir.	- do -
15.	Playfields at Keshavnagar, Eranch, Haripur, Aswathapal, Cuttack.	- do -
16.	Playfield at Jharna, Dhenkanal.	- do -
17.	Playfield at Kendupadara, Ganjam.	- do -
18.	Playfield at Jhadeswar, Ganjam	- do -
19.	Playfield at Addapada, Ganjam.	- do -
20.	Playfield at Takarada, Ganjam.	- do -
21.	Playfield at Sunki, Koraput.	- do -
22.	Playfield at Khairput, Koraput.	- do -

1	2	3
23.	Playfield at Bandhugaon, Koraput.	Deficiencies intimated not complied with. The proposal is treated as closed in view of the decision taken by the Union Govt. not to consider any proposal till the beginning of the Ninth Plan.
24.	Playfield at Narayanpatna, Koraput.	- do -
25.	Playfield at Nowrangapur, Koraput.	- do -
26.	Playfield at Kotagarh, Phulbani.	- do -
27.	Playfield at Tipari, Puri,	- do -
28.	Playfield at Khinda, Deogarh.	- do -
29.	Playfield at Suguda, Deogarh.	- do -
30.	Playfield at Lungipalli, Baragarh.	- do -
31.	Playfield at Kansingha, Baragarh.	- do -
32.	Playfield at Barudevsnagar, Bhadrak.	- do -
PUNJAB		
1.	Hockey field/Basket ball court at Patiala.	Approved in principle for Rs.2.30 lakhs.
RAJASTHAN		
1.	Outdoor stadium at Rajaldesar, Churu.	Released Rs. 10.80 lakhs out of the approved grant of Rs. 12.00 lakhs.
2.	Multipurpose Gymnasium Hall at Police Line, Churu.	Rejected.
3.	Stadium at Hanumangarh, Ganganagar.	Rejected
4.	Swimming Pool at Jaipur	Rejected.
5.	Basket Ball court at Gandhinagar, Jaipur.	Rejected
6.	Playfield at Jamdoli, Jaipur.	Deficiencies intimated not complied with. The proposal is treated as closed in view of the decision taken by the Union Govt.. not to consider any proposal till the beginning of the Ninth Plan.
7.	Playfield at Jhotwara, Jaipur.	Called for a fresh proposal during the Ninth Plan.
8.	Basket Ball court at Jaisalmer.	Rejected.
9.	Outdoor Stadium at Alsisar, Jhunjhunu.	Called for a fresh proposal during the Ninth Plan.
10.	Stadium at Chopasni, Jodhpur.	Rejected.
11.	Basket Ball court at Shripura, Kota.	Released Rs. 0.75 lakh out of the approved grant of Rs. 0.835 lakh.
12.	Stadium at Kota.	Released Rs. 9.00 lakhs out of the approved grant of Rs. 10.00 lakhs.
13.	Indoor Stadium at Udaipur.	Rejected.
14.	Indoor Stadium at Udaipur.	Deficiencies intimated not complied with. The proposal is treated as closed in view of the decision taken by the Union Govt. not to consider any proposal till the beginning of the Ninth Plan.
SIKKIM		
1.	Stadium at Mangon, North Sikkim.	Approved in principle for Rs. 9.00 lakhs.
2.	Stadium at Gyalshing, West Sikkim.	Approved in principle for Rs. 9.00 lakhs.

1	2	3
TAMIL NADU		
1.	3 Tennis Courts at Parks Campus, Coimbatore.	Approved in principle for Rs. 1.86 lakh.
2.	Indoor Stadium at Officers' Club, Nagercoil. Kanyakumari.	Approval in principle for Rs. 8.00 lakhs has been cancelled due to poor progress.
3.	Basket Ball court at Arunbakkam Madras.	Deficiencies intimated not complied with. The proposal is treated as closed in view of the decision taken by the Union Govt. not to consider any proposal till the beginning of the Ninth Plan.
4.	District Level Sports Complex at Shivganga, PMT.	- do -
5.	Indoor Stadium at Dharapuram, Periyar.	Released Rs. 25.00 lakhs out of the approved grant of Rs. 52.50 lakhs.
6.	Playfield at Turalyur, Thanjavur.	Rejected.
7.	Swimming Pool at Trichy.	Released Rs. 9.00 lakhs out of the approved grant of Rs. 10.00 lakhs.
8.	Concrete Basket Ball court at Trichy.	Deficiencies intimated not complied with. The proposal is treated as closed in view of the decision taken not to consider any proposal till the beginning of the Ninth Plan.
TRIPURA		
1.	Swimming Pool at Udaipur.	Approved in principle for Rs. 63.75 lakhs
2.	Cricket Stadium at College Tila, Agartala.	Released Rs. 14.50 lakhs out of the approved grant of Rs. 16.30 lakhs.
3.	Swimming Pool at Agartala.	Rejected.
UTTAR PRADESH		
1.	Indoor stadium at Allahabad.	Rejected.
WEST BENGAL		
1.	8- lance cinder Athletic track at Champdony, Hooghly	Approved in principle for Rs. 1.63 lakh.
2.	Gymnasium Hall at Mohar, Midnapore.	Released Rs. 1.00 lakh out of the approved grant of Rs. 1.14 lakh.
3.	Indoor Stadium at Rabindra Nagar, Midnapore.	Approved in principle for Rs. 52.50 lakhs.
4.	Sports Complex at Rajbari, Jalpaiguri.	Called for a fresh proposal during the Ninth Plan.
ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ISLANDS		
		- NIL -
CHANDIGARH		
1.	Playfield at Vivek High School, Chandigarh.	Approved in principle for Rs. 1.95 lakh.
DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI		
		- NIL -
DAMAN & DIU		
		- NIL -
LAKSHADWEEP		
		- NIL -

1	2	3
DELHI		
1.	Outdoor Stadium by Ramjas Foundation Delhi.	Released Rs. 2.50 lakhs out of the approved grant of Rs. 5.02 lakhs.
2.	Playfield at 25 Central Schools by Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan, Delhi	Deficiencies intimated not complied with. Proposals are treated as closed in view of the decision taken by the Union Govt. not to consider any proposal during the beginning of the Ninth Plan.
PONDICHERRY		
1995-96		
ANDHRA PRADESH		
1.	Sports Complex at Adilabad.	Approved in principle for Rs. 75.00 lakhs.
2.	Sports Complex at Nirmal, Adilabad.	Rejected.
3.	Indoor Stadium at Cuddapah.	Deficiencies intimated not complied with. the proposal is treated as closed in view of the decision taken by the Union Govt. not to consider any proposal till the beginning of the Ninth Plan.
4.	District Level Sports Complex at Karimnagar.	Called for a fresh proposal during the Ninth Plan.
5.	District Sports Complex, Saroornagar, RR Reddy Dist.	- do -
6.	Sports Stadium at Kailasagiri Police Station, Visakhapatnam.	Rejected.
ARUNACHAL PRADESH		
ASSAM		
1.	Multipurpose Stadium at Mangaldai, Darrang.	Called for a fresh proposal during the Ninth Plan.
2.	Swimming Pool at Jorhat.	Approved in principle for Rs. 43.00 lakhs.
BIHAR		
1.	Pavilion and playfield in the existing Polo Ground Stadium at Laheriasarai, Dharbhanga.	Approved in principle for Rs. 5.00 lakhs.
2.	Sports Complex at Palamau,	Approved in principle for Rs. 10.00 lakhs.
3.	Multipurpose Indoor Stadium at Kala Bhavan, Purnea.	Rejected.
4.	State Level Training Complex, Patna.	Proposal is found in order. It will be considered against cancellation of the projects approved.
GOA		
GUJARAT		
1.	Basket Ball court at Kadoli, Sabarkantha.	Approved in principle for Rs. 0.60 lakh.
2.	Skating Ring at Kadoli, Sabarkantha.	Rejected.

1	2	3
HARYANA		
1.	Mini Stadium at Kharkhari Makhwan, Bhiwani.	Called for a fresh proposal during the Ninth Plan.
2.	Stadium at Palwal, Bhiwani.	Deficiencies intimated not complied with. The proposal is treated as closed in view of the decision taken by the Union Govt. not to consider any proposal till the beginning of the Ninth Plan.
3.	Playfield at Karor, Rohtak.	- do-
4.	Playfield at Nakauli Kalan, Rohtak.	- do-
5.	Playfield at Bhambhewa Rohtak.	- do-
6.	Wrestling Bhavan at Jhajjar, Rohtak.	Released Rs. 3.834 lakhs out of the approved grant of Rs. 4.26 lakhs.
7.	Mini Stadium at Sarai, Orangabad, Rohtak.	Called for a fresh proposal during the Ninth Plan.
8.	Swimming Pool at Sirsa.	Revised proposal called for has not been received from the State Govt.
9.	Mini Stadium at Sheikpura, Sonapat.	Called for a fresh proposal during the Ninth Plan.
HIMACHAL PRADESH		
1.	Football field at Sidhapur, Kangra.	Released Rs. 1.116 lakh out of the approved grant of Rs. 1.24 lakh.
2.	Basket ball court at Mandi.	Called for a fresh proposal during the Ninth Plan.
3.	Mini Stadium at Kotli, Mandi.	- do-
4.	Outdoor Stadium at Junga, Shimla.	Released Rs. 7.488 lakhs out of the approved grant of Rs. 8.32 lakhs.
5.	Stadium at Sunni, Shimla.	Rejected.
JAMMU & KASHMIR		
1.	Indoor Stadium at Leh	Approved in principle for Rs. 37.50 lakhs.
KARNATAKA		
1.	Multipurpose Sports Hall at VPVV Samasta, Badami, Bijapur.	Released Rs. 9.00 lakhs out of the approved grant of Rs. 10.00 lakhs.
2.	Indoor Stadium at Mandya.	Approved in principle for Rs. 35.00 lakhs.
3.	Taluk Stadium at Savadatta, Belgaum	Rejected.
4.	Sports Complex in Sardar High School, Belgaum.	Rejected.
5.	Indoor Stadium at Bijapur.	Rejected.
6.	Sports Complex at police Headquarters, Dharwad.	Rejected.
7.	Playfield at Sadguru Appaiah Swami High School, Kadige, Somawarpet, Kodagu	Approved in principle for Rs. 1.24 lakh.
8.	Stadium at Sri Adichunchunagire Institute of Medical Sciences, Nagamanagala Mandya.	Approved in principle for Rs. 1.75 lakh.
9.	Indoor Stadium at Maddur Town, Mandya.	Rejected.
10.	Taluk Stadium at Lungsugur, Raichur	Rejected.

1	2	3
11.	Taluk Stadium at Honnali, Shimoga.	Rejected.
12.	Velodrome at Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Stadium, Bijapur.	Called for a fresh proposal during the Ninth Plan.
13.	Swimming Pool at Bijapur.	-do-
14.	Taluk Stadium at Kaddur, Chickmagalur.	-do-
15.	Sports Complex at Sri Rajeshwari Vidyaniketan, Holkot, Dharwad.	-do-
16.	Multipurpose Auditorium in Central High School, Govt. P.U. College, Medikeri, Kcdagu.	-do-
17.	Outdoor Stadium at Mandya.	-do-
18.	Indoor Stadium at Raichur.	-do-

KERALA

1.	Stadium at Peryanur, Kannur.	Rejected.
2.	Stadium at Muvattupuzha, Cochin.	Called for a fresh proposal during the Ninth Plan.
3.	Football ground and Indoor stadium at Konjikuzy, Idukki.	Approved in principle for Rs. 1.24 lakh.
4.	District Level Sports Complex at Kottayam.	Called for a fresh proposal during the Ninth Plan.
5.	Football field at JDT Islam Orphanage High School, Kozhikode.	Approved in principle for Rs. 0.83 lakh.
6.	State Level Complex at Kozhikode.	Called for a fresh proposal during the Ninth Plan.
7.	Stadium and Open Air Stage at Kollayil, Thiruvananthapuram.	Rejected.

MADHYA PRADESH

1.	Indira Gandhi Stadium at Lahar, Bhind.	Called for a fresh proposal during the Ninth Plan.
2.	Hockey field/Basket ball Court/Football/Cricket field in Campion School, Bhopal	Deficiencies intimated not complied with. The proposal is treated as closed in view of the decision taken by the Union Govt. not to consider any proposal till the beginning of the Ninth Plan.
3.	Sports Complex at Parasia town, Chindwara.	Called for a fresh proposal during the Ninth Plan.
4.	Mini-Stadium at Balod, Durg.	Approved in principle for Rs. 18.00 lakhs.
5.	Swimming Pool and Sports Complex at Burhanpur, East Nimar.	Fresh proposals called for.
6.	Sanjay Stadium at Guna.	Proposal was not found in order. Returned in original.
7.	Water Sports Complex at Tighra Lake, Gwalior.	Called for a fresh proposal during the Ninth Plan.
8.	SPDA Centre at Gwalior.	Released Rs. 15.00 lakhs.
9.	Indoor Stadium at Vivekananda Colony, Satna.	Deficiencies intimated not complied with. The proposal is treated as closed in view of the decision taken by the Union Govt. not to consider any proposal till the beginning of the Ninth Plan.

1	2	3
10.	Swimming Pool at Mandsaur.	Rejected.
11.	District Sports Complex, Raigarh.	Called for a fresh proposal during the Ninth Plan.
12.	Indoor Stadium at Pichhore, Shivpuri.	Deficiencies intimated not complied with. The proposal is treated as closed in view of the decision taken by the Union Govt. not to consider any proposal till the beginning of the Ninth Plan.
13.	Chhatrasal Stadium at Pichhore, Shivpuri.	Approved in principle for Rs. 6.00 lakhs.
MAHARASHTRA		
1.	Playfield at Kopargaon. Ahmednagar.	Approved in principle for Rs. 1.50 lakh.
2.	Swimming Pool at Rajuri, Beed	Approved in principle for Rs. 20.00 lakh.
3.	Gymnasium Hall at Rajuri, Beed.	Approved in principle for Rs. 25.00 lakhs.
4.	District Sports Complex at Buldana	Released Rs. 25.00 lakhs out of the approved grant of Rs. 50.00 lakhs.
5.	Indoor Stadium at Nagpur.	Released Rs. 18.00 lakhs out of the approved grant of Rs. 20.00 lakhs.
6.	Multipurpose Gymnasium Hall at Nagpur.	Approved in principle for Rs. 2.96 lakhs.
7.	Multipurpose Gymnasium Hall at Nagpur (Ward No. 65).	Approved in principle for Rs. 3.03 lakhs.
8.	Gymnasium Hall at Nagpur (Ward No. 49).	Approved in principle for Rs. 2.50 lakhs.
9.	Gymnasium Hall at Nagpur (Ward No. 55).	Approved in principle for Rs. 2.50 lakhs.
10.	Gymnasium Hall at Nagpur (Ward No. 57).	Approved in principle for Rs. 2.50 lakhs.
11.	Gymnasium Hall at Nagpur (Ward No. 62).	Approved in principle for Rs. 2.50 lakhs.
12.	Playfield at Barashiv, Parbhani.	Approved in principle for Rs. 0.80 lakh.
13.	Indoor Stadium at Sawarde, Ratnagiri.	Released Rs. 27.00 lakhs, out of the approved grant of Rs. 30.00 lakhs.
14.	Gymnasium Hall at Swarde, Ratnagiri.	Approved in principle for Rs. 6.72 lakhs.
15.	Indoor Stadium at Chiplum Ratnagiri.	Approved in principle for Rs. 30.00 lakhs.
16.	Gymnasium Hall at Bharni, Ratnagiri.	Approved in principle for Rs. 6.72 lakhs.
17.	Gymnasium Hall at Pedhe Parshuram, Ratnagiri.	Rejected.
18.	Indoor Stadium at Yavatmal.	Approved in Principle for Rs. 35.00 lakhs.
19.	Swimming Pool at Yavatmal.	Released Rs. 10.00 lakhs out of the approved grant of Rs. 20.00 lakhs.
20.	Badminton Hall at Bandra East, Mumbai.	Rejected.
21.	Indoor Stadium at Kolhapur.	Rejected.
22.	Tennis Court at Nasik.	Rejected.
23.	Gymnasium Hall Ambadas, Ratnagiri.	Rejected.
24.	Gymnasium Hall at Kherdi, Ratnagiri.	Rejected.
25.	Multipurpose Sports Hall at Kolhapur.	Called for a fresh proposal during the Ninth Plan.
26.	Gymnasium Hall at Furus, Ratnagiri	-do-
27.	Gymnasium Hall at Shiv, Ratnagiri.	-do-
28.	Swimming Pool at Waghapur, Yavatmal.	-do-

1	2	3
29.	Swimming Pool at Gandhi Bag, Nagpur.	Deficiencies intimated not complied with. The proposal is treated as closed in view of the decision taken by the Union Govt. not to consider any proposal till the beginning of the Ninth Plan.
30.	Multipurpose Hall at Nagpur (Ward No.60)	-do-
31.	Gymnasium Hall at Sadar Nagpur.	-do-
32.	Gymnasium Hall at Malsahab Chowk, Nagpur.	-do-
MANIPUR		- NIL -
MEGHALAYA		
1.	District level Sports Complex at William Nagar, East Garo Hills.	Deficiencies intimated not complied with. The proposal is treated as closed in view of the decision taken by the Union Govt. not to consider any proposal till the beginning of the Ninth Plan.
2.	District level Sports Complex at Snit, East Khasi Hills.	-do-
3.	District level Sports Complex at Jowai, Jaintia Hills.	-do-
4.	District level Sports Complex at Tura, West Garo Hills.	-do-
5.	Outdoor Stadium at Tura, West Garo Hills.	-do-
6.	District level Sports Complex at Nongstoin, West Khasi Hills.	-do-
7.	District level Sports Complex at Nongpoh. Ri-Bhoi.	-do-
8.	District level Sports Complex at Baghmara, South Garo Hills.	-do-
MIZORAM		- NIL -
NAGALAND		- NIL -
ORISSA		-NIL-
PUNJAB		
1.	Gymnasium Hall at Gurdaspur.	Called for a fresh proposal during the Ninth Plan.
RAJASTHAN		
1.	Basket Ball court at Lajpatnagar, Alwar.	-do-
2.	Stadium and Basket Ball court at Khondu Colony, Banswara.	-do-
3.	Basket Ball court at Nimbo Hera Jatan, Bhilwara.	Approved in principle for Rs. 0.43 lakh.
4.	District Sports Complex at Malpur, Dungarpur.	Deficiencies intimated not complied with. The proposal is treated as closed in view of the decision taken by the Union Govt. not to consider any proposal till the beginning of the Ninth Plan.
5.	Athletic Track at Dudu, Jaipur	-do-

1	2	3
6.	Playfield at Manoharpur, Jaipur.	Called for a fresh proposal during the Ninth Plan.
7.	Playfield at Pilani, Jhunjhunu.	-do-
8.	Playfield at Jejusar, Jhunjhunu.	-do-
9.	Playfield at Bagar, Jhunjhunu.	Deficiencies intimated not complied with. The proposal is treated as closed in view of the decision taken by the Union Govt. not to consider any proposal till the beginning of the Ninth Plan.
10.	Playfield at Udaipur.	Called for a fresh proposal during the Ninth Plan.
SIKKIM		
- NIL -		
TAMIL NADU		
1.	District level Sports Complex, Dindigul.	Called for a fresh proposal during the Ninth Plan.
2.	Recycling Plant of the Swimming Pool at Coimbatore.	Approved in principle for Rs. 6.20 lakhs.
3.	Swimming Pool, Indoor Stadium and Tennis Court at Shastri Maidan, Coimbatore.	Called for proposals during the Ninth Plan.
4.	Tennis Court at Coimbatore.	Released Rs. 0.33075 lakh out of the approved grant of Rs. 0.3675 lakh.
5.	Football/Cricket Field at Coimbatore.	Approved in principle for Rs. 2.50 lakhs.
6.	Basket Ball court at Coimbatore.	Released entire amount of the approved grant of Rs. 60 lakhs.
7.	Indoor Stadium at Parks Campus, Coimbatore.	Deficiencies intimated not complied with. The proposal is treated as closed in view of the decision taken by the Union Govt. not to consider any proposal till the beginning of the Ninth Plan.
8.	Hockey Field at Elathagiri, Dharmapuri.	Called for a fresh proposal during the Ninth Plan.
9.	Hockey court at Manguzhy, Kanyakumari.	-do-
10.	Basket Ball court at Manalikai, Kanyakumari.	-do-
11.	Hockey field at Muttom, Kanyakumari.	-do-
12.	Basket Ball court at Chidambaranagar, Kanyakumari.	Deficiencies intimated not complied with. The proposal is treated as closed in view of the decision taken by the Union Govt. not to consider any proposal till the beginning of the Ninth Plan.
13.	Tennis Academy at Mylapore, Chennai.	Released entire amount of the approved grant of Rs. 20.00 lakhs
14.	Indoor Stadium at Theni, Madurai.	Called for a fresh proposal during the Ninth Plan.
15.	Basket Ball Court at Tiruputtur, North Arcot.	-do-
16.	Basket Ball court at Gudiyatham, North Arcot.	Approved in principle for Rs. 0.575 lakh.
17.	Basket Ball court at Manamadurai, PMT.	Deficiencies intimated not complied with. The proposal is treated as closed in view of the decision taken by the Union Govt. not to consider any proposal till the beginning of the Ninth Plan.

1	2	3
18. w	Basket Ball court at Suranam, PMT.	Deficiencies intimated not complied with. The proposal is treated as closed in view of the decision taken by the Union Govt. not to consider any proposal till the beginning of the Ninth Plan.
19.	Basket Ball court at Peramdurai, Periyar.	-do-
20.	Basket Ball court at Sathyamangalam, Periyar.	Called for a fresh proposal during the Ninth Plan.
21.	Basket Ball court at Peramgulam, Pudukkottai.	-do-
22.	District Level Sports Complex at Pudukkottai.	-do-
23.	Basket Ball court at Karpaganagar, Pudukkottai.	Approved in principle for Rs. 0.60 lakh.
24.	Basket Ball Court at Muthupettai, Ramanathapuram.	Deficiencies intimated not complied with. The proposal is treated as closed in view of the decision taken by the Union Govt. not to consider any proposal till the beginning of the Ninth Plan.
25.	Multipurpose Stadium at Yercaud, Salem.	-do-
26.	Indoor Stadium at Yercaud, Salem.	-do-
27.	Basket Ball court at Kandhampatty, Salem.	Called for a fresh proposal during the Ninth Plan.
28.	Basket Ball court at Maravanery, Salem.	-do-
29.	Indoor Shuttle Court at Alagapuram, Salem.	-do-
30.	Football field at Karanthai, Thanjavoor.	-do-
31.	Basket Ball court at Tiruchirappally.	-do-
32.	Basket Ball court at Kulithalai, Trichy.	-do-
33.	Basket Ball court at TN Puthukudi-Puliangudi Tirunelveli.	-do-
34.	Tennis Court at Keelakalanganal, Tirunelveli.	-do-
35.	Basket Ball Court at Avaraikulam, Tirunelveli.	-do-
36.	Basket Ball Court at Keelakalanganal, Tirunelveli.	-do-
37.	Basket Ball Court at Vadakangulam, Tirunelveli.	Deficiencies intimated not complied with. The proposal is treated as closed in view of the decision taken by the Union Govt. not to consider any proposal till the beginning of the Ninth Plan.
38.	Basket Ball Court at Tandarampet, Sambuvarayar.	-do-
TRIPURA		- NIL -
UTTAR PRADESH		
1.	Swimming pool at George Town, Allahabad.	Approved in principle for Rs. 43.00 lakhs.
2.	Indoor Stadium for Badminton, Meerut.	Called for a fresh proposal during the Ninth Plan.
WEST BENGAL		
1.	Indoor Stadium at Siliguri.	Deficiencies intimated not complied with. The proposal is treated as closed in view of the decision taken by the Union Govt. not to consider any proposal till the beginning of the Ninth Plan.
2.	Swimming Pool at Jamkunda, Midnapore.	-do-
3.	Swimming Pool at Howrah.	Rejected.
4.	Indoor Stadium at Howrah.	Project approved. Sanction in principle will be issued after the inspection of the approved projects is over.

1	2	3
ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ISLANDS		- NIL -
CHANDIGARH		- NIL -
DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI		- NIL -
DAMAN & DIU		- NIL -
LAKSHADWEEP		- NIL -
DELHI		- NIL -
PONDICHERRY		- NIL -

Statement-II

Sl. No.	State/UT	1994-95	1995-96
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Nil	12,50,000
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	10,86,000	20,65,000
3.	Assam	Nil	46,20,000
4.	Bihar	Nil	25,92,400
5.	Goa	19,00,000	Nil
6.	Gujarat	Nil	5,17,242
7.	Haryana	97,50,000	38,88,000
8.	Himachal Pradesh	45,50,000	1,86,000
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	Nil	Nil
10.	Karnataka	15,74,250	64,34,300
11.	Kerala	16,59,000	6,00,100
12.	Madhya Pradesh	85,00,000	70,00,000
13.	Maharashtra	10,00,000	1,17,90,500
14.	Manipur	87,50,000	Nil
15.	Meghalaya	Nil	Nil
16.	Mizoram	Nil	1,07,74,500
17.	Nagaland	75,00,000	25,00,000
18.	Orissa	45,000	4,95,000
19.	Punjab	Nil	Nil
20.	Rajasthan	Nil	8,25,000
21.	Sikkim	13,15,918	Nil
22.	Tamil Nadu	54,770	3,32,925
23.	Tripura	64,50,000	Nil
24.	Uttar Pradesh	1,31,45,512	54,38,488
25.	West Bengal	4,95,000	5,86,490
Union Territories			
1.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	Nil	Nil
2.	Chandigarh	Nil	1,75,500
3.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	Nil	Nil
4.	Daman & Diu	Nil	Nil
5.	Delhi	Nil	Nil
6.	Pondicherry	Nil	Nil
7.	Lakshadweep	Nil	Nil

*[Translation]***Proposals of IP from U.P.**

1442. SHRI HARIVANSH SAHAJ :
SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of proposals regarding irrigation projects received from Uttar Pradesh Government for approval during the last three years;

(b) the number of projects sanctioned out of them;

(c) whether any projects to be set up in Deoria and Balia districts have been received for approval;

(d) if so, the names of those projects;

(e) the details of irrigation projects pending for clearance of the Union Government; and

(f) the time by which these projects are likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA) : (a) and (b) No new irrigation project has been received in Central Water Commission from the Uttar Pradesh Government during the last three years.

(c) and (d) No new major or medium irrigation projects benefitting Deoria and Balia districts of Uttar Pradesh have been received in Central Water Commission during the past 3 years. Further, no project of the above districts is pending with Central Water Commission for clearance.

(e) The details of new major Irrigation Projects pending for clearance in the Central Water Commission are enclosed at attached Statement.

(f) The clearance of the Projects depends upon the promptness with which the State Government complies with the observation of Central agencies.

Statement

Sl.No.	Name of Project	Latest estimated cost (Rs. in Crores)	Irrigation Benefits (in Th. ha.)
1.	Bewar Feeder	33.73	9.80
2.	Raising of Meja Dam	52.18	17.88
3.	Bansagar Canals	190.27	150.13
4.	Rajghat Canals	126.43	138.66
5.	Maudaha Dam	113.59	27.70
6.	Lining of Ch. Bundelkhand	57.37	23.78
7.	Chittaurgarh Reservoir	34.06	11.83
8.	Jarauli Pump Canal	27.54	46.45
9.	Kanhar Irrigation	174.27	33.12

*[English]***Basic facilities in KVs in Delhi**

1443. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are aware of the fact that the infrastructural facilities are lacking in Kendriya Vidyalayas of Delhi, especially of INA Colony; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MUHI RAM SAKIA) : (a) and (b) Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan has intimated that the Kendriya Vidyalayas at Pragati Vihar, New Friends Centre and Sainik Vihar do not have the required building facilities. Action is underway for construction of buildings. Kendriya Vidyalaya, INA Colony has the required infrastructure facilities.

Widening of National Highways

1444. SHRI P. KODANDA RAMAIAH : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that NH-47 from Bangalore to Mangalore is co-terminus with NH-4 & NH-13 from Bangalore to Nelemangala for a distance of about 30 miles and NH-13 is co-terminus with NH-4 for a distance of 200 km. from Bangalore to Chitradurga;

(b) whether the Government propose to widen this stretch into four lanes in view of increasing accidents on it;

(c) if so, whether any action has been initiated by way of budget allocation to widen this stretch;

(d) if so, the details thereof indicating the time by which this work is likely to be completed; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI T.G. VENKATRAMAN) : (a) It is presumed that Hon'ble Member is referring to NH-48, from Bangalore to Mangalore, which is coterminus with NH-4 from Bangalore to Nelemangala for a length of about 30 Km. NH-13 is coterminus with NH-4 for a distance of 200 Km. from Bangalore to Chitradurga.

(b) to (e) A distance of about 30 Km. i.e. from Bangalore to Nelemangala of NH-48, is already four laned, The stretch of NH-4, from Nelemangala to Tumkur, from Km. 30 to 75 Km. is to be considered for widening to four lane after acquisition of land is complete. There is no proposal to widen, to four lane, the remaining stretch from Tumkur to Chitradurga of NH-4 as well as the stretch from Nelemangala to Mangalore of NH-48.

Irrigation Projects in Orissa

1445. SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether State Government of Orissa had sent a request to the Prime Minister for augmentation of funds for speedy completion of the ongoing major irrigation projects in the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the augmented funds approved, project-wise?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA) : (a) and (b) No, Sir.

(c) However, under Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) launched in 1996-97, an amount of Rs. 46.05 crores has been released as Central Loan Assistance (CLA) to Government of Orissa for Rengali, Upper Indravati Right Bank Canal, Subenarekha and Anandpur Barrage projects for their speedy completion.

National Sports and Youth Policy

1446. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 158 on December 2, 1996 and state:

(a) whether any steps have been taken to reformulate the national sports and youth policies;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, whether the proposal to reform any of these policies has been abandoned; and

(d) if so, the reason therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI S.R. BOMMAI) : (a) to (d) The draft of the revised National Sports Policy has been circulated to all concerned for their comments and suggestions. As regards the National Youth Policy, a meeting with the representatives of various Youth Wings of Political Parties, and others concerned has been held. The draft of the revised Youth Policy is under preparation for circulation to all concerned for suggestions/comments.

[Translation]

Mid-Day Meal Scheme in Uttar Pradesh

1447. SHRI D.P. YADAV : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has extended the Mid-day Meal Scheme in schools;

(b) if so, the number of such rural schools in Uttar Pradesh which were covered under the said scheme during the last year and proposed to be covered in the next year, district-wise; and

(c) the amount likely to be incurred on this programme during 1997-98?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MUHI RAM SAIKIA) : (a) The National Programme of Nutritional Support to Primary Education, commonly known as Mid-day meal scheme, was launched in the country on 15 August, 1995, to cover in a phased manner all students in primary classes (I-V) in the country by 1997-98.

(b) 21528 rural schools were covered under the scheme in 37 districts of Uttar Pradesh during 1995-96 and 76896 schools in 66 districts are being covered during this year. The remainder are expected to be covered in 1997-98.

(c) The budget estimates for 1997-98 have not been finalised.

[English]

Drug for Thalassemia Patients

1448. KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to withdraw all types of taxes and duties on importing "Kelfer" the new medical drug, an alternative to 'desferal injection' used for the thalassemia patients; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SALEEM IQBAL SHERVANI) : (a) and (b) The matter is under active consideration of the Government.

Pending I.P. in Karnataka

1449. SHRI B.L. SHANKAR : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of pending irrigation projects on which work was started over a decade ago in Karnataka;

(b) the reasons for their non completion so far;

(c) the stage in which these projects stand at present; and

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Union Government to expedite the completion of these projects without further loss of time and cost overrun?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA) : (a) to (c) 12 Major and 12 Medium irrigation projects in Karnataka on which work was started over a decade ago, are still under construction. These projects could not be completed due to various technical, financial and other reasons. They are at various stages of completion.

(d) The Government of India has launched the Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) during 1996-97 which includes financial assistance to State Government and intensive monitoring of projects for early completion.

Screening OPD Centre

1450. SHRI JANG BAHADUR SINGH PATEL : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned "Paanch varsh se filon mein band he screening OPD aur drugs centre sthapit karne ki appeal" appearing in the 'Dainik Jagran' dated December 21, 1996;

(b) if so, the facts of the matter reported therein; and

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken by the Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SALEEM IQBAL SHERVANI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) There was a proposal to have a Screening OPD project for All India Institute of Medical Sciences to be set up in Raj Nagar Complex. Subsequently, this land has been earmarked for Trauma Centre. It is now proposed to construct the Screening OPD in the main campus of the Institute.

The Drugs De-addiction Centre continues to function from Deen Dayal Upadhyay Hospital, Hari Nagar, New Delhi. Efforts are on to locate an alternative site for Druge Centre.

[Translation]

Government Accommodation to Employees of NCERT

1451. SHRI N.J. RATHWA : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Council of Educational Research and Training, New Delhi have received any complaints from the NCERT Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes Employees Welfare Association, New Delhi during the last one year regarding the reported irregularities in the allotment of Government accommodation;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have conducted or propose to conduct any enquiry into the matter;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the remedial measures to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MUHI RAM SAIKIA) : (a) to (e) As per the information furnished by the National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT), the Council received complaints from two of its employees regarding the allotment of one flat. The matter was enquired by the Liaison officer, SC/ST Cell of the Council, who found no irregularity in the allotment of the accommodation. However the allotment order was not implemented and

disputed quarter has since been surrendered to the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation of India Ltd. (MMTC) from whom the flat was obtained on lease and licence agreement basis.

[English]

MIG-29 Aircrafts

1452. SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Russian built MIG-29 aircrafts are short of spares, rendering the aircraft incapable of flying;

(b) if so, the facts in this regard;

(c) when MIG-29 aircrafts were purchased, their present condition and the number of them unfit for flying; and

(d) the steps taken for replacing the depleted aircraft?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI N.V.N. SOMU) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) MIG-29 aircrafts were first purchased from Russia in 1987. The present condition of the aircraft and serviceability of the fleet are totally satisfactory.

(d) Does not arise.

Post Graduate Allowances

1453. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Unani Physicians with Post Graduate Qualifications in CGHS and the number of those, to whom Post Graduate/M.D. Allowance is also being paid by CGHS;

(b) whether service of such physicians/senior Medical Officers are being utilised as specialists as well as Assistant Advisors in the Unani system of Medicines and they are being deployed as specialists in different Unani Dispensaries/Units of Unani system;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SALEEM IQBAL SHERVANI) : (a) There are two Unani Physicians in CGHS possessing M.D. degree and they are in receipt of Post Graduate allowance.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) There is no sanctioned post of specialist in the Unani System of Medicine.

[Translation]

National Child Welfare Fund

1454. SHRI VISHVESHWAR BHAGAT : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have constituted a National Child Welfare Fund (Rashtriya Shishu Nidhi);

(b) if so, when this fund was constituted; and

(c) the number of proposals, submitted by Madhya Pradesh State Government for seeking assistance from this fund, which are pending with Union Government and by when these proposals are likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI S.R. BOMMAI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

Vocational Education in Secondary Schools in U.P.

1455. SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of secondary schools in Uttar Pradesh providing vocational education, district-wise;

(b) whether the Government are providing trained teachers and required quantity of educational material to these schools; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MUHI RAM SAIKIA) : (a) Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Vocationalisation of Education at +2 level, Government of Uttar Pradesh has been providing Vocational Education in 810 schools in 66 Districts.

(b) and (c) The State Government has appointed Guest Lecturers at the school level. Short Term training for these Guest Lecturers has been organised. Schools are using text books and Instructional material prepared by State Board of Secondary Education and Central Institute of Vocational Education, Bhopal.

[English]

Hepatitis-B Vaccine

1456. SHRI RAM NAIK : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are considering the inclusion of the Hepatitis-B vaccine in the national child immunisation programme;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SALEEM IQBAL SHERVANI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) does not arise.

(c) Incomplete epidemiological data on Hepatitis-B carrier status in our vast country, less than 2% liver cancer due to Hepatitis-B infection, very high cost of imported vaccine for immunizing 25 million new-born every year with three requisite doses of vaccine (Approx. Rs.1 crore per district per year) and many more priority health problems than Hepatitis-B vaccination in our National Immunization schedule.

Pulse Polio Programme

1457. SHRI K.C. KONDAIAH:
SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT:
SHRI NARAYAN ATHAWALAY:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have recently carried out extensive programme of Polio immunisation all over the country;

(b) if so, whether the assessment regarding response to the programme all over the country has been carried out;

(c) if so, the details thereof, State-wise;

(d) whether the Government have collected information regarding the children under the age of five vaccinated against polio in the country;

(e) if so, the details thereof, State-wise;

(f) the details of expenditure incurred during the drive and target set for the current year;

(g) whether there are some countries in which this disease has been eradicated; and

(h) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SALEEM IQBAL SHERVANI) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

(c) to (e) The requisite details, State-wise, are given at Statement -I, II annexed herewith.

(f) Approximately Rs. 170 crores was spent in cash and kind on procurement of vaccines and for support to States for IEC, mobility and social mobilisation to met the target. All children below 5 years of age are to be covered under the Programme.

(g) to (h) The Countries in North and South America have been certified to be free of indigenous Poliomyelitis.

Statement-I

Pulse Polio Immunization- 7th December, 1996

Country Report

Status as on 2.1.97 at 14.30 Hrs.

Sl. No.	Name of States	No. of PPI Districts	No. of Districts Reptd	%	Rural				Urban				Total				Total Children immunised
					Target 0-5 Years	< - Performance -> 0-5 Years		+5 Years	Target 0-5 Years	< - Performance -> 0-5 Years		+5 Years	Target 0-5 Years	< - Performance -> 0-5 Years		+5	
					(c)	(d)	(d/c)	(e)	(h)	(i)	(i/i)	(j)	(c+h+x)	(d+i+w)	(w/x)	(e+j+w)	
1.	A&N Islands	2	2	100	29085	28525	98	738	9800	9714	101	885	57610	38239	151	1423	39662
2.	Andhra Pradesh	23	23	100	6608928	7279545	110	191989	2109625	226175	108	36767	8718553	9555720	110	228756	9784476
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	13	13	100	112975	112918	100	4216	23241	31030	134	1798	136216	143948	106	6014	149962
4.	Assam	23	23	100	2778147	2807130	94	122423	299190	276719	92	13322	3077337	2883849	94	135745	3019594
5.	Bihar	56	56	100	13086000	12304000	102	162000	1361000	1322000	94	27000	14447000	13626000	94	189000	13815000
6.	Chandigarh	1	1	100	45908	45908	100	1148	44042	44042	100	3099	89950	89950	100	4247	94197
7.	D & N Haveli	1	1	100	23224	24458	105	0	0	0	ERR	0	23224	24458	105	0	24458
8.	Daman & Diu	2	2	100	7835	8304	106	29	5266	5476	104	35	13101	13780	105	64	13844
9.	Delhi	1	1	100	0	0	ERR	0	1867656	187656	100	0	1867656	1867656	100	0	1867656
10.	Goa	2	2	100	82000	79757	97	1350	39000	37210	95	886	121000	116967	97	2236	119203
11.	Gujarat	19	19	100	3431462	3939816	115	0	1279354	1343126	105	0	4710816	5282942	112	0	5282942
12.	Haryana	17	17	100	2000809	2160519	108	30145	572584	644147	112	5032	2573193	2804666	109	35177	2839843
13.	Himachal Pradesh	12	12	100	848267	583636	106	1852	39554	43482	110	49	587821	627118	107	1901	629019
14.	Jammu & Kashmir	14	14	100	1010344	1083889	107	41300	191581	176837	92	6080	1201925	1280726	105	47380	1308106
15.	Karnataka	20	20	100	4082562	4147016	102	50800	1872027	1857099	99	19990	5954589	6004115	101	70790	6074905
16.	Kerala	14	14	100	2368087	2240000	95	3475	361158	347289	98	21	2720225	2587289	95	3496	2590785
17.	Lakshadweep	1	1	100	6820	6820	100	0	0	0	ERR	0	6820	6820	100	0	6820
18.	Madhya Pradesh	45	45	100	8146519	8368055	103	53445	1601999	1688285	104	28035	9748518	1003340	103	81480	10115820
19.	Maharashtra	29	29	100	7127004	8746286	95	102309	2231325	2115488	95	39355	9358329	3861774	95	141884	9003438
20.	Manipur	8	8	100	224586	234979	105	8940	34973	37467	107	1632	259559	272446	105	10572	283018
21.	Meghalaya	7	7	100	294080	259394	88	10475	48599	27902	57	1427	342679	287298	84	11902	299198
22.	Mizoram	4	4	100	67199	70986	106	5664	27803	25705	92	985	95002	96671	102	6650	103321
23.	Nagaland	7	7	100	152863	146417	96	2824	34736	33209	96	816	187599	179626	96	3640	183266
24.	Orissa	30	30	100	3751995	3735697	100	93850	504203	498205	99	5684	4256198	4233902	99	99534	4333436
25.	Pondicherry	4	4	100	35821	38370	107	4421	50019	13074	26	1982	85840	81444	60	6403	57847
26.	Punjab	17	17	100	1804642	1932438	107	94654	749914	833408	111	36861	2554556	2765936	108	131515	2897451
27.	Rajasthan	31	31	100	5253884	5531804	105	67347	1559442	1370902	88	18337	5813126	6902706	101	85684	6988390
28.	Sikkim	4	4	100	53731	59139	110	2803	8148	9248	114	528	61879	68387	111	3331	71718
29.	Tamil Nadu	25	25	100	4774881	4531408	95	137816	1470176	1670292	114	26794	6245057	6201700	99	184520	6386220
30.	Tripura	4	4	100	325992	305710	94	1021	0	0	ERR	0	325992	305710	94	1021	306731
31.	Uttar Pradesh	88	88	100	17900307	18120842	102	605421	3583162	4009419	96	232611	21483469	22130281	103	838032	22968293
32.	West Bengal	19	19	100	7210378	6600040	92	116661	1704009	1427412	84	32868	8914387	8027452	90	149529	8176981
Total		523	523	*****	93345915	93331786	99.98	1919116	23683386	2022108	101.43	542590	117048226	117353894	100.26	2461706	110815600

Statement-II

Pulse Polio Immunization- 18th January, 1997

Country Report

Sl. No.	Name of States	No. of PPI Districts	No. of Districts Reptd	%	Rural				Urban				Total				Total Children immunised
					Target 0-5	< - Performance -> 0-5 Years		+5 Years	Target 0-5	< - Performance -> 0-5 Years		+5 Years	Target 0-5	< - Performance -> 0-5 Years		+5	
					(c)	(d)	(d/c)	(e)	(h)	(i)	(i/i)	(j)	(c+h+x)	(d+i+w)	(w/x)	(e+j+w)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1.	A&N Islands	2	2	100	29085	28536	98	1745	9800	9941	104	479	57821	38477	150	2224	40701
2.	Andhra Pradesh	23	23	100	7051140	7711286	109	249410	2133698	2489938	117	74834	9184838	10201204	111	324044	10528248
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	13	13	100	131141	128038	98	5177	23586	24396	103	936	154727	152434	99	8113	158547
4.	Assam	23	18	70	2142603	2288436	107	120355	253987	277390	109	15513	2398570	2563828	107	135888	2699998
5.	Bihar	43	29	87	6988955	7445903	107	96942	914306	888327	97	15661	7903261	8334230	105	112803	8446833
6.	Chandigarh	1	1	100	39359	41771	106	2412	59380	62957	108	3577	98739	104728	108	5989	110717
7.	D & N Haveli	1	1	100	24458	25580	105	0			ERR		24458	25560	105	0	25560

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
8. Daman & Diu	2	2	100	8304	9053	109	35	5476	5730	105	27	13780	14783	107	62	14845	
9. Delhi	1	1	100	0	0	ERR	0	1790000	1933584	108	0	1790000	1933584	108	0	1933584	
10. Goa	2	2	100	84000	83438	99	1292	40000	38797	97	829	124000	122235	99	2121	124356	
11. Gujarat	19	19	100	4610764	5302778	115	0	224574	251465	112	0	4835338	5554243	115	0	5554243	
12. Haryana	17	17	100	2000315	2279296	114	35326	570203	716278	126	8039	2570518	2995574	117	43365	3038939	
13. Himachal Pradesh	12	7	58	344547	384369	112	1236	25439	30738	121	67	369986	415107	112	1303	418410	
14. Jammu & Kashmir	14	14	100	1022522	1131397	111	43183	191274	219353	115	11907	1213796	1350750	111	55090	1405840	
15. Karnataka	20	20	100	3959414	4250160	107	75108	1804443	1988177	110	45551	5763857	6238337	108	120659	6359996	
16. Kerala	14	14	100	2366878	2352010	99	15439	361312	382616	106	282	2728190	2734626	100	15721	2750347	
17. Lakshadweep	1	1	100	7018	7036	100	0	0	0	ERR	0	7018	7036	100	0	7036	
18. Madhya Pradesh	45	45	100	8250632	8132095	99	48011	1938743	2017966	104	18730	10189375	10150061	100	66741	10216802	
19. Maharashtra	29	29	100	7190953	6864485	95	139637	2350713	2362958	100	33515	9541666	9226543	97	173152	9399695	
20. Manipur	8	8	100	259709	281901	109	14248	36677	40376	110	1613	296386	322277	109	15861	338138	
21. Meghalaya	7	7	100	297378	288275	97	11709	32973	27096	82	1283	330351	315371	95	12992	328363	
22. Mizoram	4	3	75	49244	54723	111	5129	6825	5637	83	210	56069	60360	108	5339	65699	
23. Nagaland	7	6	86	127561	122566	96	1500	33915	32552	96	1190	161476	155118	96	2690	157808	
24. Orissa	30	30	100	3753594	3843988	102	100003	504985	524157	104	5503	4258579	4368145	103	105506	4473651	
25. Pondicherry	4	4	100	35960	39525	110	4737	51431	70663	137	1909	87391	110188	126	6646	116834	
26. Punjab	17	17	100	11829805	2037378	111	105933	898836	992240	110	43090	2728641	3029618	111	140023	3178641	
27. Rajasthan	31	31	100	5173439	5923357	114	68748	1687133	1434109	85	20238	6860572	7357466	107	88986	7446452	
28. Sikkim	4	4	100	55148	60094	109	3008	8148	9093	112	603	63296	69187	109	3611	72798	
29. Tamil Nadu	25	25	100	4494220	4884209	109	107748	1583060	1700667	107	20027	6077280	6584876	108	127775	6712651	
30. Tripura	4	4	100	315776	320473	101	0	19078	20132	106	0	334854	340605	102	0	340605	
31. Uttar Pradesh	68	68	100	19479165	22739297	117	784750	3817328	4651786	122	286740	23298493	27391083	118	1071490	28462573	
32. West Bengal	19	19	100	7248011	6741095	93	87409	1792490	1491112	83	34505	9040501	8232207	91	121914	8354121	
Total	510	482	94.51	89371098	95800510	107.19	2130230	23169593	24699331	106.60	646658	112559627	120499841	107.05	2776888	123276729	

Report Provisional

Superintendent in Schools

1458. SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria to have a post of Superintendent in Schools in Delhi;

(b) whether the post of Superintendent exists only in some schools of the National Capital;

(c) whether many minority Schools like D.T.E.A., D.K.S. etc. have urged the Education Department of Delhi Administration and the Union Government to sanction the post of Superintendent in their schools; and

(d) if so, the response of the Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MUHI RAM SAIKIA): (a) and (b) According to the information received from the Govt. of National Capital Territory of Delhi, the post of Superintendent is provided irrespective of enrolment in all Govt. Secondary and Senior Secondary Schools.

(c) and (d) Delhi Govt. have informed that as per their records, only Jain Secondary School, Shahdara, has represented for sanction of post of Superintendent. The same has been referred to Administrative Reforms Deptt. of that Govt. for study. Lt. Governor of Delhi has been delegated the powers for creation of Group B, C and D posts on Plan side under Govt. of NCT of Delhi.

Myanmar Problem

1459. SHRI ANAND RATNA MAURYA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of sufferings of citizens of Myanmar who have been living in exile for many years in India, Thailand and other countries;

(b) whether the UNO have passed resolution a long time ago to take necessary steps against military usurpers of Myanmar and India have signed and supported the same;

(c) whether some ASEAN countries are supporting Myanmar's membership; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI I.K. GUJRAL): (a) Government are aware that many citizens of Myanmar have been living in exile in countries, including India and Thailand.

(b) Government are aware that the UN adopted by consensus, a number of resolutions over the past years which include calls for action by the Government of Myanmar to restore democracy.

(c) and (d) The Heads of Governments of ASEAN have agreed upon the admission of Myanmar along with Cambodia and Laos. A press statement issued at the end of the first Informal Meeting of the Heads of Government of ASEAN held in Jakarta on November 30, 1996 states that the Heads of Governments of ASEAN "reaffirmed their strong commitment to the speedy realisation of an ASEAN comprising

of all ten South-East Asian countries. They agreed that Cambodia, Laos and Myanmar be admitted as ASEAN members simultaneously"

[Translation]

New National Highways

1460. SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of new national highways to be constructed during the Ninth Five Year Plan alongwith their names;

(b) the Amount required for construction of these national highways; and

(c) the time by which these national highways would be completed?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI T.G.VENKATRAMAN): (a) and (b) Ninth Plan is yet to be finalised and as such it is too early to give details.

(c) Does not arise.

[English]

Indira Irrigation Projects, Orissa

1461. SHRI SARAT PATTANAYAK : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Lower Suktel and Indira irrigation projects of Orissa have been included in the Ninth Plan; and

(b) if so, the funds earmarked for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA) : (a) and (b) The Ninth Plan proposals are not finalised. However, the Government of Orissa have included Lower Suktel and Indira Irrigation Projects in their proposal for Ninth Plan with proposed outlay as Rs. 100 crores and Rs. 200 crores respectively.

Funds to States for Family Planning Programme

1462. SHRIMATI BHAVNA BEN DEVRAJ BHAI CHIKHALIA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the allocations proposed to be made to each State for Family Planning programme during the current financial year;

(b) whether inspite of the Union Government's assistance to States, the programme of Family Planning has not come upto the expectation; and

(c) if so, names of the States lagging behind in this programme during the last two years and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SALEEM IQBAL SHERVANI): (a) A statement is attached.

(b) and (c) Impact of the Family Welfare Programme

differs from State to State. The Family Welfare Programme has succeeded in bringing down the Crude Birth Rate from 36.9 per thousand population in 1971 to 28.3 in 1995 as per the Sample Registration System (SRS). Infant Mortality Rate has declined from 129 per thousand live births in 1971 to 74 in 1995. Taking into consideration the various indicators the major States lagging behind in the programme are Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Orissa, Assam and Haryana. Acceptance of family planning depends on several social and economic factors like female literacy, status of Women, age at marriage, poverty and social & cultural beliefs.

Statement

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	State	Allocation 1996-97
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5824.37
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	142.42
3.	Assam	3065.00
4.	Bihar	5751.19
5.	Goa	134.42
6.	Gujarat	2771.16
7.	Haryana	1071.23
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1178.66
9.	Jammu And Kashmir	772.85
10.	Karnataka	4635.42
11.	Kerala	2167.49
12.	Madhya Pradesh	4721.23
13.	Maharashtra	6515.42
14.	Manipur	383.38
15.	Meghalaya	271.56
16.	Mizoram	172.11
17.	Nagaland	203.65
18.	Orissa	2491.95
19.	Punjab	1437.04
20.	Rajasthan	4912.51
21.	Sikkim	235.55
22.	Tamil Nadu	3982.47
23.	Tripura	303.72
24.	Uttar Pradesh	9430.75
25.	West Bengal	5675.55
		68251.11
1.	Pondicherry	91.50
2.	Delhi	1464.20
3.	A&N Islands	90.20
4.	D & N Haveli	29.47
5.	Chandigarh	93.50
6.	Lakshadweep	11.75
7.	Daman & Diu	23.55
	TOTAL :	1813.17

[Translation]

Standard of Primary Education

1463. SHRI JAYSINH CHAUHAN : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Standard of Primary Education has declined;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reasons for not succeeding in the efforts made by the Government for improving the standard of primary education;

(d) whether the Government have promised education for all by 2005 under its Minimum Common Programme;

(e) whether this programme would prove successful; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MUHI RAM SAIKIA) : (a) to (c) Since the adoption of National Policy on Education, 1986, there has been a greater concern for quality and learners' achievement in primary education. Even while striving to improve enrolment and reduce drop-outs, measures have been initiated to improve quality. These include:

- (i) Operation Blackboard to improve the facilities in primary and upper primary schools.
- (ii) The setting up of district Institutes of Education and Training (DIETs) to revamp pre-service teacher training and to introduce systematic in-service teacher training for elementary school teachers.
- (iii) Introduction of Minimum Levels of Learning (MLL) to improve learning competencies of children at primary level.
- (iv) Development of text-books and teaching learning materials which are learner friendly and contextually relevant.
- (v) Efforts of internationally assisted projects to improve the quality of primary education.

It is expected that these measures would result in an improvement in standards.

(d) to (f) The Common Minimum Programme states, inter alia, that:

- (i) The United Front is committed to making the nation fully literate by the year 2005.

- (ii) A special effort will be made in the States where there is very high incidence of illiteracy and constitute the bulk of educational deprivation.

To a large extent, the success of these efforts would depend on the availability and efficient utilisation of resources for universalisation of elementary education and adult literacy.

Computer Education in Schools

1464. SHRIMATI SHEELA GAUTAM:
SHRI VAJAY KUMAR KHANDELWAL:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the schemes introduced for providing computers in schools for increasing the awareness regarding application of computer services in different sectors;

(b) the provision made for this purpose during the year 1997;

(c) the amount of grants or the number of computers provided to the schools in each State under the said schemes so far; and

(d) the details of other special programmes for the period of computer education?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MUHI RAM SAIKIA) : (a) (1) Computer Literacy and Studies in Schools (CLASS) Scheme implemented by the Ministry of HRD; and

(2) "Computer in Education Project: Computer in every high school" implemented by the Department of Electronics.

(b) Under the CLASS Scheme a budget provision of Rs. 20 Crs. has been made for the financial year 1997-98.

(c) Details are indicated in the enclosed statement.

(d) The Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) has introduced computer education at different levels in its affiliated schools. Courses are offered under work experience, as part of pre-vocational education at the secondary stage and as an elective subject under the academic stream.

The University Grants Commission has schemes for assisting universities for Establishment of Computer Centres, Upgradation of Computer Centres, Master of Computer Application Courses and to colleges for procuring personal computers and its related software.

Statement
Grants Released under CLASS Scheme

Sl. No.	Name of States/UTs/ Concerned Organisations	1993-94	1994-95	(Rs. in lakhs)
				1995-96
1.	Andhra Pradesh	113.60	145.60	113.80
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	7.20	9.20	11.20
3.	Assam	76.40	74.40	74.40
4.	Bihar	98.40	100.40	98.40
5.	Goa	9.60	11.60	56.00
6.	Gujarat	108.80	153.925	108.80
7.	Haryana	93.60	45.60	45.60
8.	Himachal Pradesh	26.40	29.40	55.925
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	36.40	47.65	34.40
10.	Karnataka	163.50	126.00	104.00
11.	Kerala	124.00	76.00	125.60
12.	Madhya Pradesh	168.60	154.30	137.60
13.	Maharashtra	168.80	227.775	208.80
14.	Manipur	8.00	10.00	16.00
15.	Meghalaya	10.80	8.80	28.80
16.	Mizoram	8.00	10.00	9.60
17.	Nagaland	8.00	10.80	8.80
18.	Orissa	93.60	95.60	93.60
19.	Punjab	80.00	82.00	109.60
20.	Rajasthan	142.70	93.00	123.20
21.	Sikkim	8.80	10.80	12.80
22.	Tamil Nadu	169.90	152.80	110.40
23.	Tripura	8.00	67.50	12.00
24.	Uttar Pradesh	250.20	271.05	236.80
25.	West Bengal	225.10	165.60	165.60
26.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	5.60	5.60	5.60
27.	Chandigarh Admn.	6.40	8.40	6.40
28.	N.C.T. of Delhi	89.40	89.75	64.00
29.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	6.40	4.80	7.20
30.	Daman & Diu	0.80	0.80	0.80
31.	Lakshdweep	7.20	7.20	7.20
32.	Pondicherry	6.40	6.40	6.40
33.	Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan	260.00	451.00	300.00
34.	Central Tibetan School Admn.	5.60	7.90	6.40
35.	Bal Bhawan Society	0.80	0.80	0.80
36.	Atomic Energy	5.60	5.60	5.60
		2601.80	2753.25	2511.925

[English]

Goitre

1465. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned "20.5% Delhi children suffer from goitre" as reported in the *Statesman* dated January 13, 1997;

(b) If so, whether the Government have conducted any study to know the exact number of persons suffering from goitre in the Capital;

(c) If so, whether the Union Government also propose to provide assistance to the Delhi Government to tackle the disease; and

(d) If so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SALEEM IQBAL SHERVANI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The survey conducted by the Directorate General of Health Services in 1978 in Delhi indicated that approx. 29% of persons were suffering from Goitre.

(c) and (d) The Government is providing financial assistance to all States/UTs including Delhi under the National Iodine Deficiency Disorders Control Programme for the following components:-

- (i) Establishment of Iodine Deficiency Disorders Control Cell.
- (ii) Health Education and Publicity.

- (iii) IDD Survey.
- (iv) Establishment of Iodine Deficiency Disorders Monitoring Laboratory.

National Waterways

1466. DR. ARUN KUMAR SARMA : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of National Waterways declared in the country during last three years, years-wise;

(b) the steps taken and progress made so far to develop different waterways separately during the above period;

(c) the allocations of funds made during the last three years for different waterways and the quantum of funds out of it utilised so far, National Waterway-wise; and

(d) the number of river ports developed on those National Waterways?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI T.G. VENKATRAMAN) : (a) Nil.

(b) National Waterway No. 1

Conservancy works such as bandalling, dredging, day channel marking Hydrographic surveys etc., are carried out on year to year basis between Haldia and Patna. Monitoring surveys are being carried out in Patna-Allahabad stretch. Floating terminals have been provided at Haldia, Bhagalpur, Munger and Patna and fixed terminals are currently at Calcutta, Pakur and Farakka. The stretches from Haldia to Farakka (560 kms) is navigable allround the year and Farakka to Patna (460 kms) for 300 days in a year with 2m least available depth (LAD). Stretch from Patna to Allahabad (600 kms) is navigable during Mansoon period only

National Waterway No. 2

River conservancy works such as day channel marking, bandalling, hydrographic surveys etc. are carried out on year to year basis in Dhubri-Dibrugarh Sector (768 kms.) Monitoring surveys are being carried out in Dibrugarh-Sadiya stretch. Floating terminals have been provided at Dhubri, Jogighopa and Pandu. Scheme for upgrading/providing floating terminals at Dhubri, Jogighopa, Tezpur, Neamati and Dibrugarh is under implementation. Least Available Depth (LAD) of 2 mtrs. in Dhubri-Neamati stretch (629 kms.) and more than 1.5 mtrs. in Neamati-Dibrugarh stretch (139 kms) is maintained for 300 days in a year. The stretch between Dibrugarh and Sadiya has less discharge and LAD for most part of the year remains around 1 mtr.

National Waterway No. 3

Maintenance dredging, day channel marking, hydrographic survey, repairs and maintenance of navigational locks are the activities being undertaken regularly. Champakara canal, Udyogmandal Canal and Kochi-Edapallikotta stretch of the West Coast Canal are presently being used by mechanised cargo vessels.

A scheme for land acquisition for widening of the canal

in narrow stretches and for setting up of terminals and another scheme for capital dredging are under process. Terminals are available at Udyogmandal, Ambalamugal, Kochi and Edapallikatta.

(c) Allocation and expenditure on National Waterways for the last three years is given below:-

	(Rs. in crores)		
	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96
National Waterway No.1			
Allocation	1.25	1.00	1.00
Expenditure	1.25	1.80	2.15
National Waterway No. 2			
Allocation	1.25	1.00	1.00
Expenditure	0.75	0.73	0.63
National Waterway No. 3			
Allocation	3.00	1.00	1.00
Expenditure	0.70	0.89	0.97

(d) Floating terminals are available at Haldia, Calcutta, Pakur and Farakka on NH-1. Floating terminals are available at Dhubri, Jogighopa and Pandu on NW-2 and Udyogamandal, Ambalamugal, Kochi and Edapallikotta on NW-3.

[Translation]

Vacancies of Lecturers in Polytechnics

1467. SHRI RAMESHWAR PATIDAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of posts of lecturer in interior decoration are vacant in many polytechnics for women in Delhi, particularly in Maharani Bagh;

(b) if so, the number out of them reserved for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes are lying vacant at present;

(c) the number of such posts filled up as on February 28, 1997; and

(d) the steps being taken by the Government to fill up all such posts reserved for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes at the earliest?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MUHI RAM SAIKIA): (a) and (b) Only one post of lecturer in Interior Decoration is vacant in the Meera Bai Polytechnic in Maharani Bagh. The post is reserved for scheduled Tribe.

(c) Four posts are filled as on 28.2.1997.

(d) U.P.S.C. has conducted interview on 26.2.1997 on a reference from the National Capital Region, Delhi.

*[English]***Widening of N.H. 47 in Kerala**

1468. SHRI V.M. SUDHEERAN : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any proposal with detailed estimate for widening and strengthening of single lane section to two lane section from Km. 444/0 to 462/0 in the N.H. 47 from Haripad to Krishnapuram in Kerala; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI T.G. VENKATRAMAN) : (a) and (b) The proposal with detailed estimate was received in December, 1996 but has been deferred due to paucity of funds.

Die-in-Harness Scheme

1469. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the States that have made provision for Die-in-Harness scheme for teachers; and

(b) the number of appointments made under this scheme by each of these States during 1996 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MUHI RAM SAIKIA) : (a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

National Highways Authority Report

1470. SHRI R. SAMBASIVA RAO : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether any report regarding National Highway has been received by the Government from National Highways Authority;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI T.G. VENKATRAMAN) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

World Heritage City, Agra

1471. SHRI MOHAN RAWALE : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal under consideration of the Government to declare the historic city of Agra in Uttar Pradesh a 'World Heritage City';

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) by when the final decision likely to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI S.R. BOMMALI) : (a) to (c) A writ petition to declare Agra as a World Heritage City is pending before the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India and the matter is subjudice.

*[Translation]***Sports Project Development Areas**

1472. SHRI R.L.P. VERMA : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the location-wise details of the Sports Project Development Areas set-up in Bihar and other States;

(b) whether there is any Sports Project Development Area in Southern Bihar, division-wise; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI S.R. BOMMALI) : (a) The State-wise, location-wise details of Sports Project Development Areas (SPDA) is given in the attached Statement.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Two SPDA Centres were set up in Bihar at Ranchi and Gumla. Subsequently, the trainees of these two centres were merged with other SAI training centres i.e. Special Area Games (SAG) Ranchi and St. Ignatius School, Gumla to effect economy.

Statement*Details of SPDA Centres which are functional*

Sl.No.	Name of State	Location of SPDA Centre
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1. Eluru
		2. Nizamabad
2.	Assam	1. Golaghat
3.	Gujarat	1. Rajkot
		2. Devgarh Baria
4.	Haryana	1. Kurukshetra
5.	Himachal Pradesh	1. Dharamshala
6.	Karnataka	1. Medcary
		2. Dharwad
7.	Kerala	1. Kollam
		2. Trichur
8.	Madhya Pradesh	1. Dhar
		2. Jabalpur
9.	Maharashtra	1. Buldana
10.	Meghalaya	1. Shillong

1	2	3
11.	Orissa	1. Dhenkanal
12.	Punjab	1. Ludhiana 2. Patiala
13.	Rajasthan	1. Ajmer 2. Jodhpur
14.	Tamil Nadu	1. Salem
15.	Uttar Pradesh	1. Safai Etawah 2. Rai-Bareilly
16.	West Bengal	1. Lebong 2. Burdwan

Indo-Nepal Treaty

1473. SHRI SUSHIL CHANDRA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to restore the erstwhile agreement between India and Nepal whose period is over;

(b) if so, the details of negotiations going on between the two countries; and

(c) the time by which the agreement will be restored ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI I.K. GUJRAL) : (a) to (c) The Treaty of Trade between India and Nepal was due to expire on 5 December, 1996. It was agreed to modify and extend the Treaty for a further period of five years, upto 5 December, 2001, through exchange of letters, dated 3.12.1996. The Treaty shall now be automatically extended for further period of five years at a time, unless either of the parties, gives to the other a written notice, three months in advance, of its intention to terminate the Treaty.

[English]

Interest by Ship Builders

1474. SHRI UTTAM SINGH PAWAR: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are aware that Indian ship builders have to pay 23 per cent interest on bank draft for working capital whereas OECD countries pay only 6 to 7 per cent and in some countries even below 5 per cent;

(b) whether it is also a fact that ship building is treated as an export industry by all countries and in countries like U.K., China and Taiwan, there is no upper limit on the amount of subsidy that is provided to them and the only criterion is to secure an export order at any cost whereas in India only 20 per cent subsidy is given; and

(c) if so, the reason therefor and the steps the Government propose to take to make this industry as internationally competitive ?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI T.G. VENKATRAMAN) : (a) According to the information available

with this Ministry, Indian shipbuilders pay 16.00 to 23.5 per cent interest on the working capital, whereas in OECD countries, the interest rate is 6 to 7 per cent.

(b) and (c) Shipbuilding is treated as an export industry in some of the countries. Many countries world-over have been supporting shipbuilding industry with incentives such as subsidy, tax concessions, etc. The details are not easily available as these are of confidential nature having commercial implications.

In order to revive the shipbuilding industry, a revised pricing policy for construction of ocean-going vessels in Indian Public Sector shipyards was introduced in September, 1993 for a period of 2 years. The policy *inter-alia*, envisaged availability of shipbuilding subsidy of 30% over and above the basic price (20% payable by the Government and 10% by the shipowner) and availability of interest differential subsidy on loan of 8% upto an extent of 80% of the cost of the ship. Government is considering extension of subsidy scheme and also to include export orders.

C.G.H.S. Dispensary

1475. SHRI KESHAB MAHANTA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government are running any CGHS dispensary for the beneficiaries of Central Government Employees who are posted in Guwahati and its vicinity;

(b) if so, the details thereof, and whether these dispensaries are adequate in number;

(c) if not, whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration to start CGHS dispensaries there; and

(d) if so, the time by which the same are likely to be started ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SALEEM IQBAL SHERVANI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Three CGHS dispensaries have been sanctioned for the beneficiaries of Guwahati which, as per present needs of the Card holders there, are adequate. Two of the dispensaries have already started functioning.

(c) and (d) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Illiteracy

1476. SHRI MANIBHAI RAMJIBHAI CHAUDHARI : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether a large number of illiterates still exists in the country;

(b) if so, the total number of illiterates, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government propose to take any steps to literate them particularly to literate the illiterates of Balsad district of Gujarat; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MUHI RAM SAIKIA) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. As per 1991 census there are 32.89 crore illiterates in the age-group of 7 and above. State-wise number of illiterates is given in a Statement attached.

(c) and (d) Adult Education under the National Literacy Mission, Universalisation of Elementary Education and Non-Formal Education for school drop-outs constitute a three-pronged strategy to improve literacy throughout the country. The total literacy campaign which is the principal strategy of the National Literacy Mission for eradication of illiteracy, has been launched in 423 districts of the country.

Balsad district has been sanctioned Total Literacy Campaign in November 1993 to cover a target of 1.49 lakh illiterates in the age-group of 9-35 years. After completion of TLC a two years Post Literacy Campaign has been sanctioned to the district in Dec., 1996 to cover 1.43 lakh neoliterates in the age-group of 9-35 years.

Statement

S.No.	Name of the State/UT's	No. of illiterates in lakhs
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	310.56
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3.98
3.	Assam	84.76
4.	Bihar	422.07
5.	Goa	2.53
6.	Gujarat	133.48
7.	Haryana	58.90
8.	Himachal Pradesh	15.65
9.	Karnataka	164.86
10.	Kerala	25.75
11.	Madhya Pradesh	296.24
12.	Maharashtra	229.86
13.	Manipur	6.14
14.	Meghalaya	7.03
15.	Mizoram	1.00
16.	Nagaland	3.84
17.	Orissa	133.96
18.	Punjab	70.44
19.	Rajasthan	215.97
20.	Sikkim	1.43
21.	Tamil Nadu	180.75
22.	Tripura	8.94
23.	Uttar Pradesh	647.69

1	2	3
24.	West Bengal	239.06
25.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0.63
26.	Chandigargh	1.21
27.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.65
28.	Daman & Diu	0.25
29.	Delhi	19.31
30.	Lakshadweep	0.08
31.	Pondicherry	1.76
		3288.78

Information – excluding Jammu & Kashmir.

[English]

Almatti Dam

1477. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY :
SHRI K.C. KONDAIAH :
SHRI K.S. RAYADU :
SHRI R. SAMBASIVA RAO :

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Supreme Court has recently issued some directions to Union Government and concerned State Governments regarding Almatti Dam issue;

(b) if so, details thereof and the action being taken thereon;

(c) whether the Union Government have also constituted any expert panel or committee to resolve the controversy involved in Almatti Dam issue;

(d) the steps taken by the panel so far in resolving the issue and the time by which the panel would submit its report; and

(e) whether the recommendations of the expert panel/committee would be binding on all the concerned parties ?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Union Government have not constituted any Expert Panel or Committee to resolve the controversy involved in Almatti Dam issue.

(d) and (e) Do not arise.

Plague at Surat

1478. SHRI SATYAJITSINH DULIPSINH GAEKWAD :
Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the precise reasons that caused plague at Surat have since been ascertained;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the follow up steps taken in this regard to check recurrence of the epidemic in Surat and other places?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SALEEM IQBAL SHERVANI) : (a) and (b) The Technical Advisory Committee on Plague under the chairmanship of Prof. V. Ramalingaswamy have come to the conclusion that the Plague outbreak in 1994 was due to *Y. Pestis*.

(c) A National Apical Advisory Committee has been constituted under the Chairmanship of Union Health Secretary to formulate a nation-wide disease surveillance network. The action points envisaged under the disease surveillance scheme are collection and flow of information, strengthening of laboratory diagnostic services, networking of centres and continuous monitoring of disease prevalence.

ISI Activities

1479. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have received reports that Pakistan's I.S.I. is trapping Indian youths with the false promise to provide them jobs in foreign countries;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government have taken any action in this regard; and

(d) if not the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI I.K. GUJRAL) : (a) and (b) While we have not received reports of ISI trapping Indian youth with false promises to provide them jobs in foreign countries, Government are aware of the role being played by Pakistani agencies in promoting disaffection and supporting terrorism in India.

(c) and (d) Government are resolved to continue taking all measures to counter the role of Pakistani agencies directed against India.

Sabotage by ISI

1480. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of the Government have been drawn to the newsitem captioned "ISI plans to create chaos in Kashmir" appearing in 'The Economic Times', New Delhi dated February 3, 1997;

(b) if so, the facts of the matter reported therein; and

(c) the steps being taken to counter the eleven-point plan of action reportedly embarked upon by the inter Services Intelligence of Pakistan to create chaos and confusion in Jammu & Kashmir through insurgents ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI I.K. GUJRAL) : (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Government are fully aware of the fact that Pakistan's support and promotion of trans-

border terrorism directed against India, particularly, in the State of Jammu & Kashmir, continues. Government are resolved to taking all measures to counter Pakistan's support to cross-border terrorism.

Loan to Hospitals in Cannanore

1481. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government have advanced any amount by way of loan to any of the co-operative hospitals in Cannanore district of Kerala;

(b) if so, the details of amounts granted to each such hospital; and

(c) the terms and conditions for advancing the loan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SALEEM IQBAL SHERVANI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

[Translation]

Irrigation Management

1482. PROF. PREM SINGH CHANDUMAJRA :
JUSTICE GUMAN MAL LODHA :

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn towards the newsitem captioned "Meet stresses better Irrigation management" appearing in daily 'Pioneer' dated January 22, 1997;

(b) if so, whether it is fact that an idea came up in the above national conference regarding participation of the farmer in the management of irrigation projects;

(c) whether the Government have taken any action to implement the above idea so far;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons for the delay in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Water being a State subject, the role of Union Ministry of Water Resources is that of facilitator whereas the implementation of participatory Irrigation Management has to be done by the State Governments. National Water Policy of 1987 recommended that farmers should be progressively involved in the management of irrigation system. Under centrally sponsored Command Area Development Programme, necessary guidelines have been

issued to participating States to involve farmers at minor (canal) level through formation of Water Users' Associations. Management subsidy is provided to these Associations under the Programme. A series of Conferences on Participatory Irrigation Management have been held at National, State and Project levels to create mass awareness among officials and farmers. Training courses on participatory process are being conducted for officers and farmers. States have been advised to form High Level Working Groups to consider policy issues and guidelines on participatory irrigation management. Action has been taken by the Ministry of Water Resources to prepare manuals in four regional languages. Work of preparing drafts of model amendments to irrigation acts in order to give legal status to farmers organisations is in progress. The Ministry of Water Resources has been vigorously disseminating information about Participatory Irrigation Management in various States and other countries to the State Governments and Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs).

(e) Does not arise.

[English]

Problems in Education

1483. SHRI CHITTA BASU : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have since received a memorandum dated July 12, 1996 from the All India Primary Teachers Federation regarding the problems of education in general and at primary level in particular; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MUHI RAM SAIKIA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Most of the suggestions given by the All India Primary Teachers Federation on various matters contained in their memorandum dated July 12, 1996 have been kept in view by the Working Groups constituted by the Planning Commission while formulating proposals for the IX Five Year Plan. A number of suggestions are within the purview of State Governments.

Research on Taxol

1484. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any research or study had been undertaken by the Indian Council of Medical Research on the taxol as an anti-cancer drug; and

(b) if so, the results thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SALEEM IQBAL SHERVANI) : (a) and (b) No specific research has been conducted by the Indian Council of Medical Research on Taxol an anti-cancer drug derived from the Himalayan yew *Taxus baccata* and *T. Walligiana*.

Increase in Population

1485. SHRI K. PARASURAMAN :
SHRI AMAR PAL SINGH :
SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT :
SHRI BACHI SINGH RAWAT 'BACHDA' :

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the percentage of increase in population in the country has been on the rise;

(b) if so, whether the Government propose to frame any law for controlling the population;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the estimated increase of population in urban and rural areas respectively; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SALEEM IQBAL SHERVANI) : (a) No, Sir. The annual exponential growth rate of population was 2.14% during 1981-91 as against 2.22% during 1971-81. According to the Sample Registration System figures of 1995 the natural increase of population is 1.93%.

(b) to (d) The National Family Welfare Programme is voluntary and the focus is on improvement in the quality of services so as to increase acceptance levels.

The actual and estimated increase of population for urban and rural are given as below :

	Population in Millions		
	Total	Rural	Urban
1981 (Census)	683.3	523.8	159.5
1991 (Census)	846.3	628.7	217.6
2001 (Projected)	1012.4	721.2	291.2

Availability of Ambulances

1486. SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH :
SHRI MANGAL RAM PREMI :

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned "Vehicles carrying patients to death" appearing in the *Hindustan Times* dated February 8, 1997;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) total number of ambulances held by the Government hospitals in Delhi, hospital-wise and the number out of them in an obvious state of disrepair;

(d) whether in the event of CT scanner being out of order, the hospitals find it difficult to refer the patients particularly head injury cases to other hospitals; and

(e) if so, the action Government propose to take to improve the availability of ambulances in the hospitals ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SALEEM IQBAL SHERVANI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In the news-item, shortage of ambulances in the Government Hospitals of Delhi and their poor condition has been alleged.

(c) The position in respect of Central Govt. hospitals is contained in a Statement at Annexure. The information in respect of hospitals under the control of Govt. of N.C.T. of Delhi is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

(d) and (e) No, Sir. Such patients are referred to other Government hospitals. Action is, however, taken immediately to get the defective machines repaired. The matter is reviewed as per instructions of the Govt. and old vehicles declared condemned and replaced by new vehicles.

Statement

Name of Hospital	Total No. of Ambulances	Ambulances out of order
Dr. R.M.L. Hospital	7 (including one hearse van)	2
Safdarjung Hospital	14	—
All India Institute of Medical Sciences	9	—
Smt. S.K. Hospital	2	—
Hospitals under Municipal Corporation of Delhi.	15	2

Indo-UK Collaboration

1487. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken by the Government to establish joint collaboration and cooperation with United Kingdom;

(b) the areas in which Indo-UK cooperation has been established;

(c) whether any pact has been signed for the purpose; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI I.K. GUJRAL) : (a) and (b) Government have actively supported, together with the Government of the United Kingdom, the steps taken by trade and industry in both countries to deepen their interaction in all areas of mutual interest. The Indo-British Partnership Initiative, launched in 1993 by the two Prime Ministers, was designed to do this, and has been successful in leading to a steady increase of bilateral trade, and of investment from the United Kingdom.

(c) In recent months, the only inter-governmental agreement signed with the United Kingdom has been an MOU on "cooperation in coal-related industries."

(d) The MOU establishes an Indo-British Coal Forum, which would be a partnership between the coal-related industries of the United Kingdom and India; it would be supported by the Governments and provide a link between them and industry. Several cooperative activities have been identified under the MOU.

Schemes of Kerala under AIBP

1488. SHRI N.K. PREMCHANDRAN : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Kerala have submitted any schemes for inclusion in Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme;

(b) if so, the names of such schemes;

(c) whether the Union Government have accorded sanction to the above schemes;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the time by which the same are likely to be sanctioned for implementation ?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA) : (a) to (e) The Government of Kerala had proposed inclusion of Kallada, Pamba, Muvattupuzha and Periyar Valley Projects for inclusion under Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme. All these projects individually cost less than 1000 crores. Out of these, Central Loan Assistance of Rs. 5 crores has been approved for Kallada Project. While Pamba and Periyar Valley Projects are reported to have been completed, the expenditure incurred on Muvattupuzha is not substantial and therefore these could not be included under the programme.

World Bank Assistance

1489. SHRI SANDIPAN THORAT : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of projects funded by World Bank and other international financial institutions during the last three years and funds sanctioned and actually utilised project-wise and result thereof;

(b) the details of progress made by standard norms on the ongoing projects, project-wise;

(c) the details of the new projects proposed for financial support of the World Bank/other international agencies, project-wise; and

(d) the present status of these projects ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SALEEM IQBAL SHERVANI) : (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Educationally Backward Districts

1490. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have identified the educationally backward districts in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise;

(c) the steps taken by the Government to develop those districts educationally during the Eighth Plan period;

(d) whether any target has been fixed in that direction for the Ninth Plan; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MUHI RAM SAIKIA) : (a) and (b) *Inter-alia* district female literacy rates which are below the national average have been adopted among the criteria for implementing educational development programmes. District-wise female literacy rates are given in the Annual Report of the Ministry for the year 1992-93.

(c) A number of Central and State programmes are under implementation such as District Primary Education Programme, National Programme of Nutritional Support to Primary Education etc. to promote educational development. The details of Central schemes are given in the Annual Reports of the Ministry for different years of the Eighth Plan.

(d) and (e) This would be taken up at the time of finalisation of sectoral strategies and targets for Ninth Plan.

Major/Medium Sector Irrigation

1491. SHRIMATI MEIRA KUMAR : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are aware of the views expressed by the founder Chairman of the Central Ground Water Board through his article published in the *Statesman* dated August 31, 1996 about yardstick of 'Potential created' for measuring the progress of major and medium sector irrigation;

(b) whether the suggestion, made by him that consolidation and not expansion should be the order of the day for this, has been examined; and

(c) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA) : (a) Yes Sir.

(b) and (c) Examination of various options for expansion of irrigation facilities is a continuous process. The strategy of the Government is to bring in more area under irrigated agriculture by consolidation and improvement of existing infrastructure as well as by creating additional irrigation potential through Major & Medium and Minor irrigation schemes.

Non-Formal and Adult Education

1492. SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the percentage of annual target for non-formal education and adult education achieved in Orissa during each of the last three years; and

(b) the funds released for the same during the above period, year-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MUHI RAM SAIKIA) : (a) and (b) The funds allocated and released by this Department for implementation of the schemes of Non-Formal Education and Adult Education in Orissa in the last three years are as under :

(Rs. in lakhs)		
Year	Amount Allocated	Amount Released
Non-Formal Education		
1993-94	868.68	811.67
1994-95	1229.62	1109.59
1995-96	1992.24	1900.31
Adult Education		
1993-94	930.47	432.38
1994-95	449.29	422.95
1995-96	896.85	627.05

Rengali Dam Project

1493. SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of families in Orissa displaced due to construction of Rengali Dam Project;

(b) whether it is a fact that the displaced people have not been rehabilitated so far;

(c) if so, the reasons for the inordinate delay in the rehabilitation of those dam ouster people; and

(d) the steps taken to rehabilitate those people at the earliest?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA) : (a) to (c) Out of 803 families likely to be affected on completion of Rengali Dam Project, 275 families have been paid rehabilitation assistance upto June, 1996. Rehabilitation & Resettlement of remaining families is in progress.

(d) As Rehabilitation & Resettlement is a State subject, the Rehabilitation & Resettlement plans are formulated,

planned, executed and funded by the State Governments as per the State Policy.

Central Universities in Karnataka

1494. SHRI B.L. SHANKAR : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

- (a) the Central universities at present in Karnataka;
- (b) whether the Union Government propose to take over or open any other university in the State as Central University;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MUHI RAM SAIKIA) : (a) to (d) There is no Central University in Karnataka, nor does the Central Government propose to take over any university, open or otherwise, in the State. Given the resource constraints and the need to consolidate existing institutions, Government is, generally, disinclined to establish new Universities.

Fake Medicines

1495. SHRI JANG BAHADUR SINGH PATEL : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

- (a) whether the police has busted a gang of making fake medicines in Allahabad and some other parts of Uttar Pradesh;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the action taken by the Government in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SALEEM IQBAL SHERVANI) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. As per information, received from Director, Medical & Health Services, U.P., 14 cases of spurious drugs were recovered from Allahabad & Dehradun.

(c) Appropriate action against the concerned persons under the provision of the Drugs & Cosmetics Act, 1940 and rules made thereunder, will be initiated by the State Government after the results of medicine sample analysis are received and investigations completed.

[Translation]

Tribal Art and Culture

1496. SHRI N.J. RATHWA : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

- (a) whether any proposals/applications for grant have been received from voluntary organisations, institutions of States including Gujarat for development and spread of tribal and village art and culture during the last three years;

- (b) if so, the details thereof, state-wise;

(c) the names of the voluntary organisations and institutions and details of grant given to them year-wise under this scheme and the details of their achievements so far;

(d) whether it is a fact that the grant given to these voluntary organisations and institutions by the Central Government has not utilised properly;

(e) if so, whether Government propose to examine this issue; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI S.R. BOMMAL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A list showing details is placed below as Statement-I.

(c) A list showing names of the organisations who have received grants under the Scheme is placed below as Statement-II. After getting grants, the organisations submit their project Report and thereafter they get the subsequent instalments.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

(f) Does not arise.

Statement-I

Statement showing the number of Applications State-wise

Sl.No.	Name of the State/U.T.	Number of Applications considered by the Expert Committee		
		1993-94	1994-95	1995-96
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	20	5	5
2.	Assam	—	3	—
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	1	1
4.	Bihar	19	16	48
5.	Chandigarh	—	—	4
6.	Delhi	9	55	46
7.	Gujarat	1	—	—
8.	Haryana	1	3	1
9.	Himachal Pradesh	—	27	—
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	—	1	1
11.	Karnataka	5	1	1
12.	Kerala	5	30	14
13.	Goa	—	—	1
14.	Maharashtra	2	1	2

1	2	3	4	5
15.	Madhya Pradesh	3	2	6
16.	Manipur	11	20	15
17.	Nagaland	—	1	2
18.	Punjab	—	3	2
19.	Orissa	13	36	62
20.	Rajasthan	12	7	23
21.	Sikkim	—	1	—
22.	Tamil Nadu	2	1	24
23.	West Bengal	5	8	13
24.	Uttar Pradesh	12	9	18

Statement-II

Sl.No.	Name of the Organisation/ Individual	Grant approved
1	2	3

1993-94**Bihar**

1.	All India Santal Welfare and Cultural Society.	Rs. 1,00,000/-
2.	Natraj Natya Nritya Sangeet Nritya Kala Parishad.	Rs. 1,00,000/-
3.	Cultural Promotion Centre	Rs. 1,50,000/-

Delhi

1.	Kshitij	Rs. 1,00,000/-
2.	Shri Chander Singh Rahi	Rs. 1,00,000/-
3.	All India Santal Welfare and Cultural Society.	Rs. 1,25,000/-
4.	Mrs. Chitra Sharma	Rs. 2,00,000/-
5.	Shri D. Vinod Kumar	Rs. 1,50,000/-
6.	Shri Pranab Kumar Dash	Rs. 1,50,000/-
7.	Shri Jabar Kanungo	Rs. 1,50,000/-
8.	Mrs. Indira Vijay Sambyal	Rs. 2,00,000/-

Gujarat

1.	Institute of Cultural and Urban Anthropology.	Rs. 1,00,000/-
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Goa

1.	Dayanand Kala Kendra	Rs. 2,00,000/-
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Jammu & Kashmir

1.	National Bhand Theatre	Rs. 75,000/-
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Kerala

1.	Vayalar Memorial Youth Club	Rs. 75,000/-
2.	International School of Dravidian Linguistics.	Rs. 2,00,000/-

1	2	3
3.	Shri N. Sreedharan	Rs. 30,000/-
4.	Folkland, International Centre for Folklore and Culture.	Rs. 1,00,000/-
5.	United Library	Rs. 1,00,000/-
6.	Shri M. Sabastian	Rs. 75,000/-
7.	AVM D.S. Negi	Rs. 2,00,000/-
8.	Kadathand Chekor Kalari Sangham	Rs. 1,50,000/-

Manipur

1.	Theatre Mirror	Rs. 1,00,000/-
2.	Shri Ranabir Mangang	Rs. 1,00,000/-
3.	Manipuri Ensemble	Rs. 50,000/-
4.	Dr. H. Bilashini Devi	Rs. 2,00,000/-
5.	Shri Ragongning Gamei	Rs. 1,50,000/-
6.	Shri Ymnam Rajendra Singh	Rs. 1,00,000/-
7.	Allied Artistes Association	Rs. 50,000/-
8.	The North Eastern Theatre Organisation	Rs. 50,000/-

Madhya Pradesh

1.	Paramparik Bastar Shilpee Parivar	Rs. 2,00,000/-
2.	Ms. Anjana Puri	Rs. 2,00,000/-
3.	LIKMANJARI, Lok Kala Kunj	Rs. 1,00,000/-

Maharashtra

1.	Theatre Academy	Rs. 2,00,000/-
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Orissa

1.	Indian Academy of Folk & Tribal Culture	Rs. 50,000/-
2.	Shri Pratap Kumar Panda	Rs. 75,000/-
3.	Adibasi Cultural Society	Rs. 1,00,000/-
4.	Social Science and Development Research Institute.	Rs. 1,50,000/-
5.	Ms. Sarala Hota	Rs. 1,50,000/-

Rajasthan

1.	Gramin Shiksha Vikas Sansthan.	Rs. 1,50,000/-
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Tamil Nadu

1.	Institute of Asian Studies	Rs. 2,00,000/-
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Tripura

1.	Divyodaya Krishi Vigyan Kendra	Rs. 1,00,000/-
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West Bengal

1.	Dr. Gouri Bhattacharya	Rs. 1,00,000/-
2.	Dr. Dhrubachandra Das	Rs. 1,00,000/-

1	2	3
3.	Shri Prosenjit Das Gupta	Rs. 50,000/-
4.	Institute of Folk Culture	Rs. 75,000/-
5.	Shri R.P. Lama	Rs. 30,000/-

1994-95**Andhra Pradesh**

1.	Shake Galib Shaheb, Nadaswara Brunda Master	Rs. 10,000/-
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Bihar

1.	Nataraj Natya Nritya Sangeet Kala Parishad	Rs. 75,000/-
2.	Chotanagpur Sanskritik Sangh	Rs. 1,00,000/-

Delhi

1.	Shri Chander Singh Rahi	Rs. 44,237/-
2.	Art & Culture Foundation	Rs. 1,50,000/-
3.	Shri S.C. Sharma	Rs. 2,00,000/-
4.	Ishan Echoes	Rs. 1,00,000/-
5.	Ishita Films	Rs. 1,00,000/-
6.	Indian National Trust for Art and Culture Heritage	Rs. 1,00,000/-

Kerala

1.	Shri M. Sabastian	Rs. 75,000/-
2.	Kadathand Chekor Kalari Sangham	Rs. 50,000/-
3.	International Centre for Cult. Development	Rs. 1,00,000/-
4.	ASRAYAA, Rural Human Resource Development Centre.	Rs. 25,000/-
5.	Bodhidharma Institute of Martial Arts	Rs. 50,000/-

Madhya Pradesh

1.	Lokmanjari	Rs. 1,50,000/-
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Orissa

1.	Shri Khirod Kumar Patnaik	Rs. 50,000/-
2.	Utswassa	Rs. 50,000/-
3.	Lok Kala Bikas Kendra	Rs. 1,00,000/-
4.	Kala Vikas Kendra	Rs. 1,00,000/-
5.	Women Organisation for Rural Development (WORD)	Rs. 50,000/-

1	2	3
6.	Kedaranath Gaveshana Pratisthan	Rs. 50,000/-
7.	Rupayan	Rs. 50,000/-
8.	Social Science and Development Research Institute	Rs. 50,000/-

Nagaland

1.	Naga Cine Society	Rs. 50,000/-
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Rajasthan

1.	Bhartiya Lok Kala Mandal	Rs. 2,00,000/-
2.	Prachin Puppet Art Institute	Rs. 75,000/-
3.	Sangeet Kala Kendra	Rs. 50,000/-

Manipur

1.	Km. Laishram Beteshori Devi	Rs. 50,000/-
2.	Mutua Museum	Rs. 75,000/-
3.	Thounaojam Chanu Ibembal	Rs. 50,000/-
4.	The Maram Art & Literature Association.	Rs. 50,000/-

Tamil Nadu

1.	Institute of Asian Studies	Rs. 1,00,000/-
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West Bengal

1.	Dr. Gauri Bhattacharyya	Rs. 75,000/-
2.	Acharya Dinesh Chandra Sen Research Society	Rs. 50,000/-

1995-96**Andhra Pradesh**

1.	The Catholic Hospital Association of India	Rs. 2,00,000/-
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Bihar

1.	Adivasi Pichhari Jati Vikas Parishad	Rs. 2,00,000/-
2.	Guru Nanak Mahila Shilp Kala Kendra	Rs. 50,000/-
3.	Prangan	Rs. 50,000/-
4.	Chotanagpur Sanskritik Sangh	Rs. 50,000/-
5.	Child India	Rs. 1,00,000/-

Delhi

1.	Ms. Sabiha Farhat	Rs. 2,00,000/-
2.	ISHAN Echoes	Rs. 2,00,000/-
3.	Ms. Alka Raghuvanshi	Rs. 2,00,000/-

1	2	3
4. Sanskriti Pratishthan		Rs. 1,00,000/-
5. National Institute of Culture		Rs. 1,95,000/-
6. Ishan Datt Bahuguna		Rs. 2,00,000/-
7. Mrs. Jayshree Thakur		Rs. 1,00,000/-
8. M/s Kshiti Theatre Group		Rs. 1,75,000/-
9. Shri Atulya Kumar Mahapatra		Rs. 1,00,000/-
10. All India Santal Welfare and Cultural Society		Rs. 1,00,000/-
11. Ms. Shushmita Dutt		Rs. 70,000/-
12. Shri Arun Tiwari		Rs. 1,00,000/-
13. Shri Chander Singh Rahi		Rs. 1,50,000/-
14. Shri Pralay Badatya		Rs. 1,00,000/-
15. Ms. Meena Patra		Rs. 1,00,000/-
16. New Delhi Young Mens Christian Association		Rs. 1,00,000/-
17. Dr. Ram Avtar		Rs. 1,00,000/-
18. Indian National Trust for Art & Cultural Heritage		Rs. 1,50,000/-
Chandigarh		
1. Lok Sur Kala Manch		Rs. 60,000/-
2. Shri G.S. Chani		Rs. 1,50,000/-
3. Swar Chintan		Rs. 50,000/-
Kerala		
1. Tagore Memorial Charitable Society		Rs. 1,00,000/-
2. Lt. Gen. Sushil Kumar Pillai		Rs. 1,47,000/-
3. Rangaprabhath Children's Theatre		Rs. 85,000/-
4. Kerala Association for Non-Formal Edu. and Development		Rs. 75,000/-
5. Rangaprabhath Children's Theatre		Rs. 1,50,000/-
Madhya Pradesh		
1. Smt. Sudha Gopalkrishnan		Rs. 1,92,000/-
Manipur		
1. Harimati Dance & Music Centre		Rs. 1,00,000/-
2. Manipuri Ensemble		Rs. 1,00,000/-
3. The Panthoibi Natya Mandir		Rs. 1,00,000/-
4. Malam Tuliayima Development		Rs. 1,00,000/-
Orissa		
1. Prasanta Kumar Das		Rs. 50,000/-
2. Sh. D.M. Rao, Senior Lecturer in Graphic Art		Rs. 1,00,000/-

1	2	3
3. Adibasi Sanskriti Gabesana Parishad		Rs. 1,40,000/-
4. Shri R.P. Das		Rs. 1,60,000/-
5. Orissa Sahitya Akademi		Rs. 75,000/-
6. State Jawahar Bal Bhawan		Rs. 1,00,000/-
7. Social Science & Development Research Instt.		Rs. 93,800/-
Tamil Nadu		
1. Madras Christian College		Rs. 2,00,000/-
2. Tamilnadu Banjara		Rs. 1,90,000/-
3. Dr. K. Furugesan		Rs. 60,000/-
4. R.M.A. Kalaikkottam Foundation		Rs. 1,00,000/-
Uttar Pradesh		
1. Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant Institute of Studies in Rural Development.		Rs. 2,00,000/-
2. Darpan		Rs. 1,50,000/-
3. Uttranchal Lok Kala & Sahitya Sanrakshan Samiti		Rs. 1,50,000/-
West Bengal		
1. Kolikata Kaibartta samity		Rs. 1,50,000/-
2. Shri R.P. Lama		Rs. 75,000/-

[English]

Fee Structure in Private and Government Medical Colleges

1497. SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the recommendations made and decision taken at the recently held conference of the Central Council of Health and Family Welfare, particularly relating to fee structures in private and Government medical college in the country;

(b) whether the Maharashtra Government has urged the Union Government to replace payment seats in unaided medical colleges by free seats and reduce 15 per cent quota of Government of India seats to 5 per cent to protect the interest of the local students;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Union Government thereto;

(d) the present fee structure in Government and in private medical colleges in respect of free seats, payment seats and NRI seats, State-wise;

(e) whether Government propose to improve the present fee structure; and

(f) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SALEEM IQBAL SHERVANI) : (a) During the recently concluded meeting of Central Council of Health and Family Welfare the broad framework of the fee structure proposed for private medical and dental colleges was circulated and taken noted by the Council.

(b) and (c) The Government of Maharashtra had suggested the introduction of a system of only two categories, viz. free seats and NRI seats in the ratio of 80:20. The matter is pending before the Supreme Court.

(d) The Supreme Court has fixed the following fee structure for free and payment seats in private medical colleges for 1996-97 :

Payment seats

1. Medical College having own hospital facilities – Rs. 75,000 per annum.
2. Medical colleges having partial hospital facilities – Rs. 70,000 per annum.
3. Medical colleges depending on Government hospital – Rs. 65,000 per annum.

Merit seats

Rs. 20,000/- per annum.

The fee structure for Government medical colleges is fixed by the respective State Governments. However, the fee being charged in Central Government medical institutes ranges from Rs. 240 per annum to Rs. 300 per annum.

No fee structure has been fixed by the Supreme Court for NRI seats.

(e) and (f) The Supreme Court has directed the Central Government to evolve a fee structure in such appropriate manner as may be just and equitable to all concerned which will be effective from the academic session 1997-98.

[Translation]

Tubewells in U.P.

1498. SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) the number of tubewells in Uttar Pradesh constructed and made operational during the 1994-96, district-wise;

(b) whether assistance was taken from the World Bank for that purpose; and

(c) if so, the amount of assistance received for Uttar Pradesh during the said period ?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA) : (a) As informed by Government of Uttar Pradesh, during 1994-96 in Uttar Pradesh, 168 new State Tubewells were constructed. Out of this, 96 State tubewells were made operational during the period. The district-wise details are given in the attached Statement.

(b) During 1994-96, no assistance has been taken from the World Bank for this purpose

(c) Question does not arise

Statement

S.No.	District	Number of Tubewells constructed during 1994-96.	Number of Tubewells made operational during 1994-96 against Col. 3	Number of Tubewells made operational during 1996-97 upto January, 97	Balance Number of Tubewells yet to be made operational
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Bulandshahar	1	1	—	—
2.	Firozabad	1	—	1	—
3.	Mainpuri	1	—	1	—
4.	Etah	1	1	—	—
5.	Moradabad	3	3	—	—
6.	Bijnor	1	—	1	—
7.	Dehradun	3	—	2	1
8.	Garhwal	2	1	1	—
9.	Nainital	6	—	—	6
10.	Shahjahanpur	5	7	2	1

1	2	3	4	5	6
11.	Budaun	3	2	1	-
12.	Jhansi	14	10	4	-
13.	Hamirpur	13	10	3	-
14.	Banda	6	3	1	-
15.	Jalaun	8	3	3	-
16.	Rai Bareilly	3	3	-	-
17.	Sitapur	2	2	-	-
18.	Lakhimpur Khiri	2	2	-	-
19.	Kanpur Dehat	6	2	4	-
20.	Kanpur Nagar	1	1	-	-
21.	Etawah	15	13	2	-
22.	Sultanpur	4	3	2	-
23.	Gonda	3	1	1	1
24.	Bahraich	4	2	2	-
25.	Barabanki	7	3	2	-
26.	Gorakhpur	4	3	1	-
27.	Deoria	4	1	3	-
28.	Basti	7	4	3	-
29.	Sidharth Nagar	6	2	3	1
30.	Maharajganj	3	1	2	-
31.	Varanasi	1	1	-	-
32.	Ghazipur	14	3	10	1
33.	Mirzapur	4	2	2	-
34.	Allahabad	6	3	2	1
35.	Fatehpur	1	-	-	1
36.	Balia	3	3	-	-
Total		168	96	59	13

[English]

Tungabhadra Dam, Karnataka

1499. SHRI K.C. KONDAIAH : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Karnataka have submitted detailed modernisation plan for Tungabhadra Dam;

(b) if so, the total expenditure to be incurred thereon with details; and

(c) the expected time by which the proposal is to be approved and implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

Review of Sports Policy

1500. SHRI NARAYAN ATHAWALAY : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a high level review of sports policy was undertaken by the Government at New Delhi with Ministers of States, experts of major sports organisations recently;

(b) if so, the details of the agendas discussed and decisions taken;

(c) the details of action plan worked out for the current year with State-wise allocations of funds approved for release to the States, for the current year-under the Central schemes, scheme-wise; and

(d) details of the major projects under implementation in Maharashtra and the targets set for each of them ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI S.R. BOMMAI) : (a) Yes, Sir. A conference of State/UT Ministers of Youth Affairs & Sports was held on 12th February, 1997 at New Delhi in which the Draft New National Sports Policy was also discussed.

(b) Besides the Draft New National Sports Policy, other agenda items on the sports side which were discussed in the Conference are as follows :-

- (i) Role of the State Governments, vis-a-vis, the Central Government in promotion of Sports and games.
- (ii) Bringing Sports on the Concurrent List of the Constitution.
- (iii) Rural Sports Programme.
- (iv) Integration of Physical Education and Sports with School Curriculum.
- (v) Introducing school level competitions at block, district, State and National levels.
- (vi) Establishment of an All India Council of Physical Education.
- (vii) Holding of National Games.

The views of State/UT Governments were invited on the above issues, based on which steps have been initiated to finalize the New National Sports Policy.

(c) Financial assistance is given to States/UTs under the scheme for creation of sports infrastructure against proposals, complete in all respect, received from them. No State-wise allocation is presently worked out. The current years total revised allocation under the scheme is Rs. 6.35 cr. which has been fully utilised.

(d) No major project has been approved in Maharashtra during the current year. However, out of a total grant of Rs. 20 lakh approved, in principle, during 1993-94 under the scheme of creation of sports infrastructure, an amount of Rs. 18 lakh has been released as first instalment during the current year towards construction of an Indoor Stadium for Badminton by Shri Hanuman Vyayam Prasarak Mandal at Amravati in Maharashtra.

Border Dispute between India and China

1501. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any border dispute between India

and China;

(b) if so, since when it is pending and remained unsolved; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to solve this dispute ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI I.K. GUJRAL) : (a) to (c) There are outstanding issues with regard to the India-China boundary question which have been under discussion between the two Governments since the 1950.

These issues are being discussed by the two countries in the Joint Working Group, established after the visit of Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi in December 1988, and the Expert Group, set up subsequent to the visit of Prime Minister Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao in September 1993. The Joint Working Group has met nine times and the Expert Group has met four times.

While reiterating the determination to resolve the boundary question in a fair, reasonable and mutually acceptable manner, the two sides have agreed, in the interim, on concrete measures to ensure that peace and tranquility is effectively maintained in the border areas.

Persons of Indian Origin in Hong Kong

1502. SHRI MUKHTAR ANIS : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of persons of Indian origin residing in Hong Kong at present;

(b) the number of those who are Indian citizens; and

(c) the number of persons in Hong Kong who have applied for Indian citizenship ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI I.K. GUJRAL) : (a) There are approximately 28,000 persons of Indian origin residing in Hong Kong at present.

(b) Out of these, 22,000 persons are Indian nationals holding Indian passports.

(c) It has been the consistent position of the Government of India that the British Government has basic responsibility towards BDTC and BN(O) passport holders and that it should take the necessary steps to safeguard the status of these persons as British citizens. The British Government has announced on 4.2.1997 that solely British ethnic minorities residing in Hong Kong could apply for registration as British citizens, giving them right of abode in the United Kingdom, after 30th June, 1997. The number of people who have applied for Indian citizenship is 5 in 1996 and 2 in 1997.

Satellite Link to Calicut Passport Office

1503. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to link the Calicut Passport Office with satellite;

(b) If so, the details thereof indicating the benefit likely to be derived as a result thereof; .

(c) the number of applicants in the waiting list for securing passport at the Calicut Passport Office; and

(d) the time by which their applications are likely to be disposed of ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI I.K. GUJRAL) : (a) A proposal is under consideration.

(b) A comprehensive computerisation proposal presently under consideration entails not only the linking of Calicut through satellite, but the linking of all similar passport offices throughout India with the Ministry of External Affairs, New Delhi. This would also generate greater interconnectivity between all Passport Offices. Presently, each Passport Office checks each new application against its own records. Once an all-India data base is generated, each fresh application will be checked on an all-India basis, promptly without error and in a tamper proof manner. This is expected to greatly minimise misuse and enhance efficiency.

(c) As on 15.2.97, 21,175 applications were pending at Passport Office, Calicut. Of these, 9029 applications were pending for over one month.

(d) On an average, the Passport Office, Calicut issues Passports within 6 weeks of receipt of an application. Higher than normal pendency with the Calicut Office has been largely due to the detection of a substantial number of forged documents, submitted with applications.

[Translation]

Literacy Campaign in Madhya Pradesh

1504. SHRI SUSHIL CHANDRA : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state.

(a) the objectives of the literacy campaign alongwith the names of districts of Madhya Pradesh in which this campaign has started during the last two years including the estimated cost of this campaign and the total amount spent on it so far;

(b) whether any evaluation has been undertaken of the work done so far and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether teachers of primary schools have been engaged to educate the adults resulting in disruption of studies of the school children;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and the corrective steps taken in this regard; and

(e) the distribution of the expenditure being incurred on literacy campaign between Union and State Government and the time by which this campaign is likely to be concluded ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, (SHRI MUHI RAM SAIKIA) : (a) The objective of the literacy campaign is to enable the learners to acquire functional literacy which means ability to :

- (i) Read and write simple words and sentences;
- (ii) Read and write simple letters and articles;
- (iii) Compute simple problems involving addition, subtraction, division and multiplication ; and
- (iv) Increase awareness of National and important issues such as the environment., population, gender, health, sanitation etc.

A statement giving this names of Districts of Madhya Pradesh in which literacy campaigns have been launched in the last two years alongwith grants released to each District is enclosed.

(b) the campaigns are in different stages of implementation and external evaluation will be conducted by Social Sciences Institute of National repute at the end of the Total Literacy Campaign.

(c) and (d) Under the Total Literacy Campaigns volunteers are mobilised from all Sections of Society to undertake the teaching.

(e) the expenditure on literacy campaign is shared between the Union and State Government in the ratio of 4:1 in respect of Tribal areas and in the ratio of 2:1 in general areas. The campaigns are usually completed in 18 to 24 months.

Statement

Sl.No.	District Name	Grants released during last 2 years (Rs. in lakhs)
1.	Balaghat	77.53
2.	Betul	80.25
3.	Bhind	20.00
4.	Bilaspur	323.00
5.	Bhopal	40.00
6.	Bastar	302.73
7.	Damoh	50.53
8.	Guna	82.50
9.	Hoshangabad	67.45
10.	Jhabua	107.17
11.	Mandla	124.61
12.	Mansour	80.26
13.	Morena	50.00
14.	Raipur	140.00
15.	Raisen	92.06
16.	Rajnandgaon	60.00
17.	Rewa	66.25
18.	Sagar	64.43
19.	Sihore	68.05
20.	Seoni	30.00
21.	Shahdole	208.22
22.	Shivpuri	71.56
23.	Surguja	179.15
24.	Ujjain	20.00

*[English]***Bridges in Assam**

1505. SHRI KESHAB MAHANTA : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of bridges constructed on the National Highways in Assam during the last three years;

(b) the location-wise details thereof;

(c) the ongoing projects in hand; and

(d) the expenditure incurred thereon, project-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI T.G. VENKATRAMAN) : (a) and (b) 14 numbers. The location wise details are as under :

Sl.No.	Name and location of Bridge	Year of completion
1.	Minor bridge N. 17/1 including approaches on NH-51	03/96
2.	Minor Bridge No. 31/2 with approaches on NH-36	09/94
3.	Minor Bridge No. 32/1 on NH-36	03/95
4.	Bridge No. 30/4 on NH-36	03/95
5.	Minor Bridge No. 22/3 on NH-51	03/95
6.	Minor Bridge No. 126/1 on NH-36	03/95
7.	Bridge No. 46/2 on NH-36 including approaches	03/95
8.	Bridge No. 22/1 N.D. Section including approaches on NH-36	03/95
9.	Bridge No. 31/3 N.D. Section including approaches on NH-36	03/95
10.	Bridge No. 47/2 including approaches on NH-36	03/95
11.	Longai Bridge at 261.00 km. of Rattachera-1995-96 Badarpur Churaibari NH-44	
12.	Khorat Bridge at 196.96 km. of Battachera-1994-95 Badarpur Churaibari NH-44	
13.	Katakhal Bridge at 19.15 km. of Badarpur- 1995-96 Silchar Jiribam on NH-53	
14.	Badri Bridge at 9.60 km. of Badarpur- 1993-94 Silchar Jiribam on NH-53	

(c) and (d) A list of on-going bridge projects indicating the expenditure incurred thereon is annexed as statement.

Statement

Sl.No.	Name and location of work	Expenditure upto Sept. 96 (Rs. in lakhs)
1.	Construction of Bridge No. 12/2 on NH 36	39.41
2.	Construction of Bridge and App. to Rail cum Road Bridge Across River Brahmaputra at Jogighopa on NH 31 B	144.60 (Most Share)
3.	Construction of Bridge No. 980/1 including Approaches on NH 31	39.71
4.	Construction of Bridge No. 105/3 on NH 36	59.85
5.	Reconstruction of Bridge Across River Jamuna (Br. No. 39/2) and the Approaches on NH 36	172.90
6.	Construction of Bridge No. 7/1 ND Sec on NH 36	7.67
7.	Construction of Bridge No. 2/1 including Approaches on NH 51	13.75
8.	Reconstruction of Minor Bridge No. 9/6 on NH 51	9.35
9.	Reconstruction of Minor Bridge No. 11/1, on NH 51	5.83
10.	Construction of Lunget BR. No. 48/2 including Approaches on NH 36	68.30
11.	Construction of Bridge No. 32/2 ND Sec including Approaches on NH 36	31.28
12.	Bridge Across River Bega at 35 KM at Mangaldei Town on NH 52	17.07
13.	Bridge No. 24/1 including the approaches on NH No. 36	6.19
14.	Ghagra Bridge at Km. 8.84 of Badarpur- Silchar Jiribam (NH-53)	15.00
15.	Dhaleshwari Bridge at Km. 24.85 of Badarpur-Silchar Jiribam (NH-53)	409.50
16.	Jiri Bridge at Km. 44.82 of Badarpur- Silchar Jiribam (NH-53)	221.81

*[English]***Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty**

1506. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have intention not to oppose the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI I.K. GUJRAL) : (a) No, Sir. Government have opposed the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty (CTBT) on principled grounds. The CTBT opened for signature on 24th September, 1996 in the United Nations at New York. India has made it clear that it would not sign the CTBT.

(b) Does not arise.

Indo-US Relation

1507. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Ms. Robin Raphel, the US Assistant Secretary of State, recently paid a visit to India, following her visits to Pakistan and Bangladesh;

(b) if so, bilateral and international issues discussed with her; and

(c) the outcome of the discussion thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI I.K. GUJRAL) : (a) Yes, Sir. US Assistant Secretary of State for South Asian Affairs, Ms. Robin Raphel visited New Delhi from February 2-4, 1997. She also visited Calcutta on January 24 and Madras on February 1.

(b) and (c) Issues discussed with the Assistant Secretary included trade and investment cooperation between the two countries which has been on the upswing, and the Extradition Treaty which is close to finalization. Both sides affirmed that they would further strengthen cooperation in this field. Views were also exchanged on international developments and developments in the region, including the evolving situation in Afghanistan.

Report on Major Irrigation Projects

1508. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:
SHRI YELLAIAH NANDI :

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government have given a detailed report regarding 19 major irrigation projects in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, whether out of 19 projects, 17 are pending with the State Government;

(c) the main reasons mentioned by the State Government for not providing the required information to the Union Government on these pending projects;

(d) whether the Union Government have sent reminders to the State Government to forward the replies on technical points raised by the CWC so that CWC can proceed with the fund appraisal; and

(e) if so, the time by which the State Government has agreed to furnish the same?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA) : (a) to (c) Ministry of Water

Resources had invited the attention of Andhra Pradesh regarding status of 19 major irrigation projects in March 1996 followed by a detailed review. Eight projects were found acceptable by the Advisory Committee upto June 1996 subject to obtaining the environmental clearance and compliance of other issues.

The other projects could be considered for clearance as soon as the State Government complies with the observations of the Central Appraising Agencies.

(d) and (e) The status of appraisal of pending projects is periodically reviewed by the officials of Central Water Commission with the officials of State Government. Periodical reminders are also issued.

Indo-US Relationship

1509. SHRI R. SAMBASIVA RAO : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a high level task force has recommended the United States that they should improve the relations with India;

(b) if so, whether the task force has also advised the American Administration that it is necessary to improve relations with India which will help in ensuring peace in South Asia;

(c) if so, whether the recent actions/decisions of US have shown that India and US are considering to improve their relations; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI I.K. GUJRAL) : (a) and (b) An Independent Task Force, in a Report sponsored by the Council on Foreign Relations, New York, has recommended, *inter alia*, that with the end of the Cold war and the emergence of a new and changing international environment, the US must re-evaluate its policy toward South Asian countries, including India. It observes that a strong India, friendly to the United States, could play a key role in helping maintain stability and economic growth across Asia and could also become a valuable partner for enhanced trade and investment.

(c) and (d) Indo-US relations in the past few years have been marked expansion and diversification. Economic and commercial ties continue to be the centre-piece of the relationship, with the US remaining India's largest trading and investment partner. A new Extradition Treaty between India and the US is close to finalization. Both Governments are in favour of further strengthening cooperation in this field. A new Administration has just assumed office in the US following President Clinton's re-election for a second term. Both Governments are in the process of establishing early high level contacts.

Agitation by Employees of Kendriya Vidyalayas

1510. SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Rashtriya Kendriya Vidyalaya Adhyapak Sangh has threatened to launch an all India agitation by employees of Kendriya Vidyalayas in April, 1997 if their demands are not accepted;

(b) if so, the details of their demands; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MUHI RAM SAIKIA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Their demands inter-alia include Special Pay Board for Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan employees, redesignation of Post Graduate Teachers as lecturers, accomodation and C.G.H.S. facilities to all teachers, introduction of additional subjects at + 2 level, Trained Graduate Teacher Scale to Music Teachers, modification in the norms for sanction of staff.

These demands are considered by the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan in accordance with relevant rules and procedure.

Asia Europe Meeting

1511. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Mr. John Major, Prime Minister of U.K. while addressing the CII Partnership Summit in Calcutta during January last, gave the assurance that the U.K. will forcefully take up with the countries of Europe and Asia the issue of India's inclusion in the Asia-Europe Summit dialogue in future;

(b) if so, the efforts made by the British Prime Minister in this regard so far;

(c) whether India's hope of becoming member in the Asia Europe Meeting (ASEM) forum looks uncertain as Asia Europe Meeting officials feel that time is not ripe to admit new members in the 26 country grouping as reported in "The Financial Express", New Delhi dated February 4, 1997; and

(d) if so, the Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI I.K. GUJRAL) : (a) and (b) In his address to the CII Partnership Summit, Prime Minister Major said that Britain has been arguing forcefully with its partners in Europe and Asia for India's inclusion in ASEM and would continue to do so. It is understood that, at the meeting of ASEM Foreign Ministers in Singapore on February 14, the British Foreign Secretary was among those who argued for an expansion of ASEM's membership to include India.

(c) It is understood that no decision was taken at the ASEM Foreign Ministers' Meeting on expansion of the membership; the question is to be studied further by senior officials.

(d) The position of the Government of India, reiterated more than once to members of ASEM, is that it is illogical to have a meeting between Asia and Europe without the participation of India.

Performance of Coast Guard

1512. SHRI SANDIPAN THORAT :
SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether performance of coast guard organisation has been reviewed recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of fresh initiatives taken to upgrade/strengthen/modernise coast guard organisation to perform the challenging task;

(d) the details of fund required/spent by the organisation during the last three years and the funds approved for ongoing/new projects during the current year;

(e) the details of progress achieved on new projects; and

(f) the reason for delay in clearing the proposals of coast guard organisation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI N.V.N. SOMU) : (a) to (c) The Coast Guard has been performing its statutory functions satisfactorily. However, necessary initiatives are taken from time to time to update, strengthen and modernise the Coast Guard Organisation. The Organisation is also being strengthened by inducting forces as are considered necessary.

(d) Position is as follows :

(Rs. in crores)

Year	Budget Estimates	Expenditure
1993-94	215.00	213.00
1994-95	230.00	229.00
1995-96	252.00	254.00
1996-97	253.97*	not yet available

*including Rs. 150 crores approved for ongoing/new projects.

(e) and (f) One Fast Patrol Vessel (EPV) is scheduled to be commissioned shortly, two more are due for delivery within the next fiscal year. Three Dorniers and three Chetak Helicopters have been commissioned. Three more Dorniers are expected before 31st March, 1997. For two rescue Helicopters, Letter of Intent has been placed on HAL and these are likely to be delivered during 1998. There is no undue delay in clearing of any Coast Guard proposals.

Ship Building in the Country

1513. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have a proposal to promote ship building in the country;

(b) if so, the steps taken in that regard;

(c) the proposals received by the ship owner association in that regard;

(d) whether the Government have approved those proposals; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI T.G. VENKATRAMAN) : (a) to (e) Yes, Sir. In order to promote Indian Shipbuilding Industry, a revised Pricing Policy for construction of ocean-going vessels in Indian Public Sector Shipyards was introduced in September, 1993 for a period of two years. the Policy, inter alia, envisaged availability of Shipbuilding subsidy of 30% over and above the basic price (20% payable by the Government and 10% by the shipowner) and availability of interest differential subsidy on loan of 9% upto an extent of 80% of the cost of the ship.

No. proposal has been received by the Ministry from the Shipowners' Association in this regard. However, a proposal has been received from the Indian Shipbuilders' Association (ISBA) requesting extension of subsidy scheme which lapsed in September, 1995 and also to include export orders. Their request has been processed and inter-Ministerial consultations are underway.

Irrigation System

1514. SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS :
SHRI YELLAIAH NANDI :
DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY :

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to provide legal support to the farmers in the management of the irrigation system to ensure better operation;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether a national conference on irrigation has been held in New Delhi recently;

(d) if so, the details of recommendations and the outcome of the conference; and

(e) the follow-up action proposed to be taken by the Government ?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA) : (a) Water being a State subject, necessary legal support has to be provided by State Governments through enactments.

(b) Ministry of Water Resources have advised the State Governments to make necessary enabling provisions in their existing Acts for formation of Water Users' Associations. Preparation of a Model Amendment Bill has been taken up by the Ministry of Water Resources through a Consultant in order to provide guidelines to State Governments for

facilitating amendments in the existing Acts.

(c) A National Conference on Participatory Irrigation Management was held during January, 20-22, 1997 at New Delhi.

(d) The recommendations are attached as Statement.

(e) Action on the recommendations is being pursued. However, actions for the implementation of Participatory Irrigation Management have been taken as under :

Water being a State subject the role of Union Ministry of Water Resources is that of facilitator whereas the implementation of Participatory Irrigation Management has to be done by the State Governments. National Water Policy of 1987 recommended that farmers should be progressively involved in the management of irrigation system. Under Centrally sponsored Command Area Development Programme, necessary guidelines have been issued to participating States to involve farmers at minor (canal) level through formation of Water Users' Associations. Management subsidy is provided to these Associations under the Programme. A series of Conferences on Participatory Irrigation Management have been held at National, State and Project levels to create mass awareness among officials and farmers. Training courses on participatory process are being conducted for officers and farmers. States have been advised to form High Level Working Groups to consider policy issues and guidelines on participatory irrigation management. Action has been taken by the Ministry of Water Resources to prepare manuals in four regional languages. Work of preparing drafts of model amendments to irrigation acts in order to give legal status to farmers' organisations is in progress. The Ministry of Water Resources has been vigorously disseminating information about Participatory Irrigation Management in various States and other countries to the State Governments and Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs).

Statement

Recommendations of the National Conference on Participatory Irrigation Management (PIM) held at New Delhi from 20th-22nd January, 1997.

Government of India

1. Need for a clear statement by Government of India for introducing Participatory Irrigation Management (PIM) through a Government Resolution.
2. Setting up of a National Working Group consisting of government officials, representatives of Non-Governmental Organisations and farmers to provide guidelines for the implementation of PIM and helping in drafting the policy resolutions.

State Level

1. Need for setting up of High Level Working Groups in the States with similar composition as that of National Working Group to provide policy guidelines as well as help in drafting the State Government's resolutions for adoption of PIM as a policy instrument.

2. Setting up of a Steering Committee at the State Level to coordinate the implementation of the Programme of PIM.

Structural Changes in the Irrigation Departments

Need to induct other disciplines such as social science and economics at appropriate places in the hierarchy of Irrigation Agency for better implementation of the Programme of PIM.

Awareness

Creating awareness among the farmers and the officials of the Union and State Governments about PIM by using various media and techniques of mass awareness by the Union Government and the State Governments. The Irrigation Agencies, Water and Land Management Institutes and other institutions concerned with the development of water resources could be used for the purpose.

Rehabilitation

Rehabilitation of the system should be reasonably good and in running condition. Rehabilitation need not be a precondition for transfer of the system to Water Users' Association but there should be an assurance that it would be taken up within a reasonable period. The cost of rehabilitation should be shared by the Government of India, the State Governments and the Water Users' Associations.

Legal Changes

Amendments in the State Irrigation Acts to give legal status to Water Users' Associations.

Role of Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs)

Engaging NGOs for organising and mobilising the farmers. NGOs could also train the departmental staff for mobilisation and organisation of farmers.

Training

Imparting training to the officials of the Irrigation Agency, Farmers, functionaries of Water Users' Associations and NGOs. There is need to build up capacity of and for strengthening the existing training institutions such as Water and Land Management in relating to PIM.

Monitoring and Evaluation

Need for monitoring and evaluation to take corrective steps during the implementation of the Programme. Suitable mechanism for qualitative and quantitative monitoring should be evolved.

Involvement of Women

It was felt that no Programme of social transformation could succeed without the involvement of women. Therefore, women should be involved in the Programme of PIM.

Visit by British Prime Minister

1515. SHRI SATYAJITSINH DULIPSINH GAEKWAD : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether during his recent visit to India, the British Prime Minister had talks on the Kashmir issue with the Prime Minister; and

(b) if so, the details thereof, indicating the Government's response to the British Prime Minister's suggestions ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI I.K. GUJRAL) : (a) and (b) In response to interest expressed by the British Prime Minister, Prime Minister briefed him about developments in Kashmir following the installation of the elected Government. The British Prime Minister conveyed his concern about the hostages seized by Al Faran, a concern which Prime Minister shared, while reiterating Government's determination to continue to do whatever was possible to locate and free them.

Venue of National Games

1516. SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any proposal to shift the venue of the 4th National Games scheduled to be held on May 1997;

(b) if so, to which place and the reasons for shifting the venue;

(c) if not, the progress of work made so far at the scheduled venue; and

(d) the assistance extended to the host State by the Centre for organising the 4th National Games ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI S.R. BOMMALI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Government of Karnataka has informed that the work is progressing satisfactorily at the scheduled venues.

(d) A grant of Rs. 8.00 crores has been released to Government of Karnataka for creation and modernisation of sports infrastructure for the National Games. Besides, a sum of Rs. 1.50 crores has been released to the Sports Authority of India for further disbursement to Government of Karnataka for installation of Synthetic Hockey Field and Athletic Track at Bangalore and laying of Synthetic Surfaces for two indoor halls at Bangalore and Mysore.

[Translation]

Reservoir Scheme in Bihar

1517. SHRI R.L.P. VERMA : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) the number of reservoir schemes in various districts of Bihar, where the construction works are lying incomplete since 1975;

(b) the estimated cost, scheduled time for these projects and the reasons for delaying these for 20-25 years resulting 10-15 times cost escalation and depriving the farmers from irrigation facility;

(c) whether the Government propose to complete these projects by refixing the time schedule in public interest; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA) : (a) and (b) A Statement is enclosed.

(c) and (d) The Central Government has allocated Rs. 20 crores to Kosi Project, Rs. 5 crores to Upper Koel Project and Rs. 2 crores to Durgawati Project under Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme during 1996-97. Out of the above allocation Rs. 10 crores, Rs. 2.5 crores and Rs. 1.0 crores have been released to the above Projects.

The completion of these projects will however depend upon the priority attached to them by the State Government.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Districts Benefitted	Plan of Start	Latest estimated cost (Rs. in crores)
Major Projects				
1.	Western Kosi Canal	Madhubani, Darbhanga	III	357.44
2.	Ajoy Barrage	Deoghar	V	133.11
3.	Subernrekha	Singbhum	V	1428.89
4.	Barnar	Munger	V	102.38
5.	Bateshwarnath Pump Ph. I	Bhagalpur	V	136.67
6.	Bagmati	Sitamari	V	314.67
7.	Bansagar	Bhojpur	V	140.00
		Rohtas	V	
8.	Durgawati	Rohtas	V	147.40
9.	Konar	Hazaribagh	V	225.40
10.	North Koel	Palamu	V	475.00
11.	Tilaiya	Hazaribagh, Nawada, Gaya	V	121.83
Medium Projects				
1.	Batane	Palamu	V	34.78
2.	Bateshwarnath Pump Ph. II	Bhagalpur	V	24.23
3.	Gumani	Santhal Pargana	V	58.42
4.	Jharihara	Singbhum	V	24.50
5.	Kans	Ranchi	V	18.40
6.	Orni	Bhagalpur	V	37.86
7.	Sakrigali	Santhal Pargana	V	10.80
8.	Torai	Santhal Pargana	V	56.18

Status of Municipality to Cantonment Board, Ranikhet

1518. SHRI BACHI SINGH RAWAT 'BACHDA': Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether residents of Almora district in Uttar Pradesh have been demanding to accord the status of Municipality to the Cantonment Board, Ranikhet since the past many years;

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(c) the steps being taken to meet the demand of the people ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI N.V.N. SOMU) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) As per provisions contained in Section 4 of the Cantonments Act, 1924, any part of Cantonment may be excluded from the Cantonment area only after consulting the concerned State Government. As such, the matter was taken up by Ministry of Defence with the Government of Uttar Pradesh in the year 1988 but views of the Government of Uttar Pradesh are still awaited. The final decision in the matter, therefore will depend on the response of the State Government.

Increase in Military Activities of Pak

1519. SHRI SATYA DEO SINGH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the military activities of Pakistan have increased after the announcement by India for fencing the Indo-Pakistan border with barbed wire to check the intrusion and smuggling across the border; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to check the increasing military activities of Pakistan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI N.V.N. SOMU) : (a) and (b) Intermittent firings of small arms from Pakistani side across the IB portion of J&K have increased consequent upon Government's decision to construct the border fence with a view to checking infiltration and smuggling. Appropriate and adequate measures including additional deployment of BSF have been taken to counter Pakistani action.

12.02 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Annual Report and Review by the Government of the Mishra Dhatu Nigam Limited, Hyderabad and Hindustan Aeronautics Limited, Bangalore for the year 1995-96 and Statement showing the reasons for delay in laying these papers

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV) : Mr. Speaker, I beg to lay on the Table :

A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619 of the Companies Act, 1956 :-

- (a) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Mishra Dhatu Nigam Limited, Hyderabad, for the year 1995-96.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Mishra Dhatu Nigam Limited, Hyderabad, for the year 1995-96, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in the Library. See No. L.T. 1440/97]

- (b) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Hindustan Aeronautics Limited, Bangalore, for the year 1995-96.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Hindustan Aeronautics Limited, Bangalore, for the year 1995-96, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

- (2) Two statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1441/97]

Annual Report and Review by the Government of the Working of Khuda Bakhsh Oriental Public Library, Patna and Statement showing the reasons for delay in laying these papers

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MUHI RAM SAIKIA) : On behalf of Shri S.R. Bommai, I beg to lay on the Table :

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Khuda Bakhsh Oriental Public Library, Patna, for the year 1993-94, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Khuda Bakhsh Oriental Public Library, Patna, for the year 1993-94.
- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1442/97]

Notifications under Major Port Trusts Act, 1963 and Statement showing reasons for delay in laying these papers

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI T.G. VENKATRAMAN) : I beg to lay on the Table :

- (1) A copy each of the following Notification (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (4) of section 124 of the Major Port Trusts Act, 1963:-
 - (i) G.S.R. 432 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 20th September, 1996 approving the Bombay Port Trust Employees (Recruitment, Seniority and Promotion) Amendment Regulations, 1996.
 - (ii) G.S.R. 455 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 7th October, 1996 approving the Visakhapatnam Port Employees' (Leave) Amendment Regulations, 1996.
 - (iii) G.S.R. 536 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 22nd November, 1996 approving the Kandla Port Pilot Service (Training, Grading and Seniority) Amendment Regulations, 1996.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1443/97]

- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Kandla Dock Labour Board, Kandla, for the year 1995-96, alongwith audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Kandla Dock Labour Board, Kandla, for the year 1995-96.

- (3) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (2) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1444/97]

Annual Report, Annual Accounts and Review of Working of the P.G.I. of Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SALEEM IQBAL SHERVANI) : I beg to lay on the Table :

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Postgraduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh, for the year 1995-96.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Postgraduate Institute of Medical Education and Research Chandigarh, for the year 1995-96, together with Audit Report thereon.
- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Postgraduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh, for the year 1995-96.

- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1445/97]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Council of Medical Research, New Delhi, for the year 1995-96.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Council of Medical Research, New Delhi, for the year 1995-96.
- (iii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Council of Medical Research, New Delhi, for the year 1995-96, together with Audit Report thereon.

- (4) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1446/97]

National Council for Teacher Education (Guidelines for B.Ed. through Correspondence for Regular Service Teachers) Regulations, 1996

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MUHI RAM SAIKIA) : I beg to lay on the Table :

- (1) A copy of the National Council for Teacher Education (Guidelines for B.Ed. through Correspondence for regular serving teachers) Regulations, 1996 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. F. 28-3/96 NCTE in Gazette of India dated the 6th July, 1996 under section 33 of the National Council for Teacher Education Act, 1993.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1447/97]

- (2) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Tibetan Schools Administration, New Delhi for the year 1994-95, together with Audit Report thereon.
- (3) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (2) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1448/97]

- (4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indira Gandhi National Open University, New Delhi, for the year 1995-96.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indira Gandhi National Open University, New Delhi, for the year 1995-96.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1449/97]

- (5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Council for Teacher Education, New Delhi, for the year 1995-96.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Council for Teacher Education, New Delhi, for the year 1995-96.
- (iii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the National Council for Teacher Education, New Delhi for the year 1995-96, together with Audit Report thereon.

- (6) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (5) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1450/97]

12.04 hrs.

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

National Textile Corporation

MR. SPEAKER : I think Mr. Minister you can lay the statement on the Table of the House, if you can. Since it is a long statement, you can just lay it. It is on NTC. This is a two-and-a-half page statement.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE (Calcutta South) : This is a very important statement. Sir, we should go through the statement.

MR. SPEAKER : Okay.

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI R.L. JALAPPA) : The National Textile Corporation Limited was set up in 1968 to manage the affairs of sick textile undertakings taken over by the Government. The NTC comprises a Holding Company with nine Subsidiary Corporations and 120 mills with an employees' strength of 1.10 lakhs.

The Authorised Share Capital of the NTC is Rs. 600.00 crore of which Rs. 512.10 crore has been paid up. Its net accumulated losses amounted to Rs. 4682 crore as on 31-3-96 due to which its net worth has been completely eroded. The mills under the NTC have been regularly incurring cash losses since their nationalisation or take over due to inter-alia, obsolete machinery, inadequate modernisation, surplus labour force, etc. Eight out of its nine Subsidiary Corporations have been referred to the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) under the provisions of the Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985.

In August, 1992, the Government had approved a Turn Around Strategy which envisaged outright closure of 14 heavily losing mills, restructuring of another 35 unviable mills by merger into 15 resultant viable mills, rationalisation of 79,982 employees, modernisation of 55 mills at a cost of Rs. 532.78 crore as also provision of interim liquidity during transition at an outlay of Rs. 200 crore. However, on account of non-cooperation of the financial institutions and reference to the BIFR, the package could not be implemented.

Subsequently a revised Turn Around Plan was prepared on the basis of modernisation plan drawn by the Textile Research Associations. This package involves modernisation of 79 mills at a cost of Rs. 2005.732 crore, restructuring of 36 unviable mills into 18 mills by merger and coverage of 32,900 employees under VRS. The fund required for the rehabilitation plan was to come from the sale of surplus land and assets. The NTC has 1514.57 acres of surplus land which has been valued by the Central Board of Direct Taxes at Rs. 2389 crore. Out of this, over Rs. 1900 crore is the value of the land located in the mills situated in Mumbai. This package was endorsed by a Special Tripartite Committee of the Ministry of Labour in their meeting held on 9.4.1994. The Government gave its approval on 9th May, 1995 and the same was placed before the BIFR for consideration. The Government approval specifically stipulated that no budgetary support would be extended to the NTC for implementation of the rehabilitation package excepting towards the payment of salaries and wages till the sale proceeds were available. It was also laid down that the Plan would be implemented only after the BIFR approval was received.

After deliberations in the BIFR, the Bench concluded in respect of four subsidiaries viz., NTC (Guj), NTC (UP), NTC (MP) and NTC (WBAB&O) that the net worth of these Companies were not becoming positive within the stipulated

period of 8-10 years and, therefore, decided to reject the Turn Around Package and issue show cause notices for their winding up. In respect of the remaining four subsidiaries viz., NTC (SM), NTC (MN), NTC (APKK&M) and NTC (DP&R), the Bench decided to publish the draft schemes. These draft schemes envisage additional concessions from the Government such as provision of bridge loan, Government guarantee for working capital, waiver of penalties of PF/ESI dues, etc.

I would like to point out that the implementation of this Turn Around Plan is dependant on the sale proceeds of surplus land/assets and BIFR approval. I would like to draw attention to the fact that over 80 per cent of sale proceeds are to come from the lands located in the mills in Mumbai. The Government of Maharashtra are not permitting the sale of textile mill lands in Mumbai without their specific approval. In addition, permission as per provisions of the Development Control regulations of the State Government would be required. Till date the Government of Maharashtra has not given its clearance. I would like to add that I had met the Chief Minister of Maharashtra on two occasions and in spite of his assurance to look into the matter on priority no positive response has yet been received from the Government of Maharashtra.

In so far as the Tripartite Committee agreement is concerned the Government has taken necessary steps. However, on account of the interpretation given by the BIFR on the question of net worth becoming positive, this package has not been approved by the BIFR. Various attempts were made to press the point before BIFR that as the Government has not made any deadline for recall of Government loan and interest, the Bench could stipulate the period of recall Government loan. The Bench, however, decided to strictly adopt the technical interpretation in this regard. To prepare a Turn Around Plan based on funding from sale of surplus land without dependant on budgetary resources was no doubt a laudable effort. However, on account of the reasons stated above, it is not practical to implement the same. Moreover, there is an inherent flaw in the Plan insofar that it had overlooked the important factor of net-worth which is a major determinant for viability adopted by the BIFR.

In view of the above mentioned reasons and the fact that the sale proceeds from surplus land were not available for investment in rehabilitation, the turn around package of 1995 could not be put into implementation. Besides, BIFR has concluded that four subsidiaries of NTC cannot be rehabilitated with the concessions incorporated in the package of 1995 and has issued show cause notices for winding them up. For the remaining four subsidiaries draft schemes, which entail additional concessions from the Government, have been published. Against the background the NTC (HC) has reviewed the unit-wise viability keeping in mind the concessions agreed to by the Government in 1995 and the concept of networth becoming positive. The report of the NTC (HC) is presently under consideration of the Government.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : Sir, what is this ? What about the previous Government's revival package for N.T.C. ?(Interruptions) it is a very serious matter.

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL (Hooghly) : Sir, this statement contains nothing. There is nothing much to reveal.
.....(Interruptions)

SHRI P.R. DASMUNSI (Howrah) : Sir, we want immediate discussion on this.(Interruptions) The statement is nothing but killing of the workers.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : The action of the Government is going to result in starvation of lakhs of N.T.C. employees.(Interruptions) They have already stopped paying wages and salaries to them in different areas.

SHRI P.R. DASMUNSI : Sir, you have been making efforts on this.(Interruptions)

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL : The Government was committed to undertake unit-wise review of the N.T.C. mills in different parts of the country including West Bengal.
.....(Interruptions)

SHRI P.R. DASMUNSI : Sir, you made your own observation. You initiated the whole thing.(Interruptions) You look at how it is being interpreted in the statement.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : Sir, the Government must take a bold stand for the revival package for the N.T.C. mills and they should not close down the mills. It is an important matter. It should be discussed in the House.

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL : Sir, the Government has not yet come out with its full-fledged response. It is a decision which brooks no further delay.

SHRI P.R. DASMUNSI : Sir, an announcement should be made in the House. Sir, it is you yourself who toiled night after night on the issue of workers. You look at the fate of workers. You see how the implementation came.
.....(Interruptions) Sir, I request you to kindly direct the hon. Minister to call the leaders and discuss it.(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Lucknow) : Mr. Speaker Sir, I am not asking for the discussion at this point. But if a member demands discussion under any rule, then you can think upon it.

MR. SPEAKER : Yes.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : That is why we had suggested that there is no need to read the statement. Statement can be laid on the table of the House. Statement had been read but we can't ask for clarifications. We are asking time for discussion.(Interruptions)

SHRI P.R. DASMUNSI : It can be held under rule 193
.....(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE (Dumdum) : Sir, let us have a discussion under Rule 193.

SHRI P.R. DASMUNSI : Yes Sir. You allow a discussion under Rule 193.(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I think Shri Vajpayee is correct.

.....(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Let me say something. I think the Minister has given a factual statement. I know the Members are not satisfied with the statement.

.....(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I know it very well. Therefore, on the basis of this statement, if the hon. Members want a discussion, they may give a notice under proper provision of the rules and procedure. I will certainly consider it for whatever action you want on this issue. I know it is very important. You can give a notice under relevant rules.

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR (Baramati) : Sir, notice has been given by us.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE : Under which rule ?

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR : We gave a notice under Rule 193.

MR. SPEAKER : I said you give notice under any relevant rule. It is for you to choose from these rules. There are many ways like the Calling Attention Motion, Short-Duration Discussion and so many. You choose it. I will be very sympathetic.

.....(Interruptions)

SHRI SANAT MEHTA (Surendra Nagar) : Sir, we have given notice.

MR. SPEAKER : I cannot be more liberal than this. Please sit down.

.....(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Sanat Mehta, please sit down now. I cannot be more liberal than this.

SHRI SANAT MEHTA : We have given notice.

MR. SPEAKER : How much liberal do you want me to be ?

.....(Interruptions)

12.13½ hrs.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF PHARMACEUTICAL EDUCATION AND RESEARCH BILL*

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SALEEM IQBAL SHERVANI) : Sir, on behalf of Shri Sis Ram Ola, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to declare the institution known as the National Institute of Pharmaceutical Education and Research to be an institution of national importance and to provide for its incorporation and matters connected therewith.

* Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section-2, dated 3.9.7

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to declare the institution known as the National Institute of Pharmaceutical Education and Research to be an institution of national importance and to provide for its incorporation and matters connected therewith".

The motion was adopted.

SHRI SALEEM IQBAL SHERVANI : I introduce* the Bill.

12.14 hrs.

ISSUE OF ADMISSIBILITY OF NOTICE OF MOTION
UNDER RULE 184 REGARDING CONSTITUTIONAL
CRISIS IN U.P. AND RECALLING OF GOVERNOR

[English]

SHRI JASWANT SINGH (Chittorgarh) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I reiterate what I had started submitting on Friday last when you very kindly suggested that you would grant permission to me to raise this matter today. The matter that I am raising is a submission to you, Sir, on a motion under Rule 184 which, for the sake of bringing focus to my submission, I find necessary to read the text of. I have submitted :

"That this House taking serious note of the constitutional crisis in the State of U.P. evidenced amongst others by widespread lawlessness described by the Union Home Minister as bordering 'choas, anarchy and destruction'; the rejection of this assessment of the Central Government by the Governor, and his clarification that 'he has spoken to the Prime Minister'; therefore, this House do now resolve that the Governor of U.P. be recalled forthwith".

Sir, I am not on the substance or the merits of my submission. I am simply on the facts and my submission to you that this House has only limited means to discuss dignitaries in high office. What, Sir, are the facts of the matter? The Union Home Minister has – it is not denied; it is a matter of record of the House – described the conditions in the State of Uttar Pradesh as bordering 'choas, anarchy and destruction'.

Thereafter, in reaction to what the Union Home Minister said, His Excellency, the Governor of Uttar Pradesh on various occasions – I will not cite all of them – has found it fit to say :

"I have spoken to the Prime Minister and he is quite satisfied with the law and order situation."

He has also said that the Prime Minister had crime

figures of Uttar Pradesh much before the Home Minister made the statement in the Lok Sabha. There are assumptions and suggestions behind this particular averment which I find extremely disturbing. Thirdly, he has said : "I did not ask the Home Minister on what basis he had made the statement on the U.P. situation".

Thereafter, not content with this, His Excellency, the Governor on a second occasion in a Press interview has said words to the effect that perhaps because the Union Home Minister wanted to create a consensus he said what he did. Now, consensus about what ? He has denied the factual basis of the Union Home Minister's statement and then he says that he was trying to create a consensus.

Then, not content with this, the Chief Secretary of U.P. has found it fit not only to write the following but to release what he has written to the Press. The Chief Secretary has said :

"We are shocked and surprised to read newspaper reports from New Delhi regarding alleged deterioration in law and order situation in U.P."

The gist, therefore, of what I am submitting is that His Excellency, the Governor of Uttar Pradesh is asserting that what the Union Home Minister has said in the Lok Sabha is not based on facts, that the hon. Prime Minister is thoroughly satisfied with not only the conditions in the State of Uttar Pradesh but that the Governor has also spoken to the Prime Minister in this regard, that the Prime Minister had the crime figures, that the Home Minister has made a completely unnecessary and gratuitous observation because there is nothing amazing about the crime figures of Uttar Pradesh.

Now, Sir, I am not on law and order situation of Uttar Pradesh. Quite rightly, the law and order situation can be discussed when it comes to the question of discussing the budget of the State of Uttar Pradesh, or what now seems imminent, as to whether the President's rule should be revoked, extended or the Assembly dissolved or whatever. I am also not on the question of collective responsibility of the Cabinet and whether the Union Home Minister can have a view point different from the hon. Prime Minister or yet another Minister of the Cabinet. Ministers of the Cabinet, particularly of this kind of a Government, will have different view points. Whether they have a right to express their view points in public or not again becomes a different inquiry, not necessarily under what is being discussed now.

I am, Sir, on the focussed subject of the conduct of the Governor and what is the constitutional position of the Governor. Here, I refer to page 931 of Kaul and Shakdher and request you to kindly glance at pages 930 and 931 to 934. Here, it says that the function of the Governor *inter alia* amongst other things is to be the chief executive during the President's rule acting for the President. Then, I take you to page 931. It says :

"The Governor functions for most purposes as a part of the State apparatus; but he has at the same time, a duty to report to the Union.

I quote further as regards the Governor's duty to report.

* Introduced with the recommendations of the President.

"The duty to report flows from Article 365 and is specifically mentioned in Article 356. The Union Government has the duty to ensure that the Government of every State is carried on in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution."

Sir, now I take you to page 932 of Kaul and Shakdher which is of great relevance :

".....the Constitutional duty of a Governor to so exercise its executive power as to ensure compliance with the laws made by the Parliament and, secondly, as not to impede or prejudice the exercise of the executive power of the Union."

I find it necessary to repeat this last sentence :

".....as not to impede or prejudice the exercise of the executive power of the Union."

This is the Constitutional provision. I find that before we come to the substantive part of how and why we have to discuss the role of the Governor I wish to say, what can we do in this House. Here again I draw your attention to page 817 of Kaul and Shakdher. If we have to discuss the role and function of the Governor what is it that the rules and procedures of Parliament permit us to do. It says :

"Conduct of high dignitaries cannot be questioned incidentally...."

We are not questioning this incidentally. It further says :

"The Constitution provides for discussion on the conduct of some of the authorities in the manner indicated therein."

Sir, we can discuss, President, Vice-President and also the conduct of the Speaker, Deputy-Speaker, Judges of the Supreme Court and High Courts. We have done it in this House. We can even discuss the Comptroller and Auditor General of India and the Chief Election Commissioner. Then there is a specific mention and I quote :

"Other high functionaries such as Governors, Ministers, Statutory authorities can be discussed on appropriate motions drawn in a form approved by the Speaker."

Then Sir, I wish to cite to you that the House has indeed discussed Governors in this very House. There are precedents of discussing simply the role, functions and the conduct of the Governor. The Fifth Lok Sabha simultaneously discussed two Governors of the State of Uttar Pradesh and the State of Bihar. It is a classic example. As it happens that discussion also took place on 23rd February in 1970.

No, if we are to do it, what is my submission ? My submission is that here a situation has arisen in which His Excellency, the Governor of Uttar Pradesh has acted in a manner that has both impeded and prejudiced the exercise of the Executive power of the Union. He has made assertions which rebut and go contrary to what the Union Government hence the Parliament, hence the Executive authority, to which he is answerable has said. He has rebutted and therefore that is called into question. He has caused his Chief Secretary in writing and in public, to question the authority of the Union

Home Minister, which directly again impedes the functioning of the executive authority of the State as also questions the role and functions of the Parliament. As to whether the state of law and order is satisfactory or not satisfactory, whether the Cabinet is of one voice on this or not of one voice is altogether a separate enquiry. Clearly, Sir, the Governor has exceeded norms. Clearly, therefore, it is my submission that the Parliament must discuss that. Therefore, thirdly, the only option available to us is to discuss it under a substantive motion. That substantive motion, I have submitted for your consideration under Rule 184. It is a substantive motion and it is only a motion under which we can discuss the role and conduct of a Governor.

Sir, that is my submission. I would be very grateful for the grant of your assent to this motion. Thank you.

MR. SPEAKER : I do not think we need to go into too much details because it has already been discussed earlier. This is just a few additional points.

SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO (Dhenkanal) : Sir, I am not going into too much details. But I would certainly like to draw your kind attention and that of the House. I do not want a debate because I am mindful of the fact that this is a very sensitive issue. What my submission to you and through you to my colleagues and peers is that there is a time tested and well established procedure which has stood the test of time from 15th of August, 1947 since the day the Indian Army was born.

A decision was taken by the Government of India, only three days back.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Singh Deo, just a minute. At this point, we are on this issue relating to Uttar Pradesh.

SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO : I am sorry.

MR. SPEAKER : I thought, you are on the same subject. I will call you later. Is there anybody who wants to speak on the same subject ?

[Translation]

SHRI RAM SAGAR (Barabanki) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, just now, the question of propriety had been raised. There have been some traditions of the Hon'ble House in regard to the Hon'ble President, Vice-President and Governors.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, in the tenure of your predecessor, Shri Shivraj Patil's time a discussion was held in the House on the conduct of a sitting judge of the Supreme Court. He had not allowed the discussion on the subject, as per the existing convention of the House. A good convention was started, as a result thereof. Here a political murder taken place in Uttar Pradesh.....(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Let him have his say.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM SAGAR : Please listen to me. Even in Newspapers it is said.....(*)

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

S/Shri Vajpayee ji, Jaswant Singh ji and other members of BJP have mentioned here about the law and order situation of.....(Interruptions).....

[English]

SHRI HARIN PATHAK (Ahmedabad) : Sir, it is highly objectionable.

MR. SPEAKER : Please confirm yourself to the issue.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM SAGAR : I was a member of the House(Interruptions). Sharda Prasad Rawat, MLA, who was an ex-minister and a leader of entire eastern region was murdered in Gorakhpur in the tenure of Shri Kalyan Singh.....(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : This incident does not relate to this discussion. Now discussion is being held under Rule 184.

SHRI RAM SAGAR : A political murder was carried out in Uttar Pradesh only to damage the administration there.....(*)(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : It is not like this. Please listen.

.....(Interruptions)

SHRI RAM SAGAR : Mr. Speaker, there are some conventions of the House.

MR. SPEAKER : It will be taken up, afterward.

.....(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Why are you complicating it ? Let me handle it.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM SAGAR : Mr. Speaker.....(*)

There are set tradition of the House. Whether it is a question of Hon'ble President, Vice-President or Governor. They are Constitutional Head. Mr. Vajpayeeji and members of his party are criticising him, outside the House. It is wrong.....(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : He is speaking on the issue now.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM SAGAR : As per traditions, such things cannot be said about Hon'ble President and Governor.....(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI RAM NAIK (Mumbai-North) : Will it go on record ?

[Translation]

Whatever the Hon'ble member has said, should not become the record of the House.

SHRI BHAGWAN SHANKAR RAWAT (Agra) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, His allegation is objectionable. Now an attempt is being made to save the murders.....(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : I will certainly go through the record.

.....(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I have promised that I will go through the record.

[Translation]

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR (Ballia) : Mr. Speaker, I would submit that it would be better if the Hon'ble member withdraws his words. It is wrong to say such type of thing in the House. There are certain traditions here. If such type of things are said, then no murder case can be solved. I remember(Interruptions)

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : That case is being investigated by the CBI.

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR : I remember that Shri Mulayam Singh ji has said that this murder is a heinous crime and there should be a CBI enquiry into it. One should not reproduce the entire news report of print media in this regard. At least that portion of speech should be withdrawn. There is a convention of the House, what is your views in this regard.

SHRI RAM SAGAR : Mr. Speaker, Sir, if it is so, I withdraw my words, but it has been reported in the Newspapers(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : He is withdrawing his words.

[English]

It will not be on record. I can say that.

[Translation]

SHRI SATYA PAL JAIN (Chandigarh) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, he is withdrawing but also saying that it is publishing in the Newspapers and they have done it.....(Interruptions)

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I will not take much time, but Shri Jaswant Singh had explained in details. But the issue before us is very limited. Whether the House can discuss the conduct of a Governor.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : You do not have to answer that.

[Translation]

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : I am a member of this House for the last 40 years. As Mr. Jaswant Singh had said, we had discussed the conduct of a Governor in the past; therefore I submit that we need not go into details. You please, give us permission. They have majority, then why are they

afraid of ? They should not feel shy of accepting the truth, because here decision is taken by majority and not by minority.

SHRI SHATRUGHAN PRASAD SINGH (Balua) (Bihar) : Mr. Speaker, we are not afraid of anybody. The discussion should be held in detail.

[English]

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV (Silchar) : Last time when this motion came up, you had given an opinion and you had also admitted it under Rule 193. Now Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee and Shri Jaswant Singh have brought a new dimension give up the previous one and mainly the conduct of the Governor which has been the perception of the Central Government and of the Home Minister. On this, we are not standing in the way. But we would like to say that the issue is already admitted under Rule 193. If the purpose is to ensure the Government and, as Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee said, *bahumat* is on their side, what is the purpose of going on with this discussion ? A long-drawn exercise will be there. So, let us discuss this issue under Rule 193 and that will be the best thing to do. If we again go back, then in future, one thing you reject, another provision will be coming and Governor will not be able to defend himself in this House. It will not be proper. The best thing is what was decided on that day that an advisory committee should be formed and the control of Uttar Pradesh should, not absolutely be under the Governor, but there should be representatives of the Parliament. Bharatiya Janata Party has got the maximum number of representatives from Uttar Pradesh. They will have a better say in the administration and that should be done. This is our opinion.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH : I wish to clarify that the establishment of an advisory committee is totally unrelated. On the specific issue of Rule 193 *versus* 184, I am sure my hon. friend and good colleague knows very well that we would like to discuss this only under a substantive motion. Rule 193 is not a substantive motion. It is simply a short duration discussion. You can talk this issue out. You cannot discuss a Governor's conduct under rule 193. The only means available is Rule 184. That is my submission.

[English]

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR : I am sorry that I have to say something which may not be liked by my friend Shri Jaswant Singh. I know that something has happened in this House and outside which is quite disturbing, especially the statement of Shri Indrajit Gupta, the Home Minister of India and contradiction by the Governor of Uttar Pradesh and also contradiction in some way by the Chief Secretary of Uttar Pradesh. This not expected in a parliamentary democracy. I do not know what are the norms being followed between the Government of India and the Government of Uttar Pradesh and I also do not know that if you begin to discuss this matter, whether we like it or not, how things will come about the conduct of the Governor. Shri Jaswant Singh said that he does not want to discuss the conduct of the Governor but only this specific issue.

On this specific issue, he has said that he discussed this matter with the Prime Minister and the Prime Minister was fully satisfied with the functioning of the Governor and the condition operating in Uttar Pradesh. It is a matter where the Government of India should come out, on its own, with a statement saying what is the real position because if the contradiction is there in the statements of the Home Minister, the Governor and the Chief Secretary, it becomes obligatory on the part of the Government to come out with a clear statement stating what is the real position. It will be a very unfortunate position when the impression goes outside that the Home Minister and the Prime Minister do not agree on such a vital issue regarding the State of Uttar Pradesh and the situation operating there. On that basis, if there is some discussion, I can understand it. I think that strictly, technically he may be right. But, in practice, it will be a wrong precedent. I do not know, I do not remember what was discussed.

[Translation]

SHRI JASWANT SINGH : It has happened.

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR : Might have happened.

[English]

But that situation was different and the Parliament is different(Interruptions)

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Sir, the Parliament is the same and the rules are the same.....(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : The composition of the Parliament was different. I think that is what Shri Chandra Shekhar wanted to say.

.....(Interruptions)

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : But that is not to be taken into consideration.....(Interruptions)

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR : It should not be that the Parliament is the same; the rules are the same. But Members like Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee are very few.....(Interruptions)

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am the same.....(Interruptions)

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR : You are the same. But you have a very little say.....(Interruptions)

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI (Allahabad) : You should also remain the same.....(Interruptions)

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR : So, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I think that it will be proper if some *via media* is found out. It is better if we avoid the discussion where the conduct of the Governor is brought into focus.

[Translation]

SHRI ILIYAS AZMI (Shahabad) : Mr. Speaker, there has already been a discussion for bringing this issue under Rule 184. You have already rejected it once and gave your ruling that a committee comprising MPs of Uttar Pradesh be constituted which should act as an advisor to the Governor. I do not understand what advantage there is in conducting

for this discussion on the matter and now that you have given a ruling. The Govt. should form that committee.

As to concerns about a big political murder, I do not want to get involved into that but, I do want to ask a question from my senior hon. Shri Atal Behari Vajpayee that political murder is a very bad thing whether it takes place in Uttar Pradesh, Mumbai or anywhere else. The maximum number of political murders have taken place in Mumbai. A number of legislators and dozens of people of management have been killed. This is happening every day.....(*Interruptions*)

SHRI MADHUKAR SARPOTDAR (Mumbai North-West): What is he talking.....(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Azmi that is not the question.

SHRI ILIYAS AZMI : Eight days ago one of my relatives was killed(*Interruptions*) Please listen to me.....(*Interruptions*) I am not presenting anyone's side.....(*Interruptions*) I am neither of this side nor that. Dr. Datta Samant who was India's no. one trade union leader has recently been killed. But it is not as if there has been a murder in Maharashtra. There will be one in up too.....(*Interruptions*)

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI : I am on a point of order. How can this question come up for discussion in the House(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE (Dumdum) : I do believe that the issues raised are quite important. Firstly, whether or not the differences in views expressed within the Cabinet are entitled to be expressed publicly is one issue which he has raised. It seems that according to the version of the Government as reported in the Press, the Prime Minister has a different view from the Home Minister. That is one important issue.

The second issue seems to be whether or not the perception of the Governor who is there and the Government here should always stand, whether they have a right to differ on the assessment of a given situation. Quite often we know that even in terms of imposition of Article 356, there could be different perception of the Governor as well as of the Cabinet. But the issues are important. I have absolutely no doubt about that. Therefore, I tend to agree with our ex-Prime Minister – though only for a few months – Shri Chandra Shekhar that it is important that we discuss it. But right now to take it that we should be introducing a Motion of Censure is not there. I therefore, agree with him in the sense that there should be a statement in the House from the Prime Minister about what exactly is the perception of the Government and how exactly is it different from that of the Governor's perception? Is it different from it? An authoritative statement should be made before the House. On that basis, we can, if we feel, enter into a discussion not in terms of a Censure Motion but in terms of developing a parliamentary procedure and practice under Rule 193.

SHRI P.R. DASMUNSI (Howrah) : The Prime Minister must make it clear.

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Vajpayee and Shri Jaswant Singh ji have already expressed their views over it why do you want to speak ?

SHRI ILIYAS AZMI : There has already been a discussion and you have given your ruling. It was also a point of your ruling that a consultative committee comprising of MPs from UP be constituted to assist the Governor. I think there is no better solution than this and there is no need for further discussion on this(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER : I will come to you later.

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI BRIJ BHUSAN TIWARI (Dumariaganj) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to submit that you had specifically stated in your order at that time when there were notices by Shri Atalji, Jaswant Singhji and others under rule 184 that at the time of Motion of Thanks on President's Address or at several other occasions, law and order situation in Uttar Pradesh can be discussed. As such a statement has been made by the Minister of Home Affairs so, seeing its significance we feel that there should be a discussion on this and so you have agreed to hold a discussion under Rule 193. But today, by bringing in a new proposal the discussion which is being carried out about the conduct of the Governor that this has the same content because when you discuss the law and order situation in UP, it will be a complete discussion including all the view points. But, so far as killings are concerned, 5 workers of the Samajwadi Party were killed at the time of election. We have tried repeatedly to raise this matter in the House but, there has been no decision on it. So, killings are taking place and this is the matter concerning the law and order and when you are ready to conduct a discussion under Rule 193 and hon. Atalji also wants a discussion than I think there is no need for a special motion.

[*English*]

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani) : Mr. Speaker, I rise in protection of the right of a Member to act under a rule that he chooses irrespective of whether I personally may or may not agree with the substance of the Motion. Therefore, every Member has a right to invoke a particular rule and then his right must be protected irrespective of whether one may or may not agree with the substance of the Motion. That is not the question here. The question is, when a Member wants the conduct of the Governor to be taken into consideration and not only taken into consideration but he demands also the recall of the Governor, such a Motion can never be under Rule 193.

That is the point, he has also clarified. It can only be under Rule 184 because then otherwise, the demand for the recall of the Governor – whether accepted by the Parliament or whether not accepted by the Parliament – remains undecided and therefore, by the very nature of things, the Member has a right to give a notice under Rule 184. That notice has to be accepted.

Rule 193 is not relevant here. If you want more discussion, then this is a Budget Session and for such discussions, we have ample opportunity to go on discussing, especially when the UP Budget will come before the House, the House will be free to discuss anything and everything about the UP also and all other various things.

Here the question is of grave importance to parliamentary democracy. With the Governor and the Home Minister in apparent conflict, this House stands bewildered as to whom to believe. There may be reports about the Prime Minister having agreed or having not agreed with the Governor outside the House, in the Press, but here many times you have told us not to go wholly, totally, solely by the Press. Therefore, we must know the situation here. The Prime Minister has also — I must say with all respect — ignored the House and has not come and made any statement here. That is why the controversy has come.

I, therefore, feel that irrespective of the merits of the Motion whether one may or may not agree with it, that is a different thing — the right of the Member to come to the House for the recall of a Governor has to be granted and can only be granted on a substantive motion. And, that alone can bring about a decision of the House. So, the discussion has not only to be merely light-bearing, it has also to be fruit-bearing. Therefore, Rule 184 is vital here
.....(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : The Member from your party has spoken now.

.....(Interruptions)

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : Sir, in parliamentary practice, in the case of parliamentary democracy, once and for all, we have to know how a State and how a Governor has to act in a situation of a Presidential Rule. That is also a matter that must be decided once and for all because it may be an unfortunate thing, it may be a painful thing but the political scenario being what it is, it seems that the Presidential Rule has not come to stay though as a measure of last resort.

And, therefore, Sir, it is necessary to have a healthy precedent of how the Governor and the administration of the State will function and what will be its relationship....

MR. SPEAKER : I think, Banatwallaji, you have made your point very adequately.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : Therefore, Sir, irrespective of giving any opinion on the merits of the Motion, I rise for the protection of the right of the Member, and it must be granted by you. That is my forceful plea with all the eloquence that I may command and the vehemence that I may command. I have to appeal to you admit the Motion. Let the House decide and let the matter rest once and for all.....(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI NITISH KUMAR (Barh) : Mr. Speaker, the motion presented by Shri Jaswant Singh regarding situation in Uttar

Pradesh is very appropriate because a very peculiar situation has arisen.

The hon. Minister of Home Affairs has given a statement in the House in which he has stated —

[English]

UP is heading towards anarchy, chaos and destruction,

[Translation]

After the Minister of Home Affairs made this statement in the House the Governor of the State made a statement which appeared in newspapers that the Prime Minister was satisfied with his work, so, a very peculiar situation has arisen. We would like to know in what direction this Govt. is moving. Hon. Prime Minister should make it clear in the House.

Just now Shri Chandra Shekharji was speaking. He has also said that the Government should come out with a statement here. After listening to his speech, what I feel is that he is also not in favour of having a discussion under Rule 184. He has also talked about the composition of the House. I have full regards for Shri Chandra Shekharji but, what is the composition of the House. This is the House which has been elected by the people of this country.

Mr. Speaker, this House reflects the people of this country. People of this country have elected this House. It has its own rights. Mr. Chandra Shekhar has seen earlier Houses also and this House too. This House will continue like this. The world will keep on changing. The situation which was there yesterday no longer exists today, could it be imagined earlier that a Governor will say about the Minister of Home Affairs that the Prime Minister is satisfied with his work. If the Minister of Home Affairs says something especially about the State where President's Rule is in force then a message will be sent there straight away but what kind of people are being appointed today. These matters will only be discussed when you permit to discuss them in the House.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, what has been said by Shri Banatwalla about Rule 184, I support it fully, I do not want to waste time of the House. I want to support his statement fully that for us, for a Member this is the only way. A Notice for motion under Rule 184 has been given. We appeal to you to give permission seeing the entire situation so that a discussion may take place on both the issues i.e. situation in UP and Role of the Governor. You are taking historic decisions one after another and enhancing the dignity of the House. Kindly take another decision like this and enhance the dignity of the House.

Mr. Speaker, the Minister of Home Affairs is a truthful man and you have awarded him with 'Best Parliamentarian award.' He is not an ordinary person of the country. Today, by becoming the Home Minister his stature has decreased. When Shri Indrajit Gupta become the Home Minister, this portfolio, the stature of Home Minister has increased. Shri Indrajit Gupta is a very big personality of this country. He stands up and says what he feels in the Parliament of this country and this Government says nothing on that, what

kind of Government is this ? Does this Government have some feeling or not. Everything is going on political considerations. So Mr. Speaker, we urge upon you to protect the right of the Member. Mr. Indrajit Gupta has brought honour to this House.

You, too are contributing in it in your own way. Therefore, we appeal to you to protect this right of the Member and allow this motion under Rule 184 and for holding a vigorous discussion on UP.....(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER : I think we have spent enough time on this.

.....(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER : This is not an issue.

.....(*Interruptions*)

DR. SHAFIQR RAHMAN BARQ (Muradabad) : Mr. Speaker, the issue which have been raised concerning the Governor and the political killings including those in Mumbai(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : It is not so.

.....(*Interruptions*)

DR. SHAFIQR RAHMAN BARQ : I am personally giving you a notice that if there is a discussion regarding law and order situation in U.P. then Mumbai be also included in it and a debate should be allowed on it too. This is my request to you Mr. Speaker, Sir.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER : I do not think we need to debate so much on this issue.

.....(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : It has nothing to do with Motion. It is not relevant.

[*Translation*]

DR. SHAFIQR RAHMAN BARQ : Mr. Speaker, Sir I will give a notice separately. Please include it in this.....(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Alright, you give a notice separately.

[*English*]

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL : The question is whether we have already reached a stage where we can just discuss the conduct of the Governor in this House. It is true that this House had discussed this issue going against the well laid convention. The question now is whether the situation warrants or whether we are quite convinced that such a discussion about the conduct of the Governor is warranted. You have already given your ruling on a similar motion, although it may be claimed that the present motion is technically a different one. My plea is that let the Prime

Minister give a reply, make a statement and we can discuss on that statement. If we are not convinced by the Government's reply about the situation, only then a claim be made about going against the well laid convention. Let us wait for the Government to respond to the situation, to clarify the situation and let us be convinced about the situation, that such a situation has developed where we can go beyond the well laid convention and discuss the conduct of the Governor. That is my plea.

SHRI MADHUKAR SARPOTDAR (Mumbai North-West): Mr. Speaker, Sir, thank you very much.

Shri Jaswant Singh has given notice for a motion under rule 184. While giving the notice, he has given a very limited intention behind the Motion. What I could see here is that the same issue on which you were once pleased to give a ruling has been raised again. But the situation is entirely different here.

The Minister of Home Affairs represents the Central Government. He was supposed to make a statement in the House on the situation prevailing in Uttar Pradesh. When the matter was discussed in this House he has made a very authentic and categorical statement which has been challenged.....(*Interruptions*)

If you want to discuss anything about Mumbai, you are welcome to do so at any time, at any hour. We are not afraid of it. You bring it and I will face it.....(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

DR. SHAFIQR RAHMAN BARQ : Let it be included.

SHRI MADHUKAR SARPOTDAR : Even if you want to join issue with me. I will answer you.

[*English*]

That matter is entirely different.

He made a categorical statement about the situation prevailing in Uttar Pradesh. The Governor, on the other hand, made a statement in Uttar Pradesh and he is telling the Press that he is not worried about the Home Minister as the Prime Minister is pleased with the things which have developed in Uttar Pradesh.

I think, this is a contradiction in the functioning of the Government. So, it is absolutely necessary that we should discuss this particular matter. The Prime Minister, on his own, should have come before this august House. He should have clarified on the floor of this House the situation prevailing there and the two different statements. The Prime Minister and the Home Minister are equally responsible. So, under the circumstances, according to me.....(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : That is enough.

SHRI P.R. DASMUNSI : Sir, Shri Indrajit Gupta has made a statement on the floor of this House. It is a property of the House. Shri Gupta is not only an hon. Member of this House, but he is also the Home Minister. If the Prime Minister wants to defend Shri Gupta's statement, then, Shri Jaswant Singh's Motion has some points. Our party's stand is different from that of his party.

I would like to tell you Mr. Speaker Sir, that you should also take a very careful note of one thing. After Shri Gupta has said that the State is heading towards chaos and anarchy, if the Prime Minister wants to defend the Governor, then, Shri Gupta will have to tender his resignation because he has misled the House. If the Prime Minister wants to keep Shri Gupta as the Home Minister, he has to dismiss the Governor.....(*Interruptions*)

SHRI MADHUKAR SARPOTDAR : Sir, I have not completed(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Sarpotdar, I think, you have made your point very nicely.

SHRI MADHUKAR SARPOTDAR : Sir, I have not completed what I wanted to say. The other hon. Member has started making his statement though I never yielded to him.

My only contention is this. The notice for the Motion has been given under rule 184. It should be discussed over here and it should be granted by your authority. It is my humble submission because it has created a unique situation. The Governor says something; the Home Minister says something; and the Prime Minister says something else.....(*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA (Kottayam) : Sir, why are you allowing everybody ? There are other issues also.

MR. SPEAKER : I think, you are repeating the same point. Why do you not save time ? Please conclude.

SHRI MADHUKAR SARPOTDAR : As you know, my only problem is that I was never allowed to conclude.

MR. SPEAKER : All right, you have strongly supported that it should be taken up under rule 184.

SHRI MADHUKAR SARPOTDAR : Yes, I support that.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM NAIK (Mumbai North) : Mr. Speaker, last time Rule 184.....(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA (Kottayam) : Sir, is it necessary for every hon. Member to repeat the same point? Only one point is said by every hon. Member.

MR. SPEAKER : It will complicate the matter more. Let us complete.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM NAIK : Mr. Speaker a change in the situation has come to the notice of the House after you gave your ruling under the Rule 184 last time. Hon. Minister of Home Affairs has made statement about the Prime Minister which has come before the House. Another development which has taken place is that there is a small village in U.P. known as Safal. In that village Union Minister of Defence and the Governor came together on a stage. One of the things said

there was on who could remove the Governor. Such things are said on that stage. My submission is that if such type of discussion can go on there then this is a good place to say this and please allow it here also. This is the new development I wanted to bring to your notice.

13.00 hrs.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER : I think we have had enough discussions. You leave the matter to me. I will reserve my ruling on this, Unless Shri Jena wants to say something.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (SHRI SRIKANTA JENA) : Sir, you have already reserved your ruling on this issue. This issue has been brought to your notice and you have inclined to admit a discussion under Rule 193 on the situation that has arisen in Uttar Pradesh. But my submission is that it should not be taken in this perception by any section of this House.

Sir, perceptions differ. Sitting here in Delhi I will have a perception about the law and order situation in UP or in any other State. But the Governor has also got a right to submit to the Government of India about his perception regarding the law and order situation obtaining in UP. But that does not mean that there is a confrontation between the hon. Minister of Home and the Governor of UP. It should not be construed like that.(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Why are you worried ? You are worried about his statement as if he has given a final judgement. He cannot give a final judgement on this.

.....(*Interruptions*)

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Now, you give your ruling on this.....(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : I will give my ruling tomorrow.

.....(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Now, listen to me. Mr. Chennithala, please allow me to conduct the business of the House. If you want lunch break, then we can adjourn for lunch. But there are many hon. Members who want to raise matters in Zero Hour. If those hon. Members have to be allowed, then we have to forego lunch.

.....(*Interruptions*)

SHRI NITISH KUMAR : Sir, I thank you for recognising Zero Hour from the Chair. I congratulate for that.....(*Interruptions*)

SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO (Dhenkanal) : Sir, we can forego lunch.....(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Those who want to go for lunch, let them go for lunch. Those who want to raise matters can stay back here. Otherwise, there is no way out.

.....(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : I would like to make one thing very clear. Tomorrow there would be no Zero Hour because the hon. Prime Minister has to reply. Though we have allotted nine hours for debating President's Address, we have already taken fourteen hours and fifteen hon. Members are yet to speak. If we have to accommodate them, today we have to sit late and conclude the debate today itself. So, tomorrow at 12 O' clock, immediately after Question Hours, the hon. Prime Minister would reply. Therefore, there would be no Zero Hour tomorrow. Please understand it. Those who want to raise matters under Zero Hours, better forego your lunch.

Shri K.P. Singh Deo may speak now.

.....(Interruptions)

SHRI SANAT MEHTA (Surendra Nagar) : Does it mean that the Statutory Resolutions will not be taken up today ?
.....(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I am not able to understand you.

.....(Interruptions)

SHRI SANAT MEHTA : Does it mean that the Statutory Resolutions will not be taken up today ?.....(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Yes, it will not be taken up today because an opinion was expressed in the House that it may be referred to the Standing Committee. I am yet to talk to the Minister of Finance. I will talk to him just now. I am yet to take a decision on that.

.....(Interruptions)

SHRI SANAT MEHTA : Statutory Resolutions need not be referred to the Standing Committee.

[Translation]

KUMARI UMA BHARATI : Mr. Speaker, you promised that the matter concerning Madhya Pradesh shall be allowed on Monday.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : That is why I am allowing you. One hour lunch time is there. You can speak at that time.

.....(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : If you want to go for lunch you can go. If you want to raise matters you can raise them.

13.04 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO (Dhenkanal) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, it is an important subject. I am very grateful to you for giving me a chance. I do not want to repeat what I have said earlier. I am grateful that the hon. Minister of Defence is here.

I am raising this issue which is of grave national importance; and it impinges on the national security. A recent decision of the Government of India – I would like to clarify that it was not of the Ministry of Defence, but of the Government of India – taken only on the 28th February, which

appeared in the print media on the 1st of March, has sent shock waves amongst the officers' cadre of not only the Army, but also the Navy and the Air Force. There was a time tested procedure, a well-established procedure which has stood the test of time for 50 years. The Government of India has taken a decision – as reported in the Press – to promote officers in the higher echelons of the Armed Forces, in the rank of Lieutenant-Generals and equivalents who have already been rejected by two Promotion Boards and which were endorsed by two successive Governments – one in April 1996 by the Narasimha Rao Government and the other in October 1996 by the Deve Gowda Government. The Selection Board has the Chief of Army Staff or his equivalent in the Army, Navy and Air Force and the Members are the Vice-Chief and the five of the senior most Lieutenant-Generals, the most capable persons.

In April 1996, they had not recommended certain people. This was endorsed by the Government of India in May 1996. Again, in October 1996, the Board had rejected this. Again, the Government of India had endorsed the recommendation of the Board. Now, we find that the same Government has rescinded its decision taken in October 1996. This is the first time that it has happened in the history of independent India, since the day India's National Army which is a metamorphosis of the mercenary army of the British Raj came into being.

This hits at the very military ethos of loyalty, discipline, dedication, the *esprit de corps* which is expected of a system of chain of command, the regiment, the country, the Government and the Constitution.

I am not asking for a debate; I know that it is a very sensitive issue; we do not want debating the senior officers of the Indian Armed Forces here in this Parliament. But what I am requesting is this. So far, Indian Armed Forces have been apolitical. But this is the first time that political interference in the promotion of officers of the Indian Armed Forces is taking place, overriding six of the senior most officers of that wing.

This has sent shock waves. We do not want a repetition of what is happening in Pakistan or in Bangladesh or in Myanmar or in Banana Republics. This is my only appeal to you and to my peers and colleagues because a great injustice is being done in the sense that there would be many officers who would be affected by this decision. As it is, you are feeling the pinch where 14,000 officers – only in one service – are in short; people are not coming forward. This will shock their faith, credibility and integrity of this system. There would be a system's failure and it would be very detrimental and disastrous for the country; and I do hope, I am proved wrong that '1962 situation' is not repeated. Thank you.

.....(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I will allow everybody. I will be here for one hour.

.....(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : It is not in my knowledge.

.....(Interruptions)

KUMARI UMA BHARATI : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, for the past three and half years instances of crime and particularly against women are on the rise in Madhya Pradesh. As of now 11,000 cases of rape have been registered. Incidents of striping and parading of women have also increased considerably in the last three and half years but on 14th February an incident has taken place due to which fear has emerged into the hearts of Indian women and they will think twice before joining politics. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, this incident of Madhya Pradesh which I am referring to, has no political linkage whatsoever. I am talking about a member of Mahila Congress, she has since passed away. A member of Madhya Pradesh Congress is dead, I am not raising this issue but, I am raising the issue that a woman of Madhya Pradesh is dead. She was a brave and talented woman and attempts have been made to convert her death into a case of suicide. She had a section of supporters in the State. On 14th February, in very mysterious circumstances, whether she was murdered or committed suicide is not known. She had suffered hundred percent burns. It is being said that she called her neighbours on telephone. A woman who has suffered hundred per cent burns, can she call over her neighbours on telephone. This issue has attained so much significance because the manner in which a woman was burnt and the condition in Madhya Pradesh involves the entire State Government so much so that the needle of suspicion is also being raised towards the Chief Minister of State. The case has now been handed over to CBI. But we want it to speed up this matter because the things are so obvious that there should not be any delay in this matter. Tandoor murder case has taken place here in which a woman was burnt after being killed but in Madhya Pradesh such an important leader of the Mahila Congress was burnt alive and no concrete action has been taken so far. It is said that a short time before her death, members of the Chief Minister's household were seen around her house and a former Congress Minister was also seen there. A bottle of liquor was also found there. It is not clear whether that woman was burnt by liquor or kerosene. The State in which she was, whether she could give a statement and the officer who should have taken her statement, in his place another officer was appointed and he took the statement.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in these circumstances we find the entire State Government of Madhya Pradesh guilty in this matter. I request the Central Government to get the matter investigated through CBI and table the report in the House.....Madam Mamata ji should also support it.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE (Calcutta South) : You also have my support.....(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : No side talks.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : Mr. Deputy-Speaker Sir, I am very grateful that you have allowed me to at least draw the attention of the Government. It is most unfortunate on the part of the Government that not a single project has been sanctioned to Bengal in the Railway Budget. We are

42 MPs from Bengal – nine from Congress and others from the Left Front. It is a matter of shame that for the first time in the Indian history, you have given only survey to Bengal. Are we guinea pigs that you have given just survey to the people of Bengal ? So, I request the Railway Minister to sit with the MPs from Bengal and clear the projects. Even for the Metro Railway Project, they have said 'survey'. For Chakra Railway Project and Tollyganj to Garia Project also, they have said 'survey'. Why did they not complete those projects ? Nobody knows about it. Sir, I do not know why they are behaving in a discriminatory manner towards these 42 MPs from whom you are getting direct or indirect support. You have given zero to Bengal. May I request the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs to draw the attention of the Railway Minister to give justice to Bengal ? Otherwise, we will resign or we will ask for his resignation from this House. I am telling this to you. Sir, I request you that he should respond to this matter.

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL : Sir, about the feelings expressed by our sister, we have already made it known that West Bengal has been deprived in the present Railway Budget and we have drawn the attention of the Government that this should not continue. Some important projects which have been pending for a long time should be considered this time and granted forthwith(Interruptions)

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : Sir, the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, is here. He should respond to this point(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please sit down. He wants to say something. Listen to him.

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA : I will convey the feelings of Kumari Mamata Banerjee and other MPs of West Bengal to the Railway Minister and I hope the Railway Minister will take a meeting with the MPs of West Bengal and wherever there is problem, I hope he will sort it out.....(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI CHAMAN LAL GUPTA (Udhampur) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, through you, I want to bring to the notice of this House a very important issue. A cabinet Minister of Jammu and Kashmir has given a statement in Chandigarh that motion will be introduced in the J&K. Assembly to surrender the Pak occupied area and after the surrender a resolution will be brought out for referendum. The Minister has taken an oath under the Constitution and it has been clearly mentioned in the Constitution that the territory of Jammu and Kashmir means the territory as on 15th August, 1947. Now who has given him this right ? The Constitution of India says that we cannot change the territory in any manner. We are ready to accept the Line of Actual Control as border. I want to know through you from the Government to clear its stand on this issue. Because, what happens is that when a statement is given, somebody contradicts it after sometime. The position of third man contradiction does not arise unless the Union Government clears its position. I think that this is akin to committing treachery with the nation. The Government should immediately consider over it.....(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please sit down. I will give chance to everybody.

(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA (Kottayam) : Sir, I want to raise a very important issue.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : All issues are important. Please sit down.

SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA : Please allow me. I will take only two minutes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am not denying you the opportunity. First you listen to me.

SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA : My name is there.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I know that. I have already ticked it. Please sit down.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The issue raised by Shri Chaman Lal Gupta is a very serious one. A minister of the Jammu and Kashmir Govt. goes to Chandigarh and gives a Statement that we will conduct a referendum to know whether this land can be given to Pakistan. It is a very serious matter.

[English]

It is a serious thing. The Government should take notice of it.

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA : I have already taken a note of it*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have got all the names. I will call everybody. I am ready to sit for one hour.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will give chance to everybody.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : One member should speak at a time.

(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA : My name is there. You are not calling me.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am to decide it.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI (Deogarh) : Sir, I have given a notice on the issue relating to Jammu and Kashmir, Pakistan-Occupied-Kashmir, the statement of Prime Minister, the statement of Chief Minister of Jammu and Kashmir and the other Minister. Why do you not allow me to say at this stage whatever I want to say ? That is my submission.

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Your name is also there. Alright, you can speak. I have seen it now. Your name is at Sr. No. 16.

.....(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You have given notices concerning three issues. I am allowing you the second one.

[English]

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI : The first issue relates to the Chinese intrusion into the Indian territory in the upper reaches of Himachal Pradesh.

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : This matter has already been raised.

.....(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI : The second issue relates to Jammu and Kashmir.

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You can speak on Jammu and Kashmir.

[English]

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I want to supplement what has been said by the previous hon. Member. It is a very very serious matter. We should not play with our integrity and the sovereignty of our country. It is heading towards that. First, the Chief Minister of Jammu and Kashmir went on record saying that the actual Line of Control should be the basis to settle our dispute with Jammu and Kashmir so far as it relates to demarcation of the international border is concerned. Thereafter another Minister has also made a statement that a resolution will be passed in the Jammu and Kashmir Assembly to the effect that India should surrender the portion of Pakistan-Occupied-Kashmir to Pakistan.

This is very very serious. Who are these people to make such statements ? The more unfortunate thing is that another statement regarding this has also been made by the hon. Prime Minister – I do not know, he should come before the House and clarify the position – that some minor adjustments could be made in our Kashmir borders. What does this mean?

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA : Sir, I would just like to inform the hon. Member about one thing on this issue.....*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Let him clarify the position.

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA : Sir, it is a very sensitive matter and before what Shri Panigrahi says goes on record, I would like to clarify the position. Whatever has been said by the hon. Prime Minister in his statement has been contradicted by the Ministry of External Affairs.

SHRIMADHUKAR SARPOTDAR (Mumbai North-West): The people are not aware of it. If it has been contradicted, it should have gone to the Press.

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA : It has come out in the Press also(Interruptions)

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI : Sir, now the hon. Minister for Parliamentary Affairs said that this statement which is purported to have been made by the hon. Prime Minister himself has been contradicted by the Ministry of External Affairs. Now, is it that whatever was said by the Prime Minister was put into the mouth of the Prime Minister by the Press ? There is some wrong somewhere. Why are such statements being made and then are being denied later on ? Again, I find that the Chief Minister of Jammu & Kashmir had also issued some denial. Why are they talking to the Press ? Why are they making such irresponsible statements on such sensitive issues which involves the sovereignty and integrity of this country ? This is my submission.

Sir, I still persist that to set the records straight, the hon. Prime Minister himself should come before the House and made a statement about the statement that has been alleged against him and also about the statement that has been made by the Chief Minister of Jammu & Kashmir. This is a very sensitive issue.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please do not repeat the points.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI : It is good that after the new Government has assumed office in Pakistan, there is some hope of resumption of bilateral talks at the Secretary level.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri Panigrahi, you have already made your point.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI : Before that a wrong message has already gone because of these type of statements. It should be corrected. The hon. Prime Minister should come before the House and clarify the whole position.

[Translation]

SHRI VINAY KATIYAR : I want to speak in favour of this. The Prime Minister should make a statement in this regard in the House.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The whole House supports him on this issue.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMASHRAYA PRASAD SINGH (Jahanabad) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, thank you very much for giving me a chance.

Sir, the entire country is engulfed by the terrorism. I want to put a few facts before the House in this connection. The first thing is that the State of Bihar is also being affected by this and in my constituency Jahanabad the strength of terrorist organisations is increasing speedily. Recently the

fathers and sons of three harijan families were killed in this area and in the same vein six other people were killed. There has been a spate of killings in Bihar.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You are suppose to speak on.

[English]

Need to start development work in Bihar on war footing.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMASHRAYA PRASAD SINGH : I am coming to that. What I want to say here is that such incidents are on the rise there.....(Interruptions) Pace of development in that area is negligible because of which there is heavy resentment among the youth. Poors and dalit youth of the area are moving in a stream towards terrorist organisations. If this situation continues the House must give it a thought, we will have lots of internal problems. It is another thing that you want to repress it with your might. This is not merely a thing for repressing, you use your powers but, along with this, the development which has taken place in so many years has merely been one sided. It is as a result of this that the people of one tribal area such as Chhota Nagpur etc. demand that they be given a separate State. What is the reason behind this ? Due to lack of development there, the work which poor Adivasis did 100 years ago with their children tied to their back is still being done by them. What kind of development is this. So, it is my advice that you have speed up the pace of development and will have to spend the maximum amount of money on development, only then you can bring back the stray youth of the country into the mainstream. It is my belief that a lot of money is required for development in Bihar and you give more money for it.

[English]

SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I would like to raise a very important issue before this august House.

Kerala Students Union, a powerful students union in the State of Kerala, started on agitation against the power-cuts during the time of examinations. The agitating students were brutally lathi-charged in front of the Secretariat in Trivandrum, in Calicut and Kottayam. Many student leaders are in the hospitals. Many of them are in judicial custody. The police attacked and ransacked the District Congress Committee office in my constituency Kottayam and tortured the Congress leaders as well as students(Interruptions)

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL (Hooghly) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, this is a matter concerning a State Government(Interruptions)

SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA : Political murders are going on.....(Interruptions)..... The former Finance Minister of the State Mr. Oommen Chandy was arrested.....(Interruptions).....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please conclude.

SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA : Sir, I have just started making this point.

A former Finance Minister of the State, a senior leader Mr. Oommen Chandy was sitting on fast in front of Kottayam town police station demanding that action should be taken against the police officers who are involved in ransacking the DCC office, and those who had tortured the Congress workers. He was arrested and put in jail.....(Interruptions)..... The LDF Government is trying to suppress the democratic agitation. In collusion with the police, the CPI(M) workers are trying to create confusion in the State.....(Interruptions).....

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL : This will create a very bad precedent. This cannot go like this.....(Interruptions)...

SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA : Attacks on the Congress party, brutal lathi-charges, shielding and protecting by the police officials of those involved in the attacks on Congress workers and students.....(Interruptions).....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Chennithalaji, this is Zero Hour.

SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA : One of my colleagues has been taken to police station. The CPI(M) people are attacking the students. The LDF Government is creating anarchy in Kerala(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please conclude now.

SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA : The Congress workers are taken into police custody. There is no enquiry, and no action is taken. The State Government is torturing the Congress workers and the agitating students(Interruptions).....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please sit down. Shri Dau Dayal Joshi.

SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA : Sir, this is a very serious issue.....(Interruptions).....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have already called the name of the next Member.

SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA : The issue is very different. People have been taken into police custody(Interruptions)..... Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, have you heard this. people are taken into police custody. CPI(M) workers are coming and beating them up. The Chief Minister himself is asking for the arrest of senior Congress leaders.....(Interruptions)..... Political murders are taking place. Let the Leader of the Opposition also say something on this.....(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please take your seats.

SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA : Political murders are taking place in Kerala. Nobody is taking care of this(Interruptions)..... Total anarchy and chaos prevailing in the State. Have you heard of this ?(Interruptions) Police arrested our student workers and they were taken to Police custody. In the Police custody, they were beaten up. Have you heard of this ?.....(Interruptions) Everywhere it is going on.....(Interruptions)

SHRI VINAY KATIYAR : You are absolutely right. Workers of other political parties are being killed.

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL : Sir, Zero Hours is going on. (Interruptions)

SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA : The Police and the CPI(M) workers are trying to torture our workers. (Interruptions) We want a statement from the Government.....(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please sit down. Shri Ramesh Chennithala, please take your seat.

.....(Interruptions)

SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA : This is not a State subject. (Interruptions) Peace-loving people cannot live in Kerala. We want a statement from the Government(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please sit down now.

.....(Interruptions)

SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA : Let the Government respond.....(Interruptions) Let the Leader of the Opposition also say something on this.....(Interruptions) . You please lead a delegation to Kerala.....(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Nothing will go on record now.

(Interruptions)

SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The House stands adjourned to meet at two O'clock.

13.32 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till
Fourteen of the Clock.*

14.10 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha re-assembled at ten minutes past
Fourteen of the Clock.*

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now we shall take up Matters under Rule 377. Shri Jagat Vir Singh Drona.

- (i) **Need to ensure uninterrupted power supply to Kanpur, U.P.**

[Translation]

SHRI JAGAT VIR SINGH DRONA (Kanpur) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, due to fault in the power station and pipe line of the NTPC, failure of grid, failure of breaker in the Unit, non supply of coal to power houses on time, plant load factor, burning of transformer and agitation by the employees, there

* Not recorded.

has been a constant power crisis in Kanpur. The common man and the industries are suffering due to erratic power supply. There is need to provide at least 100 crore rupees immediately to improve power supply position in Kanpur city which is not being given because the State is under President's rule. The Union Government is requested to intervene in the matter and make the money available.

Sir, the Government is requested to take immediate steps to ensure the uninterrupted power supply.

(ii) Need to Sanction Schemes forwarded by Government of Madhya Pradesh to Protect Ground Level Water in the State

SHRI RAMESHWAR PATIDAR (Khargone) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the water level in Madhya Pradesh is going down for the last several years due to scanty rainfalls and use of more and more water for agricultural purposes. It is a matter of concern and to deal with the situations it is imperative to maintain the ground water level. The State Government is formulating and implementing ground water schemes for its preservation/augmentation. Many jobs have been completed by the Department and also under the Jawahar Rojgar Yojna. The Department of Public Health Engineering has sent several schemes involving crores of rupees to the Central Government for its approval and providing financial assistance.

The Union Government is therefore requested to approve the schemes and provide adequate financial assistance for the same.

(iii) Need to treat all Telephone Exchanges within 20 kilometres range as local in Chhapra District, Bihar

[English]

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY (Chhapra) : The "Telecommunication Ministry" by implementing the metering based on Short Distance Charging Centre (SDCC) and Short Distance Charging Area (SDCA), concepts has created financial hardship for consumers in rural areas. In Chhapra district, Sonpur, which is a small sub-division located about 30 kilometers from Patna is treated as a local exchange while Marhowrah, which is 20 kilometres from Chhapra is charged on STD basis. Similarly, Marhowrah and Bheldi, which is less than 15 kilometres, is charged on STD rates. Charging rates which physically appear irregular and high due to proximity of exchanges but difference of SDCA and SDCC causes difference in rates. The Ministry should revise the concept and meanwhile direct the TDE Chhapra (Bihar) to do away with the system and treat all exchanges within 20 kilometres as local and rationalise the metering system all over the country.

(iv) Need to develop Sitamarhi in Bihar as a place of Tourist Resort

[Translation]

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE RAI (Sitamarhi) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Sitamarhi district is a historic place in the state of Bihar. Being the birth place of mother Goddess Sita, a

large number of Hindu tourists not only from India but also other parts of the world visit this place. Kanhamra of Parihar block and Balsai of Nanpur block in Sitamarhi district is the place of international reputed Madrasa and Sufi saints. Tourists from all over the world visit this place too. Sitamarhi is an important place in Northern Bihar. There has been a constant demand in the House as well as outside to include this area on the National Tourist Map and to provide road, rail, telecommunication and special broadcasting facilities here. Surveys were conducted many times but, survey reports are pending with the various departments of Government of India. The Union Government is, therefore, requested that the Sitamarhi district – of Bihar should be brought on the National tourist Map and it should be developed in the form of 'Janki Circuit'. For its development-Patna-Muzaffarpur-Sitamarhi Sonbarsa and Bhattawore roads should be declared as National Highway and development work should be carried out on this road. In addition to a special Telecommunication centre, D.D. and AIR relay centres must be set up in Sitamarhi.

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV : Sir, the Minister is not attentive.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE RAI : Sir, the Minister is not giving any attention today. May be, he wants to say something.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Your point has gone on record. If Minister wants to say something, I won't stop him.

(v) Need for Construction of a Highway cutting across the Sahyadris connecting Chennai and Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala

[English]

SHRI A. SAMPATH (Chirayinkil) : The road traffic all over India is becoming congested day by day. In all the States, the number of the vehicles registered is on the increase every year. More highways should be constructed to save the time as well as the petroleum products. For long time, there was a pressing demand for the construction of a highway cutting across the Sahyadris connecting Chennai and Thiruvananthapuram through Ambasamudram of Tamil Nadu and Kottoor, Aryanand and Nedumangad of the Chirayinkeezhu Parliamentary Constituency in Thiruvananthapuram District of Kerala. If this highway is constructed, it would reduce the road distance between the two State capitals by more than 100 Kms. I, therefore, urge upon the Union Government to consider this proposal and do the needful at the earliest.

(vi) Need to enact a Legislation to preserve rich Bio-diversity of the Country

DR. PRABIN CHANDRA SARMA (Guwahati) : There is an urgent need to enact a Central legislation to preserve the country's rich biodiversity as large scale biopiracy is taking place all over the country, especially in the North-East, which is one of the most ecologically important spots of the world. The precious wealth of India's forests and fields, its rich biological and ecological resources are being plundered by foreign companies and their agents, causing loss of revenue

worth crores of rupees to the country. India's biological wealth is being taken out of the country to earn money for companies in European and American countries. Whether it is the seed of special varieties of rice and wheat which are going to American seed companies or the orchids of the North-East out of which European floriculture companies are earning millions. Valuable medicinal plants found in our country are being smuggled out and patented by foreign companies. New Indian companies cannot produce medicines out of many Indian plants based on our knowledge of Ayurveda, Unani and Siddha because some American or European companies have already taken a patent on Haldi, Tulsi, Amla or Neem etc. The North-East region which is rich in biodiversity has become a target of biopiracy. Last year, a Japanese was caught, trying to smuggle out several rare species of butterflies at Delhi Airport; but he had to be set free as there is no legislation in our country to check such biopiracy.

Other countries have already formulated national legislations establishing their ownership over their biological resources. It is high time, the Government of India also rise to the occasion by formulating adequate legislation in this regard.

(vii) Need to ensure that Bisra Dolomite Stone and Lime Stone Mines at Birmitrapur, Orissa are not closed

KUMARI FRIDA TOPNO (Sundergarh) : I draw the attention of the House to the future of thousands of workers and their family members, 95 per cent of them belonging to the tribals who are going to be without work in the event of the closure of the Bisra Dolomite Stone and Lime Stone Mines at Birmitrapur and Dolomite stone mines at Purnapani.

Sir, BSL at Birmitrapur is the oldest mine in the country and once there were seven thousand workers. Now there are some 3000 workers out of which 95 per cent are tribals. The mines supply Dolomite stone to Rourkela Steel Plant and the Visakhapatnam Steel Plant. But due to managerial defects the mine is going to be closed. I would request the Government that this should be taken over by the Steel Authority of India.

Sir, so also Purnapani Mine under RMD supplies Dolomite stone to the Rourkela Steel Plant. The RMD have served notice to the workers that they are going to close the mines throwing another 3000 tribal workers out of work.

Sir, in Birmitrapur Assembly segment which stands on the border of Orissa and Bihar, the closure of these mines will create a lot of law and order problems. I request the Union Government to take immediate steps so that these mines are not closed.

(viii) Need for Expedient Implementation of the Recommendations of the Fifth Pay Commission

SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA (Kolar) : After a long wait of more than three years the Fifth Pay Commission has at last submitted its report.

The Government of India has implemented the

recommendations of the Fourth Pay Commission, 11 years ago. Since then the steep rise in the inflation and skyrocketing prices of essential commodities have made the life of Central Government employees miserable. The purchasing capacity of these employees has been affected adversely, particularly of those belonging to Class III and IV. This situation has created a gloomy future for these employees. The Income-tax is slowly but steadily engulfing the Class II employees also. The Income-tax ceiling had not been raised last year despite repeated demands by almost all parties and public in general. There are a number of criticisms about the recommendations. A grievances Cell can be set-up by the Government for this purpose. Many employees' associations have already threatened to go on an indefinite strike if the recommendations are not implemented at the earliest.

I, therefore, urge upon the hon. Finance Minister to implement the recommendations of the Fifth Pay Commission without any further delay.

(ix) Need to set up the Proposed Bottling Plant of ONGC near Jharsuguda, Orissa

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI (Deogarh) : Considering all factors it was proposed to set up a bottling plant by the Indian Oil Corporation in the undivided Sambalpur district near Jharsuguda in Orissa in order to meet the increasing demand of LPG cylinders in the country in particular. But it is a matter of concern that the proposal has not materialised so far. It is learnt that there is a move to shelve the proposal to locate the same somewhere else in the State about 250 kms. away. This is causing discontentment among the people in the area.

I request the Minister of Petroleum and Natural Gas to intervene so as to ensure the setting up of the proposed Bottling Plant near Jharsuguda, Orissa.

14.25 hrs.

MOTION OF THANKS ON THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS—Contd.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now we shall take up item No. 18—Further consideration of the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMESHWAR PATIDAR (Khargone) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to oppose the Motion of Thanks on President's Address. I oppose it because this Government can not follow the tradition established by the President. Only a few days back the President invited the largest political party, the BJP to form the Government. This Government has not been able to follow the tradition which the President has established. I want to draw the attention of this

Government towards the incidents which happened in the past. In the past. In October, 1967 in Rajasthan a similar United Front was formed consisting of Jansangh, Swatantra Party, SSP, Communist Party and Independents to stake claim to form the Govt. There No. has gone upto 92 at that time and they elected Maharawal Lakshman Singh as their leader and he claimed that he was having majority in the House and so be invited to form the Government. And the decision taken by the Governor at that time, I would like to quote it from the book of Dr. Subhash Kashyap. In the book he has written that the Governor decided that since the Congress was single largest party with 88 members the Governor referred the case of Madras where in 1952 Congress did not get the complete majority but, it was the single largest party. Even though the leader of the opposition parties Shri T. Prakashan had brought all the Opposition parties under one umbrella and they enjoyed the majority but, the Governor invited Rajaji as the leader of the single largest party, to form the Government. This tradition was maintained in Madras on or before 1959. That is the Governor were having this attitude that the single largest political party should be invited to form the Government. And that is not being followed in U.P. Though it was there for so many years. Has the Constitution changed or the established norms have changed ? This way Government is not following the norms which the President has set and is working against them. Thus, the Motion of Thanks has no meaning because of these reasons.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want to draw the attention of the House towards the fact that just now my friends were discussing about this point till a few days back it appeared that the Congress was going to withdraw its support from this Government and there was uncertainty on the fate of this Government and it appeared that the Government is going to fall any time but in between, the elections were held and the results thereof in the State of Punjab and by elections in the States of M.P. and Rajasthan particularly in the Nagaur Constituency which was a Congress stronghold and was won by the Congress continuously for the last 50 years without break, both these seats were won by the BJP. In the same way results came from the State of Punjab elections it must be assumed and BJP must be thanked for the continuity and stability of the United Front Government. They must celebrate it. In a way it can be assumed now that this Government is still there not because of Congress support but, because of fear of BJP. It has also been proved by the Municipal Corporation elections held in Mumbai and Delhi. So, the life span of this Government has increased by a few days. Therefore, I say that this Government should work better.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, I want to draw the attention of this Government towards the existence of Directive Principles in our Constitution and the Article 44 given there. About that our Supreme Court gave a decision in May, 1995. Before that also the Court has been urging the Government to formulate a Common Civil Code. But, the different Governments that came into power did nothing for it. That is why the Supreme Court has to say with regret that whichever Government come into power no one made any effort to

formulate Common Civil Code and during the period of Narasimha Rao Government the Supreme Court directed the Narasimha Rao Government to inform it about the steps taken by it in an affidavit to the Courts by August, 1996. But, even for this Government has not done anything. I want to draw the attention of this Government towards this that because the BJP has been asking for the implementation of the Common Civil Code that is why it is branded as communal very easily. In the same way whenever we ask for the ban on Cow slaughter, then we are branded as non-secular. I want to bring this to the notice of such people, that the judgement delivered by the Supreme Court to have common Civil Code, after that the leaders of this country, or the people opposed to BJP, they must learn a lesson from this that this is not desired by the BJP alone but also by the Supreme Court of the country and it is in the interest of the country. Supreme Court has stated that now it is not a question of religion only. Common Civil Code will not even remotely affect the religion and the countries like Syria, Tanzania, Morocco have adopted the Common Civil Code and stopped the practice of polygamy. Eighteen Muslim countries from Tazakhstan to Pakistan have made amendments in the Shariat Law. If these changes can be made in Muslim countries then why these can't be done in India. Indian Government should make changes *(Interruptions)*.

SHRI QAMARUL ISLAM (Gulbarga) : This is wrong*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You will also get a chance.

SHRI RAMESHWAR PATIDAR : I am not yielding.

[English]

Sir, I am not yielding.....*(Interruptions)*

SHRI QAMARUL ISLAM : Sir, there is one thing. I request the hon. Member to yield. The hon. Member has said that so many Muslim countries have made

[Translation]

amendments in the Shariat. This is all wrong. Hundred muslim countries have made changes in the Shariat. You take this statement back.

[English]

Shariat is a divine law. No man on this earth is empowered to make any amendmer in the Shariat. No Muslim, nobody will do it.....*(Interruptions)* I will tell you. It is there.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMESHWAR PATIDAR : Please answer my one question.....*(Interruptions)* The Shariat was not in force in India prior to 1933. Was Shariat applicable in India during Mughal period*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI QAMARUL ISLAM : You have not understood Shariat*(Interruptions)* If you are not perfect in that, do not speak on that.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMESHWAR PATIDAR : You are in the habit of beating about the bush.....*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI QAMARUL ISLAM : The Court is not above to Muslim Shariat. It cannot interfere in the religious matter(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI RAMESHWAR PATIDAR : I am straight way referring the Supreme Court and it is stated in the judgement. (Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI QAMARUL ISLAM : Sir, if I make any amendment in the Shariat will lose my religion. I stand on that.....(Interruptions) The Supreme Court cannot interfere in the Shariat. Shariat is a religious law. No one is above that. No one can interfere in the religion. I stand for that in this House.....(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please allow him to speak. You please sit down.

[Translation]

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Your point has been included in the records.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am speaking to you also.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Azmi, please sit down.

(Interruptions)

SHRI RAMESHWAR PATIDAR : You may speak when your term comes.....(Interruptions)

SHRI QAMARUL ISLAM : I want to ask you. Will the Supreme Court direct holy books like Quran, Gita or Bible. The Supreme Court cannot interfere in anybody's religion be it Hindu, Muslim or Christian.....(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please take your seat now.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Do not repeat it.

[Translation]

You can go to the next point.

(Interruptions)

SHRI RAMESHWAR PATIDAR : There is a State of Goa in our country.....(Interruptions) It was ruled by Portugese. It became free when Goa was governed by Portugese. Goa got free down after 15 years of India's independence.....(Interruptions) Common Civil Code is still applicable in Goa. So, it must be imposed here.....(Interruptions) I am referring to a Supreme Court judgement in which it has been stated that it will strengthen the unity and integrity of India.....(Interruptions). It will not at

all harm the religious feelings. It does not violate the human rights and dignity but, prohibits the atrocities being committed on women. Thus, it is necessary to bring Common Civil Code. Polygamy is prohibited in countries like America and China. Even Muslims do not follow Polygamy there. They are not permitted to do so. Thus, for India to allow such things or discuss such an issue.....(Interruptions) I do not want to refer what has been stated by the Supreme Court(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI QAMARUL ISLAM : Sir, it is a fundamental right. Article 25 is for that. Every citizen of this country can select the religion of his choice and can profess or follow it. We have got that constitutional right as a citizen of this country.....(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI RAMESHWAR PATIDAR : I would like to raise another issue. The prevailing law and order situation, in the country is because of religions only. Our religious holy books, Quran, Saints and Shankaracharyas preach against evil deeds as it is like committing sin and people do not indulge in such deeds due to fear of sin. That is why, this law and order is prevalent here and it is not due to the Government of India, or the police. Today, the police is hand in glove with thieves, decoits, smugglers and miscreants. In this circumstance, law and order situation cannot be maintained in such a vast country. It is only due to religion which is followed by all the communities of the country, that law and order prevails. We cannot deny the fact that religion has its own utility in the country.....(Interruptions)

SHRI RAMSAGAR (Barabanki) : Now, it is correct.

SHRI RAMESHWAR PATIDAR : If it is correct, you should, at least accept it.

I would also like to raise one more issue which is regarding increasing external debt burden on the country. There is also an increase in the amount of unutilised loan. In 1992, the unutilised loan was to the tune of Rs. 61,000 crore which increased to Rs. 65,000 crore in 1993 and Rs. 83,000 crore in 1994. The World Bank and the International Monetary Fund stopped the loan of 9.40 billion dollar to India on the ground that a huge amount of earlier loan was lying unutilised with India. The hon. Finance Minister had gone to Washington in last September and discussed the issue with the President of the IMF.

In 1964 the issue of unutilised loan had been taken seriously and a high power committee was constituted under the chairmanship of Shri V.K. R.V. Rao. But so far, the Government has not implemented the recommendations made by that committee. We are required to pay interest on the unutilised loan. Many projects are left incomplete due to paucity of funds.

Under Article 292 of the Constitution of India, the Parliament has been empowered to impose a ceiling on external borrowing. Therefore, the ceiling of external debt should be decided. We all know very well about the increasing burden of external debt on the country. A lot of discussion have taken place on this issue. As on date, India

owes an external debt to the tune of Rs. 3,60,000 crore. It has been indicated in the current budget that Rs. 60,000 crore will have to be paid as interest on this loan alone and next year, it will be Rs. 80,000 crore. Therefore, some ceiling should be imposed on external borrowing. In 1962-93, 1963-64 and 1965-66, the Public Accounts Committee had also given a suggestion that the Government and Parliament should consider this issue and impose a ceiling on borrowings. In 1992-93, the Estimates Committee had also given a suggestion for imposing statutory ceiling so as to restrict the Government from going for the borrowings. This ceiling has already been imposed in England, USA, Canada and Sri Lanka. This ceiling of loan should be decided in proportion to the percentage of gross domestic product. The gravity of the issue can be gauged by the fact that during last ten years, more than hundred questions have been asked by the MPs on this subject. Therefore, some measures should be found out to save the country from the throes of this debt problem.

In the Constitution of India, there is a provision for compulsory education and as per this provision, free education should have been given to all within a period of ten years from the date of adoption of the Constitution. Ten years had passed long back. Whether free education is being imparted in India? Whether no fee is being charged from the children upto the age of 14 years? Whether the provision of compulsory education has been implemented. This should be debated and implemented by the Government.

Many of our hon. Members become agitated on the issue of communalism and secularism. Communalism and secularism have not yet been defined and included in the Constitution of India. I would like to make a demand and put forth this view for the consideration of the House that why we do not define communalism and secularism elaborately and include them in the Constitution. But it is not being considered seriously.

Now I would like to draw your attention toward the misuse of Article 356 by the Central Government in dismissing State Governments. The former Chief Justice Shri Venkatchelliah made a demand in a symposium that Article 356 should be abrogated from the Constitution of India. Now Shri Bommai is the Minister of Human Resource Development. His Government was dismissed when he was the Chief Minister of Karnataka. Thereafter, Supreme Court had given a judgement that the Bommai Government was dismissed unconstitutionally. The Government has not made any effort to stop misuse of this provision repeatedly.

I would like to read out two lines from the Common Minimum Programme of the United Front Government.

[English]

"Controls on the movement of agricultural products and on the processing of agricultural products will be abolished. Measures will be taken to ensure that farmers receive fair and remunerative prices for their produce."

[Translation]

What is happening today? Is the Government fulfilling

its promises? Farmers of India are very much concerned over the issue of wheat. Transportation of wheat from one province to another has been banned and a stock limit has been fixed. The crop of wheat has arrived in the houses of farmers and their prices have been going down. Despite their promise of not resorting to control and ceiling, control has been imposed. Whether the farmers are getting remunerative price for wheat?

Farmers are also not getting remunerative price for cotton. In 1994-95, the rate of cotton was Rs. 2500 per quintal which declined to Rs. 1800 per quintal in 1995-96. This year cotton is being sold at a rate of Rs. 1400 per quintal. Except the two major centres of district level the CCI has stopped the procurement of cotton. As per my information, the Government of India has issued instructions for exports of 12 lakh bales of cotton as on date, and quota has been released for it. But from October to March, only 2 lakh bales of cotton could be exported. The Government should pay attention towards it and find out as to why the remaining bales of cotton are not being exported. The rates of cotton will increase only if the export is done. The Government should purchase bales of cotton from the traders so that the rate of cotton could increase.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : All right, please conclude.

SHRI RAMESHWAR PATIDAR : Price rise has aggravated the problems of people. The rates of sugar has been increased by one and a half rupees in fair price shops. Simultaneously, prices of consumer goods have been increased in open market. The Government should take appropriate measures to check price rise. The Government continued to export wheat during last year but at the last moment a statement was made that export of wheat had been stopped in June 1996. Later on, when a question was asked as to whether wheat flour was exported in September 1996, it was replied that flour was exported and no wheat was exported. I would like to know as to what is the difference between export of wheat and flour? On the one hand the Government resort to export but on the other hand, it purchases back the items exported by it earlier. In the last two years, the Government first resorted to export and after sometime, purchased sugar. Now, W.T.O. has come into force. Under its provisions, we will have to export compulsory and also repurchase the items thus exported. At present, commission is being earned on sale as well as purchase of goods. The same thing happened in the purchase of wheat. I had heard about commission being earned in the trading of coal but now some people have started earning brokerage in the sale and purchase of wheat also. This act is a blot on the face of the Government of India. Our image has been badly tarnished abroad by such deals. The Government has not taken any remedial measures in this regard?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please conclude.

SHRI RAMESHWAR PATIDAR : I would like to raise one more point on this aspect. The Government has not taken any measures to check the increase in the prices of urea and sale of fake pesticides through out the country. The Government should introduce the Crop Insurance Scheme for the upliftment of farmers.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Thank you, now please take your seat. What more do you want to say now.

SHRI RAMESHWAR PATIDAR : Geographically, Madhya Pradesh is the largest state of the country. However, from the point of view of electricity railway and roads, it is the most backward State. Several big irrigation projects of Madhya Pradesh like Narmada Sagar dam, Onkareshwar, Maheshwar, Bansagar and Mann are lying incomplete. Sixty percent work of Mann irrigation project had been completed three years ago and since then, the work on it has not been resumed. The Government should make efforts to complete these projects expeditiously, otherwise the huge amount spent on these projects would remain unutilised.

I would also like to say that the disputes over Almatti Dam between Karnataka and Tamilnadu and over Sardar Sarovar dam between Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh should be solved(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please sit down. I am calling the next member.

SHRI RAMESHWAR PATIDAR : I am concluding. People are bearing the brunt of increase in prices, growing incidents of atrocities, immoral acts and corruption. The Government should realise that when subjects of a ruler are not happy, the ruler can never enjoy the fruit of happiness.

SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA (Jhabua) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I thank you for allowing me to speak. I rise to support the President's Address. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, President's Address is an important document for the nation which reveals Governments economic and foreign policies in future and the approach of the Government towards public welfare. This House is supreme and the whole world is looking towards us to know about our policies. I have heard the views of the Members from the ruling party as well as the opposition. Several important issues have been expressed here but only a few points have been made about the development of the country and people by rising above party politics.

I would like to mention the third point of the President's Address. The hon. President has justified his concern by stating that in this programme, we have to think of economic development on the one hand and equality or social justice on the other. The Government is committed to achieve this objective. It is a fact that several small and regional parties emerged in 1996 elections. This create confusion among the public and important national issues could not be debated here. This Government has been formed with the help of 13 supporting it from outside. An elected Government has not been formed in Uttar Pradesh. There are many such issues. The United Front Government prepared a common minimum programme, wherein it has been stated that it is the fundamental right of every person to get food. I would like to know from the Government about the reasons for hike in prices. During the Congress regime in 1996, flour was sold in Delhi at a rate of Rs. 5.30 per kg. but today, it is between Rs. 10 to Rs. 14 per kg. In the same way, rates of pulses at that time were Rs. 14 or Rs. 15 per kg. which is now in the range of Rs. 30 and Rs. 40 per kg. The country has produced

19 crore 20 lakh tonne of foodgrains at that time which was a record. But as per the information given by the Minister of Food, it is likely to decline by 31 lakh tonne this year. We may make good speeches here and express our views in refined manner, but it is all useless if we are unable to provide food, shelter and clothes to common man at cheaper rates. Recently, the hon. Prime Minister made an announcement that people living below poverty line will be given wheat and rice at half of the prevalent rates. The Public Distribution system is being implemented in tribal areas. The concerned Minister is not present here. The Minister of Law and the Minister of Water Resources are here. I would like to know as to how many shops have ration at present.

14.50 hrs.

[SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE *in the Chair*]

Only boards have been installed in fair price shops. The backward persons take to benefit of it. There is black-marketing in these shops. The poor are not getting sugar, wheat and rice due to black-marketing of these items. The policies, programmes and announcements are very good but the poor do not get all commodities in real terms. Several people go to sleep with empty stomach. We have been unable to break the link of poverty and starvation.

Several big buildings and houses have been constructed but these people are still living in jhuggi-jhompris in the country. Even after 50 years of Independence they are waiting for proper shelter and food. There is need to make amendments in the law as well as plans and policies of the Government. This should be debated. The Ninth Five Year Plan will commence from April. How many persons will be given employment during 9th plan ? Today, see crowd in cities, bazars, buses, trains etc. In the President's Address, the problem of increasing population has also been mentioned. However, this problem cannot be solved until and unless it is discussed by all political parties in their agendas. Today, we receive 10 crore application for just one crore houses.

We talk of distributing food to the people living below poverty line. But people will get fake certificates and thus, a large number of people will be covered under it. Unless we deliberate over these issues, how can we set a target for giving employment during 9th Plan ? Why there is shortage of foodgrains, even when we have 30 per cent irrigated area in the country. We can quote Punjab, Haryana and other States in this regard. I thank Patidarji for supporting this scheme. The Minister of Water Resources is present here. About 35 thousand persons are affected by this scheme. You cannot satisfy these people by giving more compensation. The tribals are interested in living in forests because they have their own culture and system. They will face a lot of problems if they are brought in urban areas. So far, the Government has been able to rehabilitated hardly 2000 or 2500 persons. You stated that a rehabilitation policy will be introduced why don't you give them the irrigation land below the dam ? Lakhs and crore of people will be benefited in this manner. After construction of these dams, people will

have to be rehabilitated. These displaced persons do not have employment and shelter to live in. If you take away the fields of the tribals, they will have to fend for employment. They are totally unaware of the life and map of cities. It is a serious problem of our country. I request the hon. Minister to introduce a rehabilitation policy for the resettlement of displaced persons.

It has also been mentioned that roads are in very bad condition in India. I would like to say that the highways linking blocks and districts should be developed for ultimate development of that specific area. A Tribal Sub-plan was prepared for the upliftment of tribals, but so far no assessment of this plan has been made. How many persons have been imparted education and what is the percentage of tribal area developed under this plan? These issues should be debated in this House. Formulating plans and policies or the development of these areas is not sufficient. Their implementation is necessary as well.

The agitations relating to Jharkhand, Uttarakhand and Chattisgarh region have also been mentioned in the President's Address. I would like to know the reasons for such demands being made by the people. The reason is that they want their rights and share in the power. At the time of independence, assurances had been given that all would be given equal participation. The Minister of Law is in the House. The 9th Schedule was passed in 1996 and the hon. President had also given his assent to it. But, I would like to know whether any action has been taken by State Governments in this regard? Whether tribals of these areas have been given some special power? Rules and laws for the development of tribals are made only on paper but actually nothing is being done for them. A time-bound programme should be formulated for their development. In the Sixth Schedule of our Constitution, it is stated that tribal will be given power by setting up district councils if tribal areas are not developed properly. Political parties have given such assurance in their election manifestoes. There is a point in the common minimum programme regarding the Bill related to Gram Sabha. I was the Chairman of the Committee which was constituted in this regard. A Bill for 73rd and 74th Constitution Amendment should be introduced and passed so as to give rights to the people. In case it is done, the people fighting for their rights will believe that they have got their rights after 50 years of our Independence and they have to march ahead themselves for their development. This debate will become useless if nothing concrete is done in this regard.

So far as forests are concerned, tribals have direct attachment with mountains and forests. This bond was not broken even during the periods of kings, emperors and also Britishers. These tribal people make this livelihood by working in these forests. Now forests are being ruined and means of livelihood of tribals are being snatched. Minerals like coal, iron, copper and diamond are being extracted from these forests and mountains. When we demand our rights in cities, these poor tribals should also be given their due rights as they are also Indian citizens. Various kinds of minerals are

being extracted from there, but the local tribals are not getting even a bulb to light their homes. Foreign companies are extracting iron for export and our tribals do not know as to what is a diamond. These are the problems prevailing in tribal areas.

SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH (Vidisha) : You did not enlighten them.

SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA : Neither you nor they know about it. Only Patwaji knows that. I myself don't know as to what is a diamond.

SHRI RAM NAIK (Mumbai North) : Patwaji will speak after you.

SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA : I will be happy I would like to emphasis on their upliftment. Several Schemes have been formulated and fund allocated for them but is not sufficient.

1500 hrs.

The agencies functioning in these areas have become corrupt. Whether it is Indra Awas Yojana or any other scheme, these corrupt agencies provide fake statistics and actual work is not completed. This country cannot make progress with these fake figures. The corrupt persons should not be given tickets by any party. We should have a code of conduct for politicians. The Vohra Committee had submitted a clear-cut report in this regard.

[English]

SHRI MADHUKAR SARPOTDAR (Mumbai North-West): Some pages are missing there. (Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA : Leave aside the Congress party. We have come here to serve the nation and therefore, we are doing that. You people talk of a leader who can defeat another. This vitiates the atmosphere.....(Interruptions) I would like to tell you why our party has offered its support. It is because who will run the affairs of the country? Are you sure that any political party will alone win the majority or enjoy the mandate of public if the support is withdrawn and elections are held again. We would have been an happy if an elected Government had been formed by you in UP (Interruptions) Our party has made many sacrifices for the country and we are still prepared to follow that convention.

The survival of political parties depends upon the survival of the nation, for without the nation, the political parties have no existence.

What I want to say is that we should rise above party politics. How can the goal of development of common man, the poor man be achieved? Madam, it was good that you became the chairperson of the Select Committee which has since submitted its report and we endorse its contents. We agree with reservation in the field of politics but reservation should be made in case of jobs also. How many women are in employment today? Providing reservation facility in one

[Shri Dileep Singh Bhuria]

field won't help. We will have to build that base in advance. So long as all such facilities are not provided, no progress can be achieved. If our political leaders can suggest a way to tackle the widespread corruption, they should do so, otherwise Parliament is there as a supreme authority in which people have full faith. Hence we should rise above party politics and formulate a legislation after discussion. Even if you have to appoint a Lok Ayukt or formulate a code of conduct, you should do it. You should punish them. What is the hitch in it? Do we not have honest people in our country. There are a number of honest persons in this vast country. Freedom fighters are still engaged in serving their nation. They want to strengthen their country. The attentions of the whole world is on this democratic country. If India turns out to be weak, all those raising the banner of democracy in the neighbouring nations will also be affected. Hence we should take all these factors into account. We should develop a moral character. Shri Chidambaram has presented the budget and I would like to speak on that also.....(Interruptions)

SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH : The Law Minister is slumbering.

SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA : Let him slumber. If the Government falls into a slumber only then would you stay alert. If the Government does not slumber, you won't remain alert(Interruptions)

[English]

DR. SHAFIQUK RAHMAN BARQ (Moradabad) : But his heart is awakening.....(Interruptions)

But according to rule one cannot snore.....(Interruptions)

SHRI RAM NAIK : Madam, there is a difference. When the Prime Minister sleeps, his neck is downward but when the Law Minister is sleeping, his neck is upward. That is the difference, we must appreciate.....(Interruptions)

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR (Bangalore South) : He has been an ardent follower of the Prime Minister who slumbers.

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN : It happens sometimes with the Ministers and the members.

SHRI THAWAR CHAND GEHLOT (Shajapur) : He is thinking about 'Parlok Sabha' whereas we are worried about Lok Sabha.

SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA : The blackmarketeers are running a parallel Government in our country. The Law Minister is present here. He slumbers at times and at times, he is awake. He has not been able to formulate any foolproof legislation to check blackmarketing. The people of our country are not fully aware about it. I would like to request the Hon'ble Minister and especially, this House to take a step in order to check blackmarketing. Shri Chidambaram has presented the budget but from where does he propose to get the money for implementation of schemes and for development of the country? The production of foodgrains is falling. I am a farmer and several of my colleagues also belong to farming community about 80 percent people are engaged in agricultural activities in our country but they do not get such

facilities as water, electricity, fertilizers etc. on time. That's why the production is falling. Just now, Shri Patidar was saying something about insurance. I am against it. It is the farmer who is the most honest and diligent person engaged in his work without having Saturday, Sunday and other days off whether it is raining or it is cold; whether it is hot summer or scorching heat, he keeps on working in the fields along with his family members day and night. Those going in for insurance are running factories and buses today.....(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Bhuria, you have taken a lot of time.

SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA : I will conclude within five minutes.

Madam, our minister of Water Resources is sitting here. By dams should be built. The power generation should be increased and adequate power should be made available to farmers. It would help increase the production of foodgrains and we won't have to import it from foreign countries. Today, the foodgrains of farmers are being procured at the rate of Rs. 415 per quintal. The farmers should be given good quality seeds and fertilizers. Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri had given us the slogan of 'Jai Jawan Jai Kisan'. Whereas the farmer are defending the country the latter are providing sufficient food for the people. Shri Chidambaram has lowered the prices of air-conditioners. He has also given relation to some people which is a good step. Oilseeds are produced in abundance in our country and the quantity of green vegetables produced here can help feed the whole world. We have all sorts of crops here. The National Front Government should pay attention towards this aspect and should formulate developmental schemes so as to help strengthen the agricultural sector and achieve progress in the field of education. I have already expressed my views about blackmarketing. Apart from that, I want to raise many other points. I would like to speak on the problem of drinking water. Drinking water is not available in villages and cities even after fifty years of Independence. Water tanks have been set up and expensive hand pumps have also been installed at some places. The Government should have anticipated the total requirement of the country after 40-50 years. If Government was unable to provide food, it should at least, have formulated a plan to make proper arrangement for drinking water. Just go to the slum areas of Delhi. What is the conditions of the poor people. No bathroom have been provided in such colonies. People are constrained to shut the windows of trains while travelling in the morning. This is not good. At least the basic minimum requirements of human beings should be met. The rich may build palatial houses but food cloth and shelter must be provided to the poor. Our Parliament has a crucial role to play in this matter. I have full confidence that my colleagues would consider this matter and think about the welfare of crores of poor people.

Madam, I thank you for having given me a chance to speak.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Qamarul Islam.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH (Chittorgarh) : Does Shri Patwa's name not figure in the list?

MR. CHAIRMAN : Does Shri Patwa intend to speak ?

[English]

SHRI RAM NAIK : We had a discussion with the hon. Speaker. As his speech would be a maiden speech, we had requested the hon. Speaker that he should be allowed to speak at three O'clock and the hon. Speaker has agreed to that. If you have allowed the other hon. Member, it would be your decision.

MR. CHAIRMAN : It was not there in the list. That is why I called the other hon. Member. Let him finish and then Shri Patwa can speak. I hope, it is all right.

[Translation]

SHRI ILIYAS AZMI (Shahabad) : I have also given my name.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I have got a long list of members who are yet to speak.

[English]

The discussion has to be finished today. So I would request hon. Members to be brief.

[Translation]

SHRI ILIYAS AZMI : I won't take much time.

MR. CHAIRMAN : What I want to say is that the entire list is to be cover today, hence it would be better if all the members speak briefly.

SHRI QAMARUL ISLAM : Madam, I am thankful to you for having given me the opportunity to speak on the President's Address. Fifty Years have elapsed since Independence. Our leaders made great sacrifices to achieve Independence and when the nation became Independent, the people of this country expected to get food, clothing and shelter in this democratic country. It was hoped that the poor would be able to have proper meals and would live in their own houses. It is a strange co-incidence that when elections were held in 49th year of Independence, the people of this country did not elect any one party by casting majority of votes in its favour. Rather, the majority of votes went to different parties which formed the United Front Government and Shri Deve Gowda became the Prime Minister. When he took over the leadership in this House, presented a Common Minimum programme. Other parties are also extending support to this Government from outside. Alongwith this, we also have a large opposition Party. Under this Common Minimum Programme, the United Front Government gave a gift to the poor in the form of targeted P.D.S. Our Prime Minister has announced that 32 crore people of our country living below the poverty line would be given foodgrains at half rate. A subsidy of Rs 8000 has been given.

[English]

This is the gift of the United Front Government to the people of the poorest section of our society.

[Translation]

This facility is available for poorest of the poor but alongwith this, the ration has been slashed by 10 kg per family. They may say here that those working under the Jawahar Rojgar Yojana or Employment Assurance Scheme would be given one Kg. foodgrains per day as per the number of man days, which means that they would get 40 Kg. wheat per month under this scheme. Just now, some of my colleagues have pointed out that the total requirement is 180 lakh tonne in case of rice and one lakh tonne in case of wheat. So far 90 lakh tonne of foodgrains have been procured.

[English]

By the end of 25th March we are in a position to procure another 25 lakh tonnes.

[Translation]

I believe that we have got a huge stock of foodgrains and we can easily meet the total requirement envisaged under this scheme.

So far as the position of wheat is concerned, all of us know about it and we read about it in newspapers also. Reports are pouring in from all over the country that this year we have got a good yield of wheat which is being reaped and the yield is sufficient to meet all our requirements. Right now also the prices of imported wheat are lesser than the procurement price of wheat. Hence we need not worry.

[English]

We have already got the figures. These are the figures we have got through the Press. If any other figures are there and if any other information is there, other hon. Members are at liberty to quote the figures here when their turn comes.

[Translation]

AN HON'BLE MEMBER : What is your point?

SHRI QAMARUL ISLAM : What I am saying is that we require 180 lakh tonne of rice and we have been able to procure 90 lakh tonne so far.

[English]

By the end of 25th March, we are procuring another 25th lakh tonnes.

[Translation]

By 25th March, 180 lakh tonne of rice required for the whole year would be available in our warehouses. The crop of wheat is ready to be reaped. This year we have had such a good yield that we need not worry.

AN HON'BLE MEMBER : Why are you importing wheat?

SHRI QAMARUL ISLAM : We are importing wheat at a price comparatively lower than the procurement price being given currently(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please do not disturb. Let him, speak, You can also speak when your turn comes.

....(Interruptions)

SHRI QAMARUL ISLAM : I am not yielding. You can quote the figures when your turn comes. Whatever information I am having, I am quoting that.

[Translation]

PROF. PREM SINGH CHANDUMAJRA (Patiala) : Whether the price of imported wheat is high or not? ... (Inter-ruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : You 'll also get a chance to speak. Please do not disturb him.

SHRI QAMARUL ISLAM : I would like to congratulate this Government. The United Front Government has given this gift to poor people under the Common Minimum Programme. The way it is working in the direction of developing good relations with the neighbouring countries is commendable indeed, especially mention worthy steps being the agreement signed with Bangladesh regarding the distribution of Ganga river and the Mahakali agreement signed with Nepal.

[English]

It is a very good achievement of the United Front Government.

[Translation]

You might have noticed and it is true also and a number of members have said in the House that whenever elections were held in Pakistan, the political parties there tried to seek votes by speaking against India. However, the election issue of the party of Shri Nawaj Sharif which has come to power this time was that if they formed the Government, they would develop good relations with its neighbouring country, India. That party got two-third majority in the elections which signalled that the Pakistanis are interested in building good relations with India. The way the things are going on and the way our Prime Minister and the United Front Government are making ahead gives me the feeling that we will be able to solve the Kashmir issue through bilateral talks under the spirit of Simla Agreement. When we have been able to solve the Ganga Water issue, we will be able to find a solution to this problem also. I would like to congratulate the Prime Minister and the Government for having done commendable job of maintaining good relations with the neighbouring countries.

We used to hear about a number of scandals. I was in Assembly for last three-four terms but the Parliament was rocked by one or the other scandal every time. However, the United Front Government is determined to introduce a Lok Pal Bill in this House in order to root-out corruption and I am confident that all the parties would unanimously pass the Lakpal Bill in order to stamp out corruption from this country. It is stated in the Common Minimum Programme that corruption would be eradicated. I congratulate this Government for having made a mention regarding the Lokpal Bill in the Presidential Address. I think that for the just time, we have got this opportunity to strengthen the federal system of this country. Earlier we had a one party Government which made

a tall claims. Sarkaria Commission was set up but when the question of giving more and more financial powers was raised, those powers were not given and the recommendations were put into cold storage. However, in the present Government, the Ministers are from Janata Dal and other regional parties. Thus in order to ensure proper implementation of Sarkaria Commission's recommendations in the states, the Conference of Chief Ministers was held and it was followed by the conferences of the National Development Council and the Inter-State Council. In these conferences there were directions to the effect that the United Front Government would implement the Sarkaria Commissions recommendation very soon so as to strengthen our federal system. Madam, I do not wish to speak at length. I feel that all the Hon'ble Members should get sufficient time, hence we should avoid making lengthy speeches. But there are one or two points which the other have not raised and which I would like to raise as several members are present here. There was a black law by the name of TADA— At one time, it was made a weapon to target certain people. A number of people were arrested under this draconian law which included the good as well as the bad, the guilty as well as the innocent. Some of them became the victims of police excesses. The leaders of all political parties and all the State Governments voiced their concern that a number of innocent people were also detained under this black law. According to a report released 2-3 months ago, even now approximately 5500 to 6000 people are languishing in Jails and even today no chargesheet has been filed against them. How will we face the world when on the one hand our country advocates a certain policy and throws a challenge to the whole world but on the other hand, there are some such persons in this country who have been languishing in jail for the last four years without any chargesheet being filed against them. Cutting across the party lines, I would like to make an appeal to all my colleagues and friends in this House. Whether they belong to the ruling or the opposition party that at least a direction should be given to all the State Governments that they should submit a report within 30 days in this regard. Further a committee should be formed and case-wise review should be done to identify the innocent out of those actually guilty and against whom serious charges have been levelled. If the State Government feels that injustice has been done in certain cases, such cases should be reviewed and such people should be released within 30 days. Think about all those innocent people detained in jail. What sort of feeling they might be murturing in their hearts for their nation. Those who are guilty should be punished but why should the innocent undergo punishment. Hence I would make an appeal to all the members of this House to press for the constitution of a committee. This committee should be granted 30 days to submit its report and after case-wise review, the innocent should be let off.

Mr. Chairman, I would like add one more point regarding reservation. My home State was under the rule of Deve Gowda Government. He was the Chief Minister of the State. There is 4 percent reservation for minorities. My friend Shri Ananth Kumar is also present here.

[English]

We have got reservation there. In Kerala also we have got reservation for religious minorities, it is 17 percent.

[Translation]

It is 8 percent for muslim. We do not wish to encroach upon anybody's rights but we have not got our rightful share in these 50 years. We only want that we should get the reservation facility in Government jobs, in education and other Government or Semi-Government industries on the basis of population.

[English]

Every law enacted in the State is under the spirit of the Constitution. When the minorities of Kerala can get reservation and the minorities in Karnataka can get reservation, I demand in this House that there should be reservation for all sections of the people of the backward class as per their population.

[Translation]

The Government should give them reservation facility on the basis of their population. There is no fear of any confrontation. Nobody's rights should be encroached upon. No other decision can be as historic as this one. The time will come when all the sections of the society, whether it is the backward section, the minorities or any other section would get their rightful share. No other decision can be as crucial as this one. We should unitedly stand for reservations on the basis of population.

I would like to wind up with this last point. Some of the Members have made certain remarks about our Prime Minister, Shri H.D. Deve Gowda. One of my friend sitting on the other side has stated that corruption is prevalent everywhere. That this Government is a bundle of a few parties. Our colleagues deliver very good speeches outside the House and I hoped that I would get chance to listen to some very good speeches and some constructive suggestions would come forth in this House as well.

[English]

What is the alternate programme? Even in this House, as far as the United Front Government is there, the President's Address of this Government is nothing but the reflection of the Common Minimum Programme. I was expecting the hon. Members from the opposition side to say that such and such thing is not there in the common minimum programme and it is not reflecting that Programme. But I am hearing somebody saying about common civil code and somebody is saying something else.

[Translation]

Someone advocates something else. We read in the newspaper daily that the larger the party, the larger the number of criminals. Just now, I was going through a newsreport in the Indian Express, wherein it is stated.

[English]

There are 27 in the party which the largest opposition.

[Translation]

On one hand, we claim to discourage criminals and on the other hand, the criminals are being given party tickets and they are getting elected also. We speak against the corrupt people. Whereas the corrupt people are still winning elections.

SHRI RAMASHRAYA PRASAD SINGH (Jahanabad) : Such is not the case with all the parties.

SHRI QAMARUL ISLAM : I am not talking about any particular party. But about all the political parties.

SHRI RAMASHRAYA PRASAD SINGH: You can't say such things about each and every party.

SHRI QAMARUL ISLAM : I have not taken the name of any particular party. We should keep the debate general. You may go through the Indian Express report which says that the largest party has 27 criminals and similarly there are criminals in other parties also.

What I want to say is that we may have been elected to Lok Sabha for the just time. But we have served as MLAs in State Assemblies for three terms and after having been elected to listen to some constructive speeches, but so far we haven't got this opportunity. I was hopeful that I would get to hear some concrete suggestions of young and dynamic colleagues on the Common Minimum Programme. I agree that some members have raised very good points which we appreciate but a lot of new members like myself hope that the standard of debate in Lok Sabha should improve further.

[English]

We should learn some things from our Opposition friends and they should also be very sincere.

[Translation]

Criticism should not come on petty things. We should raise such matters here which are proper and justified and let us not attach much importance to the rumours. Whatever is said by our colleagues, should be based on facts and figures.

So far as Shri Deve Gowda ji is concerned, the whole country knows that recently a survey of 28 thousand people was conducted by a newspaper and 48 percent people have expressed their opinion in favour of the present Prime Minister against the 6 former Prime Ministers.

[English]

The most pro-poor Prime Minister is Shri Deve Gowdaji.

[Translation]

I have got a copy of the survey report which was conducted a few days back by a newspaper which I want to place before you. People have expressed their opinion in it as to who is pro-poor and who is against them. Deve Gowdaji is not merely the leader of Janata Dal rather our madam is also working under his leadership. Our Left Parties have also joined the Government under his leadership. All of us are functioning as per the Common Minimum Programme with the objectives of serving the interests of the poor. We know

[Shri Qamarul Islam]

that the BJP is the main opposition party in our state. We have placed the Common Minimum Programme before the country inspite of many pulls and pressures. The determination of the United Front Government –

[English]

We are standing on a very strong determination.

[Translation]

And that is come what may, we will implement our policies and programmes at any cost. We are determined to improve the living standard of our poor people. We will provide food, shelter and other basic amenities to every poor.

With these few words once again I congratulate to our Prime Minister.

Madam, Chairperson, last time the previous Government has earmarked a sum of Rs. 900 crores to accelerate the irrigation projects but this Government has increased this amount to Rs. 1300 crores so that the projects left their mid way are completed and more irrigation water is made available to our farmers for irrigation purposes. This will certainly increase the foodgrain production in our country.

[English]

That was an historic decision of the Deve Gowda Government, that is, the United Front Government

[Translation]

When the land is made fertile, it will get us more and more increased production of foodgrains and send a new wave of happiness among the people of the country :

[English]

I am very much thankful to you for giving me sufficient time. I think, I have obliged your order by finishing my speech in a minimum possible time. With these few words, I conclude my speech.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now, Shri Sunder Lal Patwa will speak. It is his maiden speech. Please do not disturb him.

[Translation]

SHRI SUNDERLAL PATWA (Chhindwara) : Madam, Chairperson, this is the first time I am going to speak in this House. The people of Chhindwara have given me this opportunity to express some of my views before this House. I am thankful to the people of Chhindwara who gave me this opportunity by sending me to this House but, at the same time, I am also thankful to Shri Kamal Nath ji, for had not he asked his wife to give her resignation, elections would not have been held and I also would not have got an opportunity to enter this House. But I do feel sorry that this opportunity was given to me after removing a female Member from her membership.

Madam, I have been coming to this House since 28th February, the day when the President's Address was read out by the Hon'ble President and listening to new and senior Members of this House. I have spent my 30 years by sitting

in the Madhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly. That was a different kind of experience. I have come to this House with some new hopes and expectations. I have again gone through the President's Address word by word. The Prime Minister delivers his speech on every 26th January from the ramparts of the Red Fort. Likewise on the eve of 26th January every year the Hon'ble President delivers his Address to the nation. This year also, at the very outset of his address, he said that he and the people like him are very sad to note that even after the 50 years of our independence, the President of this country is helplessly required to address the nation, that too with such opening lines that the nexus between the criminals and corrupts is a threat to the country and it has reached to such a dangerous level that the people of this country must oppose it. The President in Para two of his Address says that –

[English]

"This is my first Address to Parliament after the present Government assumed office.

The Common Minimum Programme of the United Front Government contains the basic agenda of crucial areas of national development, equity, social justice and secularism."

[Translation]

All the members who have spoken in its favour have recited same sentences from Geeta, Bible, Kuran, Bhagwat etc. i.e. Social Justice, National Development and Secularism. I have heard the speech of Shri Somnath Chatterjee also who is a very senior and respected member of this House and supporting this Government from outside. In his speech he has expressed his views in the following terms.

[English]

"The United Front Government is not just a combination of political parties born out of political expedience. It is the result of the clearest mandate of the people of this country who have opted for a secular and democratic administration in this country. They want the Government to be guided by transparency, probity and accountability. The clearest decision of the people of this country is that the communal forces have to be halted".

[Translation]

We are sitting in opposition. In your speeches, you people are branding us by several names such as communal, non-secular etc. and calling yourselves as Secular, non-communal.

[English]

"I believe that even the Congress Party has accepted the Common Minimum Programme which is nothing but a testament of hopes, urges and aspirations of the people of this country. It is a Charter of comprehensive development. Let people enjoy the minimum rights which the Constitution makers have provided for the citizens of this country".

[Translation]

Shri Chidambaram Saheb has also started his speech by terming us with the same names.

Madam, Chairperson, now, I would like to mention another thing. On the day when this Government was formed and was seeking vote of confidence, leader of the Congress Shri Narashimha Rao ji while giving his party's outside support to this Government, said in his speech I have read it in that day's proceeding that –

[English]

"Now, people say, what is your understanding with Deve Gowda Ji? I am sorry, Sir, I do not deal with, I do not believe in understanding, secret understanding. Whatever understanding there is, I am telling you that it is now here. My understanding with Deve Gowda Ji is that this Party will not allow that Government to fall under any circumstances".

[Translation]

Shri Narashimha Rao says that his understanding is –

[English]

"That this Party will not allow that Government to fall under any circumstances, History will not say that it was because of the Congress Party that Deve Gowda's Government fell. I am telling you what I can do and what my Party can do and that is what my Party is determined to do. We have seen the programme. Well, part of it looks like our manifesto"

[Translation]

He says that they are like us only. There is no difference and we are all same.

Madam, Chairperson, I ask you whether they were the same people at the time of elections? Whether there were no difference between them at the time of elections? They were the poles apart at the time of elections but now they are one and have formulated a Common Minimum Programme. I do not know if I will be able to explain the things to you but you have got a very great mind and you can understand the things easily. This Government is expert in cajoling the people into its word gimmicks. It is expert in misleading the people with the power of words. This Government is a living example of hypocrisy. This time no party has got a clear majority. This is a fact and if the people have given any mandate, it has gone in favour of the single largest party and that is Bhartiya Janata Party. Rest of other parties are scattered here and there. But these people claim that mandate has gone in their favour.

I was surprised to listen Shri Somnath Chatterjee claiming that the mandate has gone in their favour. He said in his speech,

[English]

"It is a result of the clearest mandate of the people of this country who have opted for a secular and

democratic administration in this country and they want a Government to be guided by transparency..."

[Translation]

You people are making fun of people's mandate in an unprecedented way, Narsimha Rao says further in his speech.

[English]

"That is the reason, And there is another reason. I feel that this is a very very natural bifurcation of the House."

This is a very very natural bifurcation of the House.

[Translation]

If you join hands with one another and stop us from coming to power, will it be a natural bifurcation? O.K. we do welcome this bifurcation. Let the people decide. Let the people decide as to what they want.

The day Shri Deve Gowda has taken over as Prime Minister, his colleagues have been exchanging allegations and what kind of people they are, I do not need to say more over it. I was reading today's newspaper. Shri Biju Patnaik is a very senior and respected leader of your party. Today I was reading his statement in a newspaper. Shri Biju Patnaik has termed the United Front Government as a group ridden with infightings among its constituents. He has suggested that in case the Congress and the CPM join the Government, it will be delivering the goods in a better way. Shri Biju Patnaik has said these things in an interview given to the Home T.V. He has said that 13 most active giant crabs have been filled in a pot.

[English]

It is not from Sunderlal Patwa, Khalap Saheb, it is from the most honourable Biju dada

[Translation]

13 most active crabs have been filled in a pot and the name of the alone person who is trying to control them is Shri H.D. Deve Gowda. Biju Dada says that it is unfortunate that he should be addressed as Prime Minister. Whether Sunderlal Patwa needs to say something more than this? An another newspaper writes – Janata Dal leader Shri Biju Patnaik said today that United Front Government is creating scenes like fighting fish. He said that in case Congress and CPM join the Government(Interruptions) Hail Biju Da. You are great. Friends like you are there in this party...(Interruptions) In an interview to Home T.V. he has said that there are 13 very active fish in this reservoir and a person, namely Shri Deve Gowda, is trying a put a check on them...(Interruptions)

SHRI NITISH KUMAR (Barh) : He said these things in his interview to Home T.V. But let him say something in his interview to this Parliament.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK (Aska) : Brother, talk about Parliament. We have got ten fish but you are divided in 50.

SHRI SUNDERLAL PATWA : *Please, take your seat. You are welcome. I do not think Sunderlal Patwa needs to give any other certificate to this Government. This is unprecedented, so is this Government. The Almighty Power have created all kinds of living creatures in this world. Some of them are having two legs, some are quadruped and so on but this is for the first time that a creature with 13 legs have taken birth.... (Interruptions) Every day it gets one more legs. Now Biju da wants to add two more legs.*

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK : No, this is not my intention. But do not forget that this gentleman, Shri Vajpayee ji, your President, was also not a part of our Government?

SHRI SUNDERLAL PATWA : We were also with you.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK : I know. But were not we 13, 14 or 15 at that time?

SHRI SUNDERLAL PATWA : That time it was only a Janata Party. You were my leader also. You had made me Chief Minister.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK : Yes, I know it.

SHRI SUNDERLAL PATWA : But you left us.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK : I want that all of you should abandon Hinduism and join hands for the sake of the country.

SHRI SUNDERLAL PATWA : "Chhod Gaye Balam, Saath Hamara Chhod Gaye, Budhe Balam"

The President had to warn the nation that nexus between corrupts and criminals have reached to a dangerous level and is posing threat to the country which requires our outright rejection. What the people of this country are doing in response to it. From the very first day you assumed the power, you have been charging us as communal but you can not mislead the people of this country. Who is communal, secular or pseudosecular among us, is a matter to be decided by the people of this country and not by us. Whatever propaganda and rumour you may create against us you can do no harm to us. Your hypocrisy is going to yield you no results. It has been decided by the people of this country that we are the nationalists. We are their voice. They have decided that we are the people who think about the nation, who know how to take the country ahead. The outcome of Punjab elections is before you.

I am also a result of the same decision in Chhindwara. The verdict which was never given by the people in the last 50 years, has been given this time. This time people have given their verdict in our favour. I am not saying these things under any false impression or out of arrogance, I am saying these things with all my humility. We always accept the decision of the people very humbly and we also want you to accept humbly the decision of the people or else your names may find a place in the history.

Chhindwara elections were very much in the news. Pseudo-secularism was defeated and nationalism emerged victorious in that election. Nationalism and unity have emerged victorious in Punjab, Nagaur, Ropar, Mumbai and Delhi. Our Prime Minister is not sitting here otherwise I would have asked him....(Interruptions) Howsoever moaning and crying

you may do, it is going to make no difference for the people of this country who want us to move ahead and now they are helping us in our this drive. We were sitting in Delhi and Punjab was in the grip of terrorism but who had abetted terrorism in Punjab, is no more a secret thing now. I feel pity for this Government when it say that people have given their mandate to secularism. I would say it is a pseudo-secularism.

Had the hon'ble Home Minister been sitting over here in the morning, he would have come to know about the condition in Uttar Pradesh. There is virtually chaos in the Government side on this score. Different versions are coming from different people in the Government. There are 13 parties and each one is having its own version on this issue. Some of our friends in Congress are patting the back of this Government today but tomorrow they will be issuing warning to the Government saying that this time we are forgiving you but, if you abuse us next time, we will see you. It means that this Government is facing threats from the supporting party. One is abusing, another is threatening and then forgiving. The Minister of Home Affairs has stated the factual position prevailing in the state of Uttar Pradesh. What type of a collective responsibility this Government is sharing, I doubt it, for its Home Minister speaks one language, Defence Minister speaks other, the Prime Minister speaks something else and the Governor speaks altogether differently which is quite surprising for the people of this country.

I was taken aback when I went through the President's Address. In para 52 of the Address, which is the last one, one line has been deleted. Probably this has been done first time, in the history of last 50 years. There should be at least some consistency, some values to be followed. It should not be that you have mentioned something in the President's Address and then you are deleting it later on. What is this?

Farooq Abdullah Saheb came to Chhindwara and there he realised something and declared that if Kashmir issue is to be solved then one third area of Pak-occupied Kashmir should be handed over to Pakistan. Our Prime Minister has also given an interview to 'Khaliz Times' and said

[English]

"with some minor adjustments"

[Translation]

There is a Minister by the name of Ajat Shatru in the Government of Farooq Saheb. This naive fellow has moved four steps ahead and said that he would move a motion in the Legislative Assembly and get it passed. He and his colleagues will insist on referendum. Biju da, one of his colleagues is a minister in your cabinet also whose name is Soj Saheb. Right now he is not present here. Whether Soj Saheb supports the statement made by Farooq Saheb and the Jammu Kashmir minister. Or does he oppose it? He should express his reaction on these statements. The Government is an institution in itself and it functions with collective responsibility therefore, calling this Government, a government, would be an insult to the word 'Government' itself. This is quite a strange thing.

[English]

Their presence is by accident and not by *Janadesh*

[Translation]

Don't demean the word "mandate" by calling it mandate. This is just by accident that you are here. Deve Gowda Saheb is also here just by accident. Jyoti Baboo was persuaded, V.P. Singh was persuaded but when neither of them agreed, he was given this opportunity. There is a saying in our Malwa:

"Mani Na Sahi To Kani Hi Chalegi"

The mandate which has been referred to in the President's Address is not at all in favour of the people sitting in the treasury benches. If there is any mandate at all, it has been given in favour of the nationalism or, in other words, if any party has got mandate, it is our party. We people have been given the real mandate. It is true that we have not got clear mandate in the last elections but today Bhartiya Janata Party has become the single largest party after travelling a long journey since the time of Jansangh in 1951. The people sitting over this side in front of me including Shri Somnath Chatterjee or Shri Patnaik howsoever efforts may make to stop the Bhartiya Janata Party from coming to power but, if anything can stop Bhartiya Janata Party from marching towards Delhi, it is the people of the country and nobody else. But people of this country want us to come to power. You people are there just by accident. Therefore, you should be very careful in using the words in order to make them acceptable by the people. Deve Gowda Saheb understands his position very well. He is a very very smart player of politics. His election to Lok Sabha and to the post of the Prime Minister does not suit him. Nobody knows about the present term of this Lok Sabha. Whether for tomorrow he will be allowed to enter Karnataka or not, nobody knows. No body knows whether they will be given good treatment or bad? Therefore, try ensure your seat atleast for six years. He has got it arranged which is why he said yesterday in Karnataka that now only the All mighty Power can dethrone him. No body else can do any harm to him.

Howsoever united you people may be but this is not a Government of choice and the support is also not of choice rather this is a support given under compulsion. Yes, Bhuriya ji this is a support under compulsion.

VAIDYA DAU DAYAL JOSHI (Kota): Bhuriya ji is already in trouble. He has been a yes man right from the very beginning....*(Interruptions)*.

SHRI SUNDERLAL PATWA : Hon'ble Kesari ji came and showed his all colours by saying that if Deve Gowda can become the Prime Minister why can not Sita Ram Kesari?*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK : Why not Atal Ji?*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SUNDERLAL PATWA : Yes, why not, a time will come when you will see us sitting over that side. We will be sitting over there in your life time and getting your blessings....*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK : So what, what can I do ? I did not stop you from coming to power. Only God is there to help you....*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SUNDERLAL PATWA : If we come to power next time our Government shall last far another 13 years....*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK : May God help you

SHRI SUNDERLAL PATWA : In your life time....*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK : You people talk of nationalism. Do you know what is the nationalism? You can not know it.

[English]

His *Rashtrawad* is breaking-up the nation into twenty pieces,

[Translation]

When Vajpayee ji went out after making his submissions, did any body say anything at that time....*(Interruptions)* We are fighting for Kashmir for the last fifty years and you people say that you will not claim Kashmir. Thousands of our people have sacrificed their lives during the last fifty years for Kashmir. He said to accept the Line of Actual Control. What is the problem with you....*(Interruptions)*

15.59 hrs.

[COL. RAO RAM SINGH *in the Chair*]

SHRI SUNDERLAL PATWA : You are a senior leader. I respect you so much.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK : What can I tell you ?

SHRI SUNDER LAL PATWA : Mr. Chairman, Sir, the burning issues of U.P. and Jammu and Kashmir have not been mentioned in the Presidential Address, at all though unusual and unprecedented incidents are occurring in U.P.

16.00 hrs.

The elected M.L.As of U.P. have not taken oath even after six months of elections. You are trying to stop BJP from forming Government. It is an insult to the mandate given by people of U.P. It is your discretion and you can call any party to form Government but it is not proper that elected Member could not take oath even after six months of winning elections. Such a situation has never emerged in the history of India. But at present the Constitution of India, is being violated. It is not a matter of concern that BJP is forming Government there today or tomorrow, but it is really a serious matter that for six months elected Members could not take oath. The Constitution is being violated in Gujarat and Uttar Pradesh. The alliance party members who misused Article 356 for a long time are now making promise for its abrogation. Who will trust them ?

Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the House to an important issue. Loosing or winning elections does not make much difference in a democracy. Victory is not an exclusive right of any political party. Public can give its mandate to any

[Shri Sunder Lai Patwa]

Party. But the question is whether such steps would not loose our faith in democratic system and the Constitution of India. I do not know whether you ponder over such points or not? I would like to ask Shri Deve Gowda and the Members of treasury benches whether they are all eternal? What will be their placement in history of the country. None is immortal and it should not be thought atleast in democratic system. The Governments should go on changing and people should have options in choosing Governments. BJP has become the number one political party of the country in Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha and in many other states. It is at number one or two in(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI S.K. KARVENDHAN (Palani) : It is only in North India and not in South India. You cannot come there(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI SUNDER LAL PATWA : It is your kindness. Please wait for a little. There also our party is winning elections. You please ask your Prime Minister about his performance in Ramnagar. He always talks about the mandate given by the public. I would like to know as to what was the position of Shri H.D. Deve Gowda in Ramnagar? For that mandate(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI S.K. KARVENDHAN : BJP has also lost in Ramnagar(Interruptions)

SHRI QAMARUL ISLAM : BJP has also lost in Ramnagar. The number of votes which your party has got has come down from 22,000 to 6,000. The number of votes of our party has gone up from 48,000 to 54,000. This is the position.....(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI SUNDER LAL PATWA : It is not a question of B.J.P. We ourselves are enough to worry for BJP. You can pray for defeat of BJP. You should take care of your Prime Minister who was elected Chief Minister but asked to join Central Government. Now in dilemma, he lost his position at Centre and as well as in the State. God only can save Shri Deve Gowdaji if he keeps a company of the people like you, please take care of him. He is a clever man and reserved his seat for six years. He has stated that except God none can remove him, you are following him under compulsion.

Mr. Chairman, hon. Home Minister is not present here who is one of the senior Member of the House.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : I think he is the senior-most member.

[Translation]

SHRI SUNDER LAL PATWA : Personally, I have great respect for him. He revealed his intimate thoughts in the public. He is being degraded for revealing truth. I may agree

or not agree with the ideology of Shri Indrajit Gupta, but he is an honest and devoted worker. He earned respect and reverence of public and his moral credentials are beyond doubt but I would like to know from you as to whether this office of Ministry of Home Affairs carries such an importance that you are paying such a high price for it quietly. In such a situation, even common man would have left the charge of Home Ministry for such controversy that he had been punished for revealing the truth.

This office of Ministry of Home Affairs does not carry that weightage.....(Interruptions) I would like to convey my message to him. This Government will not function for long time. It is really a sin, if voters are insulted, provisions of the Constitution and Article 356 are violated, dignity of democratic system is denigrated and such a situation is created that public loose faith in democratic system. Public is punishing you and will go on punishing you in future as well for this sin.

[English]

DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM (Tiruchengode) : This is not misused. You are not able to form the Government.

[Translation]

SHRI SUNDER LAL PATWA : Sir, the basic issues have not been touched in the Presidential Address because it lacked originality. Several issues like price rise are before the Government but no attention has been paid to the future of the country.

Mr. Chairman, I hail from Madhya Pradesh. There is a tribal area Sarguja. Bhuraji knows about it and the Government of Madhya Pradesh has admitted that(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : There should be no interruptions and no running conversation while an hon. Member is speaking.

[Translation]

SHRI SUNDER LAL PATWA : Sir, the tribals of Sarguja are compelled to eat meat of monkeys to satisfy hunger. The Government has admitted this fact in Legislative Assembly. I, myself had been to Sarguja where I found that those people are compelled to catch monkeys. In Baitul people are living on leaves. Who is responsible for all this state of affairs. Who have ruled the countries during last 50 years.

Sir, I was listening to the speech of Shri Bhuria. Who himself is responsible for creating the conditions narrated by him. BJP is not responsible for it. There is no answer to such basic questions. Prices have risen sharply during the last year and the Economic condition is dwindling. Our position is declining in everyfield. The burden of debt has increased. Chidambaramji has paid Rs. 68 crore as interest on this debt(Interruptions) It is an alarming situation, Deve Gowdaji and Khallapji.

The position of power is also a matter of concern. Under the liberalisation policy the power sector had been considered for privatisation during the Congress regime under the Prime

Minister Shri Narsimha Rao. At that time, I was Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh. Under the rules and regulations formulated for open competitions, four MOUs were signed with the private sector. But later on our Government was toppled. I would like to state that in spite of the issue of liberalisation taken up so enthusiastically, there has been no progress in this matter during the last four years. The demand of power is increasing day by day in the country and this pure verbosity.....(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Had there been no power generation in Madhya Pradesh during the last four years.

SHRI SUNDER LAL PATWA : Not a single megawatt power has been generated.

AN HON. MEMBER : Not even in U.P.

[English]

AN HON. MEMBER : Not even a single Megawatt.

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR (Bangalore South) : Not even in Karnataka where the Chief Minister was Hon. Shri H.D. Deve Gowda.

SHRI SHIVANAND H. KOUJALGI (Belgaum) : Shri Ananth Kumar, you should get ready to clarify. (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Kindly allow the hon. Member from Chhindwara to continue his speech.

[Translation]

SHRI SUNDER LAL PATWA : Neither in the Presidential Address, nor in the speech made by Shri Chidambaram mention of this alarming situation has been made whereas the development and industrialisation of the country depends upon it. This Government proclaim to be a Government having public mandate but no measures or schemes have been proposed or concern has been expressed over the situation. (Interruptions) Sir for the last four years these schemes have been confined to papers only but actually nothing has been done. This Government is still in dreaming state.

In Presidential Address, it had been mentioned that a different type of federalism has been created. Except the Morarji Desai and V.P. Singh Government for sometimes, through out the Congress has ruled this country since independence. You cannot escape responsibility of this situation. Under this different and new kind of federalism, Farooq Abdullah advocates to give 1/3 part of Kashmir to Pakistan. One Member of his party is a Minister in your cabinet.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK : You do not know about that.

SHRI SUNDER LAL PATWA : Then, you please tell me about it.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK : You do not know anything about it.

[English]

In 1947 I flew down in a plane. None of you came. I contained the Pakistan Army there.

[Translation]

You are continuously discussing the Kashmir issue. You are trying to make it an issue of Hinduism. Please talk about the country and not Hinduism.

SHRI SUNDER LAL PATWA : If Bijuji intends to stop me(Interruptions)

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK : No, I do not intend to stop you. In 1985 only two Members of this party were elected and gradually their number increased to 86 and after demolishing Babri Masjid their number increased to 163. This is the history of this party.

SHRI SUNDER LAL PATWA : Now please help me to increase this number upto 300.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK : No, it is enough. Now try to squeeze your powers.

SHRI SUNDER LAL PATWA : Please do some good in your life.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK : May be.

SHRI SUNDER LAL PATWA : We are old colleagues.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK : That is there.

SHRI SUNDER LAL PATWA : We are your followers, disciples.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK : Are you disciple or the mentor, you call yourself nationalists but this nation has already divided in three parts. Do not try to further divide it in ten parts. I cannot bear that.

SHRI SUNDER LAL PATWA : No compromise can be made on this matter. Public of this country intends to encourage nationalists and is doing that. We have not divided the nation into three parts. What kind of federalism is it ? Narsimha Rao ji is giving autonomy, a little less than independence. Dr. Farooq Abdullah advocates to give 1/3 part of Kashmir to Pakistan and Deve Gowdaji is trying to make minor adjustments. A Resolution was passed on this issue unanimously by the Parliament and all the Members had taken oath but now this new federalism is trying to dissipate it. Israel can wait for 2000 years for regaining its motherland. Whether we have no honour for our motherland and whether it is a personal property of someone that it can be divided and subdivided. Every inch of India's land is sacred and respectable for us. We will fight against and prove your faults in public. If the persons favouring or advocating the so called Pseudo-secularism will try to bargain for the security and integrity of the country.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, their one point programme is to stop BJP from forming Government. You can learn lessons from the history. Kansa tried to do away with lord Krishna. But you are only interested in keeping your position intact and not concerned with the history, Purans and old culture of our country.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK : Therefore Pakistan was created.

VAIDYA DAU DAYAL JOSHI : It has been done by the Government, its Ministers leaders and its policies.

SHRI SUNDER LAL PATWA : Mr. Chairman, Sir, in the name of federalism

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK : You can bring that back if Government handover it. It may take 100, 200 or 500 years.

SHRI SUNDER LAL PATWA : Mr. Chairman, Sir, whether it is the new federalism ? *(Interruptions)* Mr. Chairman, Sir, in this Presidential Address*(Interruptions)*
[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Joshi, no interruption, please.

.....*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Biju Patnaik, I am not checking you. I was checking Shri Dau Dayal Joshi.

SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN (Mumbai-North East) : Why, Sir ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : He is too senior a Member for me to check.

.....*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN : After Shri Patwa's speech, let Shri Biju Patnaik enlighten us on all the issues. *(Interruptions)*. We would welcome his speech. *(Interruptions)*.

DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM (Tiruchengode) : Shri Patwa is saying that 2000 years ago, India was one country. But it is not that. He is not telling the truth because India was a multi-nation ruled by so many kings. *(Interruptions)*.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Patwa, I think, this is your maiden speech. I would not like to check you. But you have taken about 50 minutes. How much more time would you like to take to complete your speech ?

SHRI SUNDER LAL PATWA : As you wish, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please try to complete early.

SHRI SUNDER LAL PATWA : Yes, Sir. *(Interruptions)*.....*

SHRI V. DHANANJAYA KUMAR (Mangalore) : *(Interruptions)**

DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM : That was a Tamil country. *(Interruptions)*.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Dr. Ramalingam, please resume your seat. Will you please resume your seat

.....*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Ramalingam, will you resume your seat ?

.....*(Interruptions)*

DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM : Sir, why is he saying like this?

SHRI V. DHANANJAYA KUMAR : That is their understanding**(Interruptions)*

DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM : That is not correct. That was Tamil country.....*(Interruptions)* Even Alexander had not entered the South – Tamil Nadu.*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Ramalingam, I am on my legs. Please do not force me to take any further action. Kindly respect the Chair.

.....*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK : He is only recalling the history.

SHRI V. DHANANJAYA KUMAR : *.....*(Interruptions)*

DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM : Sir, it is not correct*(Interruptions)* They are also Tamilians. Previously Ceylon and Tamil Nadu were one country.*(Interruptions)*

SHRI P. SHANMUGAM : Sir, India was not united for the past 2,000 years. It was united after the rule by British regime.*(Interruptions)*

DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM : Sir, he is misleading the House. Those remarks are not correct.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Yes, those remarks will be removed.

.....*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN : Those remarks have been expunged now. Please resume your seat.

DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM : Thank you Sir.

[Translation]

SHRI SUNDER LAL PATWA : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to remind the history of India to those Members, who have forgotten it. I would like to say that India is the only country in the world which never invaded any other country. It is our thousands of years old history*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Kindly do not interrupt now because time is getting on.

.....*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please do not interrupt.

[Translation]

SHRI SUNDER LAL PATWA : I will take my seat if you allow him to speak.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : May I ask the hon. Minister to kindly direct the Members of his party not to interrupt ? Shri Khalap, may I kindly request you to ask your Members not to interrupt too frequently ?

[Translation]

SHRI SUNDER LAL PATWA : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I will conclude within ten minutes.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, these basic questions have not been answered in the Presidential Address. The Government have not expressed its concern over these issues. This Presidential Address is the document of a Government which has been formed by accident. They are not sure about stability of the Government then how they can pay attention towards progress of the country.....(Interruptions). They have started this again. They are trying to run the Government as well as the House in the same way.....(Interruptions)

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK : I will listen your complete speech. I will go only when you finish it.....(Interruptions)

SHRI SUNDER LAL PATWA : My colleagues do not have even this much courtesy that maiden speech of a Member should not be interrupted. You have right to say your version.(Interruptions)

AN HON. MEMBER : You are speaking for the last one hour.

SHRI SUNDER LAL PATWA : It is the duty of the Chair(Interruptions) I would like to make out one point which has been addressed to public. This Presidential Address is the document of such a Government which is not worried about the country, its democratic system, federalism, future and challenges before it. I would like to draw your attention towards one point that this Government have come to power by the grace of God and this opportunity should be utilized for welfare of public. Humayun had given a chance to a water-carrier to rule for one day. Who is well known in history for mentoring his leather coins. The country pay respect and honour to Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri who had been Prime Minister for just one year. I do not know as to whether Deve Gowdaji and his cabinet colleagues are trying to be like the water carrier or Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri had tried to do so. Whether you have read this Presidential Address. Are you all not jointly responsible for it ? The Government have not bothered what was written in the Presidential Address. Later on fearing the reaction of the previous Congress Government they decided to change the script by striking of some lines. What the public can expect from a Government which takes the Presidential Address so casually. This Government is not at all worried about federalism of the country. Would you like to go into history with a profile that this party got a chance to set up Government but public rejected them for their inefficiency. You should do good if you are given chance. There is no need to tell about performance of various political parties in Uttar Pradesh. I would like my friends of Congress Party to know as to how long you followed this Government(Interruptions)

SHRI GULAM MOHD. MIR MAGANI (Srinagar) : Why are you worrying about it. This is a matter between them and us.....

SHRI SUNDER LAL PATWA : At present Congress has been elected to power in Himachal Pradesh, Orissa and Madhya Pradesh. Congress will vanish if it keeps on following

them. So get rid of them at the earliest. Are you not aware of the fact that Home Minister is being insulted and they are also pushing you around. I would like to cite an example. Once a river was flooded with water and all the creatures like crab, snake, scorpion, bear, monkey and mongoose climbed up a huge tree. All these perpetual enemies were sitting peacefully because they knew that flood water will wash them away if they fight. They all were waiting the water to recede. But this water is not going to recede and they have to die of starvation or eat each other. In the same way. Now BJP is enjoying public support and due to fear of increasing strength of nationalist forces, all these rival political parties have come together to form Government. Therefore, Deve Gowda is saying that all these political parties have no alternative except supporting him. It is up to you that how these facts should be taken. At present our constitution, democracy and public's faith in democracy are at stake.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, at present Uttar Pradesh and Bihar are reeling under gruesome conditions. Various casteist armies and fractionalism have been created in the name of delivering social justice. We also favour the social justice and wish to create an egalitarian society. We wish that wealth and prosperity should be divided equally among all. It is really shameful for a patriot that even 50 years after independence some people are compelled to catch and eat monkeys to escape starvation. It is not in the interest of anyone if poison of casteism is spread to divide the country for satisfying their lust for power. You are creating a segmental society in U.P. and Bihar. The political as well as social stability of the country is at stake today.

Therefore, I would like to say that in this Presidential Address I did not find anything for supporting this Motion of thanks. It lacks originality and does not deal with problems of the country properly. With due respect for Hon. President, I request all the hon. Members to oppose this Motion of Thanks.

SHRI RAMASHRAYA PRASAD SINGH (Jahanabad) : Mr. Chairman, I am grateful to you that I have been given a chance to speak on the Motion of Thanks. I wholeheartedly support the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address which have been brought forward by Shri Sharad Yadav in this House. In this regard, I want to raise an important point which was not included in the President's Address.

Our country is predominantly an agricultural country and as the hon. Members are well aware that agricultural workers suffer a lot due to natural calamities and old age etc. Nobody looks after their interests and nothing has been said about their problems in this Address, though they are the backbone of our nation. We all agree that they are the backbone of our economy, yet nothing has been said about them in this Address. This is not correct.

Many issues are discussed here and our Prime Minister has given an assurance in this House that we will soon introduce a bill to safeguard the interests of agricultural workers yet nothing has been mentioned about it in the Presidents' Address.

[Shri Ramashraya Prasad Singh]

Mr. Chairman, through you I draw the attention of the Government and urge them that they should bring a comprehensive bill for these workers so that they achieve some help and facilities in their old age and during natural calamities.

Mr. Chairman another thing I want to mention is that cultivation of Jute is not a profitable venture in the country. The farmers are not earning any profit due to which jute Mills are facing closure and jute workers have become unemployed. They are practically on the roads and are starving. You should increase the minimum price of jute so that jute cultivation becomes remunerative and those mills which are closed could be respond and workers could be re-employed in these mills. This is my request as well as this is the firm belief of our party that this should be done.

Mr. Chairman, thirdly I would like to say that in our democratic system there are three pillars of democracy – Legislative, executive and judiciary. Their standards have declined. The people have lost faith in democracy. Their standards have declined and are still on the decline. The main reason behind is corruption. Due to corruption normal works are not being done. The corrupt have become so strong that development works under Prime Minister's employment scheme, Jawahar Rojgar Yojna, Employment Guarantee scheme and other schemes are not being done properly as corruption have spread everywhere and we are unable to reap any benefits.

Mr. Chairman, my suggestion is that in the present circumstances a survey of immovable properties owned by political leaders of the country, who have been in politics for the last 25-30 years and senior officers belonging to legislative, executive and judiciary should be conducted. If this Government is for the poor people of the country, then this survey should be conducted. These will reveal how big politicians and senior officers are involved in looting the country. How they have accumulated so much wealth through corrupt practices and the properties these people have accumulated is proof of corruption. We talk of development but it is useless the country is heading towards insurgency. So today we request you to conduct a survey or enquiry in this regard which will give a true picture.

Mr. Chairman corruption is also prevalent in various Departments of Ministry of Defence. The Minister of Defence is not present in the House at present. I want to tell you that even a well built, tall and healthy person is unable to join armed forces due to corruption prevalent at the time of recruitment those who have money and can give bribes are recruited in the army. I would like to give an example. Healthy and well built persons are unable to join the army, even after their recruitment they are declared unfit in the general interview. Shri Sunil Sahu is one such recruiting officer posted in Gaya cantonment, he accepts bribes for recruitment. A boy from my area was appointed and he cleared the fitness exams as well but he was not allowed to take the general test because he could not pay the bribe. His name is Dinesh. We took him and met the Defence Secretary and he was called again. When he again went there then he was told you can go anywhere. This is our right we will not take you. This is what is happening poor youths are distancing

themselves from the national mainstream and they are very unhappily due to corruption. This is a sign of danger and we are bringing it to your notice. We want an enquiry to be conducted so that these things can be detected. Thirdly I would like to say that some people are pointing fingers at the judiciary. There is a conspiracy to restrict the power of judiciary and my party are opposed to it. Today judiciary is exposing the corrupt people in the country. They can be members of my party also.

Mr. Chairman, we shout from the rooftops that corruption is bad. If it is bad and we decide here that it is bad then we should find out who all are corrupt. If we say that a criminal should not be allowed to enter into politics then how it be able to do that and how does he become a members. How are we going to decide it. If Lok Sabha is the highest body then who will take a decision in this regard. Criminals, who are under police *surveillance* are today boldly sitting in the legislature and Lok Sabha. We want to raise these issues and you have to look into these things.

I am going to finish my speech in another two minutes, Today we are going to celebrate 50th anniversary of our independence.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please conclude.

SHRI RAMASHRAYA PRASAD SINGH : We will celebrate the 50th anniversary of our independence but what will the poor people get form it. All the successive Governments have only been verbose and they have not done much. These Govts. have been more worried about their own chair, they are not worried about the country. During their regime politics has gained primary position and the country have been dragged to the secondary position. You should be careful about it. If the Govt. is unable to bring these three - four reforms then one can not save the country. Today some people spend crores in the elections to come to this House. If we do not change the way elections are fought and if we donot check corruption and prevent criminals from entering the politics, nothing could be done. It is really impossible to save the country.

Mr. Chairman, lastly I would like to say that you have talked about federalism but where is that federalism. We opposes it. Here a Government was formed which was a combination of various parties for different states. All the Chief Ministers came together and were forced to think about the future of the country. Therefore I say that those who talk about these things it is all their imagination this is not true. We are reading in the newspapers about what is wrong and what is right. Some M.Ps. and some Officers have been served notices. The daughter-in-laws of Foreign Secretary and the Prime Minister have been served notices about allotment of Petrol Pumps. This is not good.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please conclude.

SHRI RAMASHRAYA PRASAD SINGH : I would like to say that all this is due to corruption Government should take steps to check corruption. With these words I conclude my speech.

SHRI ISWAR PRASANNA HAZARIKA (Tezpur) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, at the outset, I would like to say that we are on the threshold of the 50th Year of Independence. We have completed eight Five Year Plans and we are about to embark on the Ninth Plan. We have, for the first time, a coalition Government. In which the regional parties are playing a dominant role. All this constitutes a monumental tribute to the talent and wisdom of the great Indian people who have assiduously built, nurtured and strengthened the foundations of our democratic polity.

Our democracy today, if I may say so, is the so-called owner's pride and neighbour's envy. I represent the Congress Party. This Party is extending its support to the Government. In this process, we are facing a number of problems internally within the party. For example, in my State of Assam, our party workers are being subjected to persecution by the party in power and we are supporting and sustaining the Government at the centre although it is one of the 13 parties in the coalition Government. But in spite of all this, why is it that we are extending our support from the Congress Party to this coalition Government? The Congress is very firmly committed to secularism and however much we deride the concept of secularism as pseudo-secularism and all that, the fact remains that secularism is an essential prerequisite if we have to preserve the unity and integrity of the country. I feel that in the short term we may be facing reverses as a party, as we have done in Punjab and elsewhere but in the long-term our commitment to secularism is bound to be applauded by the people and the short-term reverses, notwithstanding, we are going to triumph, as, at the end of the day, the secular forces must triumph over the sectarian, theocratic forces.

Well, in the North-East and also in the South, to a great extent, we have been able to keep these non-secular forces at bay and we hope to be able to do so in the future. In that process, we are even prepared to accept certain reverses, certain losses in the short-term because we are confident that in the long-run, we are going to triumph. It is against this background that we had heard our venerable Rashtrapathi's *abhibhashan* with rapt attention.

The Address is a document of faith and optimism. It contains prescriptions for growth and stability with justice – social, economic and political. Therefore, I do not want to drag the contents of the Address to avoidable polemics. I would like to concentrate here not on what the Address contains but on certain vital concerns which the Address did not address. For example, there is the phenomenon of spiralling prices. But there is no reference whatsoever in the President's Address to this menace of rising prices. We have seen that in June, 1996, the inflation rate was 4.5 per cent. But now, because of abnormal spurt in prices, in the week ending 15th February, the inflation rate has gone up to as high as 7.99 per cent, nearly 8 per cent.

We know that during the period of this Government, there has been an unusual spurt in prices because of certain decisions taken by the Government; decisions like hike in prices of petro-products, hike in prices of wheat, sugar, rice and what have you. This has made life unbearable for our

poor people. Even wholesale price index for the week ending 15th February has gone up to 321.5 and it was as low as 302 only in April 1996. This is an alarming situation and this is something that affects the entire population of the country. We are giving all kinds of sops to the share markets, the share brokers, the Indian investors, the foreign investors and CII members and all that, but no respite to the people who are really in the largest number who constitute more than half the population affected by price rise. Not only the people living below the poverty line but also those who are living above the poverty line are also affected. Yet we have made no reference to that. We have given sops to others. But we have not listed out measures that this Government proposes to take to combat the menace of rising prices affecting the poor and the middle class alike.

The other major issue that should have been addressed and was not addressed in the Address was the issue of population control. This is a very basic thing for our country and we find that our population increase is as high as 2.2 to 2.3 per cent whereas our increase in food production is lagging behind the increase in our rate of growth of population. Therefore, very urgent, effective measures have got to be taken to curb the rate of growth of population. But nothing whatsoever has been mentioned here in this Address. This very vital issue is conspicuous by its absence in this Address.....(Interruptions)

SHRI P. KODANDA RAMAIAH : There is a mention of it.

SHRI ISWAR PRASANNA HAZARIKA : It is not about population control measures. Then comes the question of infrastructure like, power, transport, telecommunication, irrigation etc. These are very vital matters. This is the weakest link in our economic development. We have said that we have given counter guarantees to these fast track projects and all that. But what we have not considered in this : How is it that we are going to make up the alarming, the appalling backlog that we have had in the last five years? When we introduced the policy of liberalisation, we were hoping that everything would be hunky-dory; private investors both from within the country and outside would come running to invest in the sector and our power problem would be solved for ever. So, as many as 200 MoUs were signed soon after liberalisation – MoUs by State Governments, with *Galla* traders, *Kiranawalas* and all kinds of people who knew nothing about power. None of these 200 MoUs materialised in the form of any tangible power projects so far. The first so-called fast track project is Enron. There also, it is getting into one difficulty after the other. I am hoping that with the Dabhol Power Company clearing the hurdles of this project will see the light of day and eventually this would be implemented.

In the case of power, we have gone about things in the wrong way. There is no reference at all to any policy strategy in this matter because ultimately, in the case of power, money is going to come from distribution, from the consumers of power. So long as distribution is not toned up through privatisation or otherwise, this problem can never be solved. All kinds of counter-guarantees or guarantees by the State Governments are artificial props which alone cannot sustain a power project. Therefore, a lot of thinking should be gone

[Shri Iswar Prasanna Hazarika]

into the strategy for a solution of the power crisis. But we find that only a cursory reference has been made to this problem.

And the same thing applies to other infrastructural areas also.

We have Rakesh Mohan Committee Report on Infrastructure. It reveals a very frightening situation of the state of our infrastructure in the country today. Only a very casual reference is made. We do not see any proper strategy coming out of the Government in this area.

Sir, there is a reference in the President's Address to the Treaty with Bangladesh on sharing of Farakka waters. This is a highly laudable step on the part of the Government and I have no quarrel about it. But for the North-East to survive, it is absolutely essential that we have a trade and transit treaty with Bangladesh to provide a corridor connecting the mainland India with the North-Eastern regions. Without that, economy of the North-East is never going to be developed. So, we were hoping that this treaty of sharing of water would be made a precondition to Bangladesh, signing a trade and transit treaty permitting North-Eastern region to send its goods or both ways to and from mainland India and also allowing import and export through Chittagong-Kulna ports along Brahmaputra to the North-East. But no attention to this matter was paid by the Government as the Farakka treaty was entirely a 'give away'. There was no reciprocal obligation imposed on the Bangladesh Government in this Treaty and we have lost a great opportunity. I have my doubts that having given away Farakka water's share to Bangladesh, whether Bangladesh is ever going to be agreeable to sign a trade and transit treaty with India. It will be very unfortunate for the North-Eastern part of the country if the transit treaty is not concluded with Bangladesh.

Sir, we find that after liberalization and economic reforms policy, which was introduced by the Government of my party, the regional disparities are getting accentuated. In the plans, one of the cardinal principles was the removal of regional disparities; one of the goals was attainment of balanced economic growth. Now, that has been given a go-bye in the new Economic Policy. This is something very dangerous because this is going to jeopardise the very unity and integrity of this country. When I asked questions in this House, I was told that upto 31st March, 1997 since liberalization, investment intentions recorded through memoranda in the Ministry of Industry were of Rs. 5,88,000 crore. Out of this, all but Rs. 60,000 crore is attributable to 11 relatively richer States in the country. So far as Bihar and the Eastward States were concerned there were hardly any investment intentions recorded. Therefore, the entire growth is going to be concentrated in the 10 or 11 States to the detriment of the Eastern parts of the country.

Then again, when I asked question on public issue of shares, how much capital had been raised by the corporate out of the public issues and how much of it was for companies registered in the North-East, I was told in this House that,

about Rs. 30 to 35 crore had been raised annually through public issue of shares after Liberalization. But the share of North-East, that is, companies registered in the North-East, is nil. Take, for example, FDI — Foreign Direct Investment. All foreign direct investment is going towards the richer States with developed infrastructure. Nothing is going to eastern UP, Bihar and Eastward.

So, we may be achieving a growth rate of seven per cent or 6.8 per cent but this growth rate will be something like 13 per cent or 14 per cent in the richer States and minus five or six per cent in the North-East, Bihar and other poorer States.

17.00 hrs.

Therefore, this is going to divide the country into two parts — the richer India and the poorer India. We have enough divisions already; there is going to be another divisions of the poor and the rich regions in this country. Therefore, what is needed, what is absolutely imperative is for the Government to impart or introduce a regional dimension to the new economic policy. There must be balanced growth and therefore effective incentives have got to be given to attract investments to that part of the country.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please wind up.

SHRI ISWAR PRASANNA HAZARIKA : We have seen that private investment is not coming forth for the northeast or the poorer States and therefore an exception to this policy must be made in the case of eastern India and northeastern India; that public sector must continue to play a prominent role in accelerating the development process in these States in eastern and northeastern India. If we do not do it, then private sector is not going to come and no development whatsoever is going to take place.

I do not have time, but I must seek your indulgence to draw the attention of the House to one very basic thing as far as Assam is concerned and that is about the gas reserves. We have been flaring gas wantonly, ruthlessly over the last thirty years. Everyday we are flaring gas which is valued at Rs. 50 to Rs. 60 lakh.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Everyday ?

SHRI ISWAR PRASANNA HAZARIKA : Yes Sir. And we have been doing it for thirty years. This is a waste of national wealth. At the same time we are depriving the region of the benefits that could accrue from industries by exploiting and harnessing the gas that is being flared up. What is happening is that gas is being flared up on the one side; on the other side the Namrup plant of the Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation is on the verge of being closed down because of the inability of the ONGC and the Oil India Ltd. to supply adequate quantity of gas. Similarly, Assam State Electricity Board's power stations in Namrup and Lakua are lying idle. On the one hand we are thinking of new power projects; on the other hand the existing projects are lying idle. Their capacity utilisation is as low as 30 to 40 per cent because of shortage of gas supplied by these companies. They have not been able to supply the gas because they have to invest something for compressors and certain other equipment to collect the

gas and transport it. The Government of India is not permitting even this small investment to be done which may come to Rs. 50 to Rs. 60 crore and because of that we have lost hundreds of crores of rupees worth of gas. We had a proposal approved for setting up a gas cracker for producing three lakh tonnes of ethylene. That gas cracker is also hanging fire mainly on the issue of gas. On the one hand gas is being flared up; but on the other, new industries are not allowed to come up and the existing industries are on the verge of being closed down because of non-supply or inadequate supply of gas.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You raised some very vital points. But the time is getting over. I must request you to conclude.

SHRI ISWAR PRASANNA HAZARIKA : I will conclude with just one point. We have a very serious law and order situation prevailing today in the northeast. To tackle that situation, the Government of India and the State Government jointly are supposed to have installed what is called the Unified Command Structure. This is a three tier structure. On the top is the highest tier which is presided over by the Chief Secretary. It should have been presided over by the Chief Minister as in the case of Jammu and Kashmir. But, for reasons best known to our Chief Minister, he has put the Chief Secretary as the head. The second tier is the operational tier headed by a Lt. General. This is the military part of the tier.

The third tier is at the district level, presided over by the Commissioner of the Division and it includes Major-Generals and Brigadiers and so on.

This command structure has been introduced to tackle the menace of terrorism in the area. But the whole idea behind the structure was that there would be cooperation among the Army, the Central paramilitary forces and the local police and that they would work in tandem, in harmony and in co-operation so that the local police would give the right feedback to the Army which is from outside and based on that feedback, based on their familiarity of the terrain and all that the army would be able to tackle the problem of insurgency effectively. But we find that the kind of full cooperation is not forthcoming. The police is not fully cooperating. In the Cabinet itself, in the Government of Assam, there are strong differences.....(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN : I do not think that it is right to bring in State matters. That is purely a State subject. I think, this is not a remark that you can make.

SHRI ISWAR PRASANNA HAZARIKA : I withdraw that part of it. But my apprehension is.....(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : I think, that part may please be expunged.

SHRI ISWAR PRASANNA HAZARIKA : My apprehension is that the good name of our Army, of our jawans and of our Central Forces is likely to be tarnished if they fail in their efforts to tackle insurgency because of lack of adequate co-operation from the local Government and from

the local police forces. Therefore, there is a need for the Centre to take greater interest in the functioning of the unified command structure.

The State Government is also unable to provide the necessary resources to the Army because of shortage of funds. The Government has demanded Rs. 342 crore for insurgency related, security related expenditure to be reimbursed by the Central Government because this relates to fighting insurgency, that is fighting for the defence of the domain. Therefore, the State should be reimbursed. Now, this Government is dragging its feet, in giving the reimbursement. As a result, the State is unable to give adequate resources to the Army to fight insurgency. The Centre should release this amount without further delay.

Finally, I thank you again for your indulgence and with these few words, I support the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address.

[Translation]

DR. ARVIND SHARMA (Sonapat) : Hon. Mr. Chairman, at the outset I would like to thank you that you have given me a chance to speak on this occasion.

I support the President's Address which was given in the joint sittings of both the Houses. The President's Address has mentioned drinking water, education, Housing, employment and public distribution system. Unless there is co-operation between Union Govt. and State Govt.'s these schemes can not be properly implemented. Cooperation between Union Government and State Govt. is very important. I have been elected from Sonapat Parliamentary Constituency, Haryana. About 200-250 villages in this area are facing acute shortage of drinking water for the last 30 years. Our Hon. Finance Minister have allocated funds for drinking water in the Budget. But unless and until State Govt. honestly tries to find the problem of these villages, only then this problem which has been there for last 30 years will be solved. Our Mothers-sisters carry water over their heads from 5-6 kms. If you look at them then you will find they have lost their hair.

Recently a Chief Ministers' conference was organised where it was considered to give more power to the state Govts. This is correct, State Govts. should be given more powers. Look at Haryana. Haryana have introduced prohibition in the state. Prohibition is very good but do you agree or any member can say that it is being properly implemented in the state. State Government is making utmost efforts, but they cannot become successful because in other states around Haryana there is no prohibition. When prohibition is not there in other states than how can it be successfully implemented in Haryana, Haryana Govt. have stated they suffer losses to the tune of about 1000 to 1500 crores of Rupees. I can assure you that this loss is much more. The entire Govt. machinery is involved in implementing prohibition.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Arvindji, this is a state subject. Whether Haryana Govt. implements prohibition or not is immaterial here.

(Interruptions)

[English]

DR. ARVIND SHARMA : Sir, Please excuse me.

[Translation]

If Haryana does not impose prohibition and does not incur loss of revenue as a result thereof, the entire revenue earned this could have been utilised to waive electricity and water charges of farmers. Further, we could provide electricity for them and we could also instal power plants.

[English]

There are so many schemes.

[Translation]

We could give old age pension. If the Central Government releases the funds and the State does not utilise it properly, it would be of no help. Mr. Chairman, Sir, what I mean to say is that the State Government should utilise the funds meant for the welfare of the poor.

MR. CHAIRMAN : It is not proper to say that the State Government is wasting the money. The Senior State leaders can not be criticised here. In fact, you can not criticise anybody in this House.

DR. ARVIND SHARMA : So long as no check is exercised on the state Government by setting up high-power committees, this trend will continue.

I am talking about all the states here.

Mr. Chairman, so far as education is concerned, we now very well as to how many girls manage to get higher education after taking admission in primary classes. I think that the average of such girls is below two percent. Secondly, it would be better if we concentrate more on the vocational training and technical education. It would be a better idea to provide more loans to the youth. We should also think about the child labour practice.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would also like to raise the matter of sugarcane growers of Haryana. The Presidential Address is broadly, pro-farmer and pro-poor. However there are also same other issues, for example, a licence for sugar mill was issued for my region Gohana on 6th December, 1993, but no Government paid any attention towards it. Ultimately that licence expired on 6th December, 1996. The Haryana Government has now requested for the extension of the validity of this licence. The Central Government should show same consideration for such states which do not have very sound economic position. It would be appreciable, if the Central Government also gives same financial assistance for setting up a sugar mill. Even since Haryana has been formed, there is only one sugar mill in Sonapat which has a crushing capacity of 12500 thousand quintals. For the last 30 years, only one sugar Mill has been operating, whereas the production has gone up by at least seven to eight times. I urge upon the Government to pay attention towards this matter also. The Central Government should provide some assistance for the sugar mills so that the state governments may utilise it.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, so far as employment opportunities

are concerned, on one hand, we talk about the rights of the poor and on the other hand, we talk about snatching their jobs. Now you will again ask me not to level allegations on the Government. But you can see for yourself that the Municipal Committee workers are on strike in Haryana for the last two months and still the matter has not been resolved. The Haryana Government has the support of the Bhartiya Janata Party and my Colleague from B.J.P. Shri Mangal Ram Premi has also written to the state government that the matter should be resolved as soon as possible. About 24000 Municipality workers are on strike from 18.12.96 and they are demanding that their salaries should be given from the Government treasury. The Haryana Government is not paying any attention towards them at all two leaders - Shri Puran Chandra and Shri Sher Singh are sitting on a dharna in support of these demands. Their health is deteriorating. If anything untoward happens to them, the workers throughout the state would go on strike. Hence, the Haryana Government should pay attention towards this matter.

MR. CHAIRMAN : This is not a point to be raised here.

DR. ARVIND SHARMA : Sir, on the one hand, we talk about providing employment and on the other hand, we are snatching their jobs.....(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please raise this matter in the State Assembly.

(Interruptions)

DR. ARVIND SHARMA : Sir, the matter will be resolved only if the Central Government intervenes of(interruptions) Peoples from Balmiki Community all working there. The Safai Karmchhari are working there(interruptions) Sir, it is certainly a matter pertaining to the State Government but the Central Government should pay attention towards it.....(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Arvindji, this debate is being held on the Presidential Address. The strike of minicipal committee workers is not the main issue here.

DR. ARVIND SHARMA : Health programmes are not being run properly. So long as incentives are not given to the doctors practising in villages, the situation will not improve. The Doctors do not want to serve in villages. I would request the Government to give more incentives to the doctors station in villages. I fully support the Presidential Address delivered in the joint session of both the Houses. The Prime Minister deserves to be congratulated for this pro-poor approach. This concern for the poor is genuine only such persons can care for the well - being of the poor who are whole heartedly committed to this cause. The Prime Minister and the United Front Government deserve to be praised. They are giving utmost attention to the poor farmers.

Once again, I would request the Central Government to implement the recommendations of the Fifth Pay Commission as soon as possible because this is a matter pertaining to the employees. Their salaries are not sufficient enough for the subsistence of their families in the rising inflation. Hence I urge upon the Government to implement the recommendations of Fifth Pay Commission as soon as possible. With these words, I support the Motion of thanks on the President's Address.

SHRI VINAY KATIYAR (Faizabad) : Mr. Chairman, Sir the President's Address is being discussed here, I rise to oppose the Motion. I would be very brief.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I would like to request the Hon'ble Members that time is very limited several members are yet to speak. I would request them to observe the time limit of ten minutes each.

SHRI VINAY KATIYAR : Mr. Chairman, Sir, this Address is nothing but a pack of lies and a misleading document meant to beguile the poor people of the country. Ever since the United Front Government has come to power, the law and order situation has been deteriorating constantly and especially in the states under the President's Rule. The nation is incurring heavy financial losses. As the Congress Members and their leader, Shri Narasimha Rao had claimed that his party would continue giving support to this Government and help it run for full five years. They would help the Government run as lay as they please. At this, Shri Deve Gowda replied that so long as they continue giving their support, the corrupt would not be sent to jails. This is the condition and the understanding on which this Government is running, otherwise they would have pulled the rug from under the feet of the Government long ago. The Congress is continuing its support on this issue of corruption.

The problems of Farmers have not been mentioned in the budget. At times, power is not made available in the villages of Uttar Pradesh for one month at a stretch. Recently, the crop of paddy, sugarcane and wheat has been destroyed, Uttar Pradesh is presently under the President's Rule. Farmers are very troubled. Nobody is there to procure their sugarcane. The practice of issuance of slips to the farmers by the mills is not a good system. As on today not even one-fourth of the total supply of sugarcane supposed to have been made by now has reached the mills so far. No policy has been laid down in this regard as to had the payment will be made to the farmers. First, they issue orders for making direct payments to the farmers and then they make amendments therein. Thereafter, they propose that the payment would be made through banks and now again, they are favouring direct payment system consequently, the mill-owners are having their own way. We have had a good yield of potato in Uttar Pradesh this year, however there is no space in the cold storages to store them. Potato is piling up in the fields but nobody is there to pick it up. It is not going to cover even the production costs. The Governor of U.P. is not concerned about the public and the farmers. He is more concerned about the location of holding the programmes. He is busy in making arrangements for his own welcome ceremonies. His only worry is as to where the officers are to be posted so that they continue holding good programmes for him.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, as you are well aware that during the last Lok Sabha term not a single day passed when the present leader of the House and the Railway Minister did not raise the issue of suppression of dalits. However, after having joined the Government, he has forgotten all that. So many murders are being committed in Uttar Pradesh but the leader of the House has not taken any action against

those who have committed these atrocities. Instead, the provisions of the relevant law are being misused. Under the protection of the Governor, such people are being falsely implicated and these they make tall claims about social equality and justice. They are registering false case against Harijans under certain sections. Only last week, my colleagues Shri Sukh Lai Kushwaha had raised the matter of social injustice being done to dalits in his speech. I listened to his whole speech. He was right but who is responsible for all this ? The four *varnas* of Indian society – Brahmin, Kshatriya, Vaishya and shudras have been mentioned but such a situation has never ever prevailed in our country. We have had a system of equality. There were several communities and castes in our country. However no discrimination was even observed – There are several religions and hence the ways of offering prayers also vary but we have had no struggles on the issues of caste or community. The tribals do not encourage such poisonous sentiments. If this sort of hatred were there in our society, Kshatranti Mira Bai would not have accepted sant Ravidas as her spiritual mentor, Valmiki Ramayana would not be worshipped, Veda or Parashar would not be worshipped and in South, Shabari Mata would not have worshipped. Such discriminations was never witnessed on the caste issue. Ever since the country has become independent some people in our country are misleading others by raising the issue of casteism. These people criticise us by calling us communalists, whereas they themselves have divided the society by instigating and encouraging casteism. As a result, mass murders are being committed in Meerut, Hamirpur, Mirzapur. A violent dance of death and destruction is going on not only in Bihar but also throughout Uttar Pradesh. Earlier such incidents used to occur in Bihar but now the number of such incidents has been rising in Uttar Pradesh. Nobody is interested in the area of development. Valuable mineral resources such as coal, gold, uranium are produced in Bihar. Electricity poles have been erected wiring has been done, bulbs have been provided but there is no power. Bihar is slowly becoming another Somalia. No discussion is ever undertaken about the development of the area. Their only business is to level allegations of communalism on the B.J.P.

I was listening very intently to the speeches made by a number of my friends on the President's Address. Every other day, they discuss the Babri Masjid issue. I would like to put this question to those very friends. There is no such mention in the Quran or the Hadees. Instead, it is laid down in the holy book that mosque can not be constructed in the name of any person. If such a mosque is ever constructed, the prayers of fered therein writ be acceptable to god. This is what the Hadees and the Quran says. My point is that Babar was not the prophet or god. He was just an ordinary king and for us, he was a foreign invader. When the Quran says that mosque can not be constructed in the name of a particular person. How could Babri Masjid have been constructed in Ayodhya at that spot ? Mosque could surely have been constructed there but is could not have been named Babri Masjid. Throughout the world, no mosque has ever been constructed in the name of any person. In the Tenth Lok Sabha, uptill now, I have been hearing this refrain

[Shri Vinay Katiyar]

only that Babri Masjid has been demolished. Has any decisions been taken in this regard ? If Babri Masjid is connected with name of Babar, this surely is an injustice to the teachings of the Hedees and the Quran. I have come to know that yesterday a film 'Raam Ke naam par' was telecast on Doordarshan which was regarding Ayodhya. I was travelling at that time. This case is sub-judice. Hence, I fail to understand as to why this film was telecast. What was the reasons therefor ? The case is sub-judice. There is no mention in the Presidents Address about finding a solution to the Ram Janambhoomi Babri Masjid Controversy. A Bill regarding religious places was moved in the Tenth Lok Sabha. The B.J.P. had opposed that Bill but even then the Government managed to make it a law, taking advantage of its majority in the House. Coincidentally, you are in power today. So why don't you enforce the law pertaining to religious places ? If the Government had enforced that legislation, the Kashi-Mathura Problem would have been solved automatically. The Government succeeded in making the law but afterwards. When it went through it thoroughly it came to realise that it had faltered somewhere. That is why, the Government does not have the courage to enforce it. So, how long would you continue to mislead the nation ?

Barbed wire fencing on Indo-Pak border is another much discussed proposal. The Central Government has allocated budget for it. The Ministry of Home Affairs has recommended the barbed wire fencing on the Indo-Pak border whereas the Ministry of Defence is against it. Why is that Ministry against this proposal ? Why is the Defence Minister issuing such statements ? The Ministry of External Affairs and the Ministry of Home Affairs agree that fencing should be done whereas the Defence Minister is against it. What would be the position of Defence in such a country where the Defence Minister makes such statement under pressure or with a view to garner more votes or when he can bow so easily. This shows the lack of co-ordination between the Prime Minister and the Defence Minister, the Minister of External Affairs and the Defence Minister, the Minister of External Affairs and the Home Minister. This matter should be looked into. This is why terrorism is gaining ground in our country.

While observing the time limit, I would like to request that the sneaking of Bangladesh refugees into India should not be linked with religion, rather it should be viewed as a national issue. Recently, a Private Member's Bill was moved in the House and this issue was discussed at that time. The entire Eastern region is facing much more formidable problem than the Kashmir problem. Tripura is being rocked by such struggles day in and day out. Is there anybody to get to the bottom of the problem ? The Prime Minister goes on the tour of Eastern region and comes back after making the announcement that this much money is being released or these schemes are being formulated but so far nothing has been done for this region. Only announcements have been made.

The United Front Government was formed and Shri Deve Gowda became the Prime Minister. He toured Uttar Pradesh

and made several announcements there. There is a spinning mill at Akbarpur in my constituency, Faizabad. I attended a public meeting there. Two Union Ministers had made this announcement there that this spinning mill would be re-started but nothing concrete has been done so far. The labourers are dying of starvation there. They had made announcements about construction of a Bridge, however no such plans were ever sanctioned. I am not aware as to what action was taken after the announcements. In this way, I fail to understand where this Government is headed for. They talk about communalism. Take the case of Chhindwara and Nagaur. In 1977, Smt. Indira Gandhi and all other Congress members had lost all the seats in the Hindi speaking belt except these two seats which proved to be unconquerable Congress strongholds. You have always criticised us for being communalists and you are continuing on the same lines even today. But what has happened is that today we have been successful in winning these two seats also. I fail to understand who are the communalists – those who wish to divide the society by encouraging casteism or those who wish to unite the country. This is why, I say that the interests of the poor and the rural areas have been totally over-looked in the present policy of the Union Government and in the Presidential Address and this kind of negligent attitude *preempts* one to oppose the Motion of Thanks on the Presidents Address. I thank you for having given me the chance to speak.

SHRI ILIYAS AZMI (Shahabad) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I listened to the President's speech very attentively also read it very carefully. I am not opposing the thought underlined therein but I fail to understand its meaning. I feel that those who have drafted the President's speech earlier have worked at it this time also and such words have been used therein that nobody can derive any clear meaning out of it.....(*Interruptions*)

SHRI CHAMAN LAL GUPTA (Udhampur) : Are you supporting the Motion or opposing it ?

SHRI ILIYAS AZMI : You will come to know shortly.

SHRI JAGAT VIR SINGH DRONA (Kanpur) : We are not able to understand your speech.

SHRI ILIYAS AZMI : In this speech, tall claims have been made about secularism, the well-being of dalits, backward classes and minorities, social justice and secularism but no clear-cut mention has been made about the measures undertaken. For the welfare of dalits, Minorities and backward classes. Secularism has been mentioned prominently in the beginning of the Address. But I would like to ask the United Front members that Uttar Pradesh is under their rule. Secularism and social justice means – justice for all. Muslims comprise 20% of the total population in Uttar Pradesh. Recently, 600 policemen have been recruited there and only 12 people belonging to minority community have been recruited which means only 2 percent muslims have been accommodated. Is this the proof of their so-called secularism. The members of United Front should pose this query to their own conscience as to whether this is Secularism. Ever Since the Britishers have left this country, this average of two

percent has been maintained in the name of secularism. It seems as if a limit has been imposed which can not be crossed and if anybody tries to cross it, he will meet this doom. Further, I would speak on the President's Address as there is no time to digress from the main subject. Several schemes have been mentioned and I feel that they have been mentioned with great pride even when the entire money falls into the hands of the corrupt. Whether the poor children are deriving the benefits of the Mid-day meal scheme or the funds being misappropriated by Government officials and employees, is very well known. Everybody knows that 90 percent of the funds meant for Adult Education and National Literacy Mission are going to the corrupt and nobody else is being benefited by it. At least, I have never come across such a person who might have become literate through National Literacy Mission. Leave aside being educated no person has even become literacy despite billions of rupees of this country being wasted in the name of Adult education. They themselves know that the money is being pocketed by the officers and the employees but even then, they are insisting on continuing this scheme. It seems they are apprehensive that if these schemes are withdrawn, those who had initiated them might withdraw their support. I don't know why billions of rupees are being wasted deliberately and on top of that they have stated with great pride in this Address that these schemes are being continued.

As I have stated earlier that throughout the Presidential Address, the minorities have been mentioned again and again but nowhere it has been stated as to what steps the Government propose to take for the welfare of minorities and what steps are being taken at present regarding the women's Reservation Bill presently lying pending in this august House, I would like to state without any hesitation and very clearly that it was the Simon Commission which initiated the process of providing protection to Humanity. Thereafter, this continued upto the Mandal Commission. Now whatever might have been stated by the Simon Commission, Kaka Sahib Kalelkar Commission or the Mandal Commission, our old Manu-wadi Civilisation is very much alive. Now they wish to take away everything through reservation for women. It does not matter if these women are from dalit community, backward classes or any other classes. That is why I had opposed this proposal earlier and I still oppose it. Hence, I can not support the Motion of thanks on the President's Address.

Various points have also been made in this speech(Interruptions). I am against all sorts of Political reservation. Baba Saheb Bhimrao Ambedkar was in favour of reservation but he too was against political reservation. I demand that political reservation provided in Panchayats, Lok Sabha and Legislative Assemblies should be done away with. Dalits won't benefit from political reservation. They surely are benefited by reservation in Government jobs and such reservation should be continued....(Interruptions)

A lot has been said on the foreign policy in this Address. Afghanistan issue has also been discussed and I would also like to state that Afghanistan had helped us during the

Freedom struggle. Those who managed to escape from the clutches of Britishers used to seek refuge in Afghanistan but no Government has ever tried to get to the bottom of the Afghanistan issue in order to find out the real position. Our policy regarding Afghanistan was wrong. When Russia forcibly occupied the territory of Afghanistan, our Government which claimed to be a flag bearer of democracy, supported the Russian occupation. In doing so, it failed to force Russia, which was one of the big powers of the world at one time would not have been satisfied after occupation of Afghanistan and it could easily have advanced towards Pakistan and then to India also. The History tells us that all the invaders took the Afghanistan route and Khaibar pass to invade our country. It was a mistake on our part to support Russian occupation of Afghanistan.....(Interruptions) You had taken the right step.

Hence I feel that whatever has been stated in the Presidential Address regarding the foreign policy, is not appropriate.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, Hon'ble Shri Sharad Pawar has spoken at length on the issue of communalism in this House. I would like to clarify here that communalism and Secularism are the much abused terms. The B.J.P. Members use bitter articulations which are disliked or dubbed as communal by other members. Shri Sharad Pawar is not present in the House at present. I would like to ask him as to who was in power and under whose directions, the police killed thousands of people in Mumbai on 6th December and 7th January?

Mr. Chairman, Sir, lakhs of houses were burnt to ashes. Lakhs of people were rendered homeless. Thousands and lakhs of people originally from Uttar Pradesh and Bihar were forced to leave Mumbai. Who was in power at that time? Which communal party was in power? Shri Sharad Pawar has not mentioned all this in his speech, whereas he should., have done so. Who was in power at that time? Why has not he mentioned any names? I would like to ask him as to who was ruling the state at the time when people were massacred in Mumbai and that too under police protection. At that time some frustrated persons planted bombs in Mumbai and caused bomb explosion. According to the Constitution of India, everyone is equal before the law. According to the Constitution, no discrimination is to be made on the basis of caste. Earlier, under the Manu System, discriminations were made on the basis of caste, however there is no such discrimination now. But even then, in Mumbai, no action has been taken against those who murdered several people, looted lakhs of rupees, burnt to ashes houses with crores of rupees. In the bomb explosion case, 250 people were arrested and imprisoned under TADA.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, even now some people are in prison under TADA. The real 35 culprits who should have been imprisoned under TADA are safely stationed in Dubai and elsewhere outside the country, but the innocent are still languishing in prisons under TADA. The hearings in TADA cases have been going on for last four years and 3500 witnesses are to be examined in total. So, far, only 200 witnesses have been examined. How many years would it

[Shri Ilyas Azmi]

take to complete the process of recording their evidences of all 3500 persons and how long would these people continue to languish in Jails? Those who have money, gone to the Supreme Court and get the bail. Their cases are also dismissed eventually. A poor person cannot move the Supreme Court. By the time 3200 witnesses are examined many of them will die. This Government calls itself a Secular Government and custodian of justice. When TADA has been abolished, why are those people still imprisoned and why are they still languishing in jails?

Mr. Chairman, Sir, in the end, I could like to express my views on a legislation pertaining to cow-slaughter moved by a Senior colleague, Shri K.L. Sharma. As all of you are aware, I am not against it. I am in its favour and I support it. The law pertaining to cow-slaughter should not only be implemented in our country, rather it should be enforced throughout the world. If you agree with its provisions and feel that cow-slaughter is posing a threat to humanity, why should we not strive for implementation of this law all over the world in order to save humanity. First of all, we should implement it in our own country and thereof the Government of India should put this proposal to other countries that Cow-slaughter should be banned. I am in favour of banning cow-slaughter.

Mr. Chairman, Sir the I.A.S. system is solely responsible for all the evils prevalent in our system. Whether it is the case of corruptions, atrocities, social injustice, or looting the country, I.A.S. system is the root of all evils. The Britishers had founded the I.C.S. system. They did not have any such system in England and they still don't have it. So long as this system is not done away with the problems being faced in the country can not be solved instead, we should have such a system in our country under which every person should just be recruited to the post of clerk and on the basis of his dedication, hard work and integrity, he should be promoted gradually to the post of Cabinet Secretary. The Policemen should also be recruited just at the lower levels and then on the basis of his hard work, integrity and dedications, he should be promoted to the post of D.G.P. if such a person shows laxity and indulges in corrupt practices after reaching that position or his integrity comes under doubt, he should be reverted even if he has to be reverted from the post of S.P. to the post of constable. So long as such a system is not brought into force, our problems will not be solved.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to cite my personal experience one of my friends is an IAS officer in Lucknow. When I went to meet him, he said that I might advocate and support the constitutions of this country, but there were many loopholes and shortcomings therein. I asked him to clarify his statement. He said that after passing this IAS exam, he has been handed over an authoritative position for life time. Now he may indulge in corrupt practices or commit any number of crimes but the representative of 12 lakh people has to come to get his work done. This is the basic problem with this system. So long as the Government does not consider this issue seriously, this country would be deprived of a better system. If not today, but tomorrow this House will

have to ponder over this issue and abolish the I.A.S., I.P.S. and I.F.S. system. Any person desirous of joining Government service will have to join clerical cadre and then he will be promoted gradually to the post of Cabinet Secretary. Similarly, policemen will be recruited as constables and then they will be promoted to higher post of D.G.P. and only then there will be an improvement in the system of this country. How long would we continue to carry on with this system handed over by the Britishers? Whether we will continue with the system initiated by Britishers' ancestors? I feel that so long as the ruling party or the majority of members do not consider this matter seriously there can be not progress in the country. When the majority will come to their senses, they will be constrained to think on these lines. I want that such a provision should be made in the constitution so that this system is abolished. The persons who work with devotion, sincerity and dedication should be promoted to the highest post and incapable officers should not be promoted. The incapable should be recalled and demoted. If we evolved this system, 90 per cent evils will be eliminated. God has not made this country poor. He has made our country, as one of the richest country in the world. We have made it poor because of our wrong deeds. We ask for drinking water. There is no shortage. If there is any shortcoming, it is in ourselves, in our leaders, in our things. There is lack of dedication and honesty and in our communalism and casteism. There are shortcomings in all these things, We should look into these regard. I will once again say that it would be better for the country to do away with IAS system at the earliest. I will not take much time. I have decided not to take time, speak without the will of chair. I have never taken more time than allotted to me. I conclude my speech.

PROF. RITA VERMA (Dhanbad) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, while listening to the debate, one has the impression that there is a palanquin, in which 14 persons have been seated, while two persons are carrying it. These two persons are abusing. Everybody is criticising the Government, whether he is a Congress, C.P.M., B.J.P. or C.P.I. member. Nobody is praising the Government. The persons sitting therein are confident that except God nobody can unseat them. You do whatever you like. You may withdraw your support, my Government will not fall. It is the picture before us. By the grace of God our country is functioning very well, without any Government, without any Prime Minister. If the spelling of United Front is interchanged, it will become untidy. There is no co-ordination in the Government. Cabinet is not responsible to any act. 70 horses are racing here and there. And we are saying that Government are running(Interruptions)

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT (Ajmer) : To beat ones own trump.

PROF. RITA VERMA : Yes, there is no policy worth the name. Its constituents are working at cross purposes. There was a debate in the morning on U.P. Shri Indrajit Gupta is a seniormost member of the House. We respect him. A Governor has said his (Gupta) word does not carry any weight. Prime Minister says he is doing a good job. This is the state of the Government. What can I say?

Mr. Chairman, Sir, during the course of President's address, although he is respected and an old person, yet he was not reading the factual facts. He must have been feeling unhappy while reading it. But it was his compulsion. I feel sorry for him. I respect him, but we are speaking here to oppose his address. This Government are making assurance but are in the habit of going back upon his word's. Just now he was saying about the reservation to the women. Prime Minister has given an assurance that he will provide reservation to women not only in Parliament, assembly but also in services. He had promised a lot, but he was not aware of the fact that women will ask for these things. Thereafter he is not facing us. It is not a new thing. Everytime he makes an announcement but does not fulfil it. It is the quality of our Prime Minister that he think that as he forget about them everyone else will also forget them. Sometime he succeeded in his efforts. But in our case, he is in fix. He will have to honour his promise.

The Prime Minister had announced from the rampart of the Red Fort that there is no hitch in the formation of Uttarakhand. But after the defeat in the U.P. elections, he has forgotten about Uttarakhand. He has lowered the prestige of his post that he had forget the promises he had made from the rampart of the Red Fort. When the Prime Minister was so kind to announce the formation of Uttarakhand, what sin did we commit that he forget about Vananchal, the agitation for which had been going on for a long time. Our agitation is fifty years old. Almost all the leaders from there had left it. The people of this area have left them because they had not fulfil their promises. Therefore Congress, Janta Dal etc. had been lost from that area. Next time you will also lose from Bihar. The Chief Minister of Bihar said he is 'Avtar' of Krishna. His big cut-outs had been erected in various places. He was made Abhimanyu from Krishna i.e. he has become from God to man. Mr, Chairman, Sir, you might has read the story. Nobody can kill Krishan but Abhimanyu has to die, the sooner the better. The fate of their Government is bleak. They had lost in Punjab, Rajasthan, Chindwara....(Interruptions) They had said several times that we will be lost in Mumbai, Maharashtra.... (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Madam, better talk about their defeat instead of their death.

PROF. RITA VERMA : May God give them a long life. Why should I ask for their death. But it is not fair to compare oneself with Abhimanyu. They must have read the stories of Mahabharat. They must undergo their punishment. As you sow so shall you reap.

Look at the other announcement made by Shri Deve Gowada Ji. He frequently rushed to U.P., prior to the election. But he never visited the state. Now he starts sleeping, if one talks about U.P. He used to visit U.P. and make announcement that power and water will be supplied to farmers at subsidised rates. What happened to these announcements? He has not given any concession to poor farmers in his budget. There is a coalition Government of Akali-BJP in Punjab. We have proved that you merely make announcement for votes, thereafter donot honour them. Although we did not make loud promises, but we have provided free

power, water to farmers. See for yourself, the differences. Nobody now pay any attention, towards P.M.'s announcement. He does not remember his announcements. It is our sleeping Government, which is operating while sleeping. What else you want to hear about this Government.

I want to tell an incident about Minister of Water Resources. You might have been there in todays Question hour. He had mentioned that the condition of Bangladesh is very poor. Therefore one has to sacrifice one's nation interest. Our Minister has said it. It is as if a Minister of Bangladesh government was answering the reply. He had sidetraded the interest of our 22 crores population to two crores population of Bangladesh. He had overlooked the miserable condition of our farmers. Our Minister could not see the condition of our farmers asking for water but had advocated the case of farmers of Bangladesh. I had asked a supplementary question to him about the falling level of water in Vananchal area, which is otherwise rich in minerals. It is so rich in minerals that it fulfil the requirement of entire country. He replied that there is no water in that area, hence the question of water level did not arise and therefore the question of water preservation did not arise. He had also said in another reply but if people of an area is dieing without water, let them die, what can government do therein. If there is no water, how can we bring it. Your Cabinet Minister's priority was this that if one is dieing he had to die. We did not get vote from that area, therefore we will not provide assistance to them, let them die. It is their policy.

There are many Ministers who had crossed to other side. Previously they were with us. But they have learnt the working of previous Government very well. You might remember that in 1991, at the time of the Shri Bal Ram Jhakhar, there was a rice scam. On the same time, at that time, firstly rice was exported. Our Partys member, Shri Madan Lal Khurana had unearthed this scam. He had asked for a calling attention in this regard and a long discussion was held. There was a plenty of rice in the country. Mr. Jena, you might had participated in that discussion. Had you, remembered? There was surplus rice and the Government had exported it at very low prices. Thereafter there was a shortage of rice in the domestic market and people had to face many difficulties. The Government had, then, imported rice at high rates. At that time you people had attacked Sh. Bal Ram Jhakhar. Although, our party member, Shri Madan Lal Khurana had unearthed this scam. The present Minister of Agriculture had learnt a lot from that scam.

[English]

History is repeating itself.

[Translation]

Firstly scam took place in the export of rice followed by a scam in the import of sugar and now wheat scam had taken place. I do not know what scam will take place afterward. If election does not take place in near future, another scam might take place.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now we are almost nearing six o'clock, There are still eight to ten more speakers.

If it is the desire of the House, we can extend the time of the House up to seven o'clock.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS : Yes.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The time of the House has been extended up to seven o'clock.

[Translation]

PROF. RITA VERMA : I will wind up my speech very soon.

How serious are this Government about the security of our country? They have already expressed their views on Kashmir. On the pretext of minor adjustment, they have agreed to give 1/3 area of Kashmir to Pakistan and announced this from a foreign country. How much they are serious about the defence of our nation's security, you can see? These people came to power on the slogan of transparency. But now the People of this country have seen within a span of 9-10 months, how much transparency is there in their working. They are allergic to judicial system. It is true that you can say that there are cases against some of our leaders also. We are not afraid of judicial activism. We welcome enquiry against any of us. But why are you afraid of enquiry? You are talking of limiting the rights of judges. We welcome to enquiry so as clear any misgivings.

18.00 hrs.

But why are you, the Prime Minister are afraid of enquiry. We believe that our judiciary is impartial and competent. If on this ground you want to clip the wings of judiciary, we shall not allow them to do so, because it will be a betrayal of the people of this country.

I want to quote from the Presidential Address. It has been stated therein that the Government propose to formulate a national policy for rehabilitating and resitting people displaced due to irrigation management and big irrigation projects. I was just saying that the people who had left Congress had adopted Congress culture. Congress had ruled this country for fifty years but could not formulate any policy for the displaced persons. They are saying that it is Government for dalits, poor but the Government is yet to formulate the policy for the displaced people. I am elected from coal area which is, an industrial area but we are not sure what to raise here, because the government had not so far formulated any policy to identify the displaced people. How they will get the justice. It is like a pimple grown on an ulcer. They do not have commitment for poor, displaced persons and to add salt to injury we have the economic policy also.

A lady member was saying that it is a good budget. She said it is good for middle class because coffee and biscuits have been made cheaper. I said but 'dal-roti' will become costlier. I have been a lecturer of History. I used to study the French revolution. Madam Merry Antony had said if you cannot afford bread, why did not you eat cake. They are also saying same thing. It is the state of Government which claims to be of poor people.

Jenaji when you were in opposition, we had said our voice for sickness of public sector units. I had said and also saying today that Hindustan Steel Construction Ltd. (HSCL) has become sick due to wrong Government's policy and is

on the verge of closure. I had lead the 7000 workers of this unit and we had fought for their rights. There are Janata Dal Government at the Centre and state level. These Governments have beaten us and jailed us. I had been jailed for ten days.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Jenaji can not do like this.

PROF. RITA VERMA : There is a Janata Dal Government in the State. The story of HSCL is not a new one. New budget will be a last step to discourage indigenous industry. Last year you had lowered the custom duty on cooking coal. This year you had reduced the custom duty on cooking coal, non-cooking coal and coal with the higher ash contents, but had not provided any relief in the excise duty. You want that coal industry should be closed down and go in the private hands. You want privatisation of all industries. That is why I am saying that you are following policies of Congress. We have good loving relation with Italy. That is why you have forced project and development Indian company to become sick, in order to help Snem Progit. We do appreciate these relations with Italy. You are ready to harm public sector company in order to help contractors.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is said that there are no guidelines for infrastructure. A 1000 M.W. project of DVC was to be set up at Methan right Bank for which O.E.L.F. of Japan was ready to provide loan. But your department of economics ... (Interruptions) Listen Mr. Jena D.V.C. wants to work, O.E.C.F. was ready to provide loan. Mr. Jena, please listen to our sorrows... (interruptions) D.V.C. wanted to take up this project. O.E.C.F. was ready to provide loan. Ministry of Power had cleared this project. It was included in the Ninth Plan, but Department of Economic Affairs did not care. The representative of the Japanese Company had indeed visited India, but left for Japan without visiting the site. There is acute shortage of power in our area. The people of Bangal, Bihar are agitated in this regard. The project could not be stated because department of Economic Affairs had not cared in this regard. 1000 M.W. capacity projects which was to be set up at pithead, could not be started due to neglect of these people. I have many tales to tell but now I will try to complete my speech.

During the regime of last Government, then was a tumult in the House over Enron issue. I was a member of Stading Committee on Energy and Shri Murli Deora of Congress was its Chairman. The sub-committee of this committee in its unanimous report has recommended that no counter guarantee to any company be given in future. Mr. Jena, you also favoured this point. On the other hand, the Presidential Address states that all those projects which have not been given counter guarantee so far, will now be given counter guarantee, you have changed so much. Now you are a ruling party member. That shows the wide gulf between the percept and practice of the Government. I am not concerned with the decision taken by the Maharashtra State Government. I am addressing the Union Government. In the Standing Committee report it was said that the counter guarantee which was given this fault cannot be rectified now. But except those two companies, in future no counter guarantee will be given. You had also opposed in this regard. Don't forget it, Now your Government is doing opposite to it and counter guarantee are being given. It is the character of your Government.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (SHRI SRIKANTA JENA) : What was your role in Enron issue?

PROF. RITA VERMA : We have made improvement in Enron deal. Please don't take my time I will debate with you on this subject later on. Let me speak.

At page 11 of President Address, you have appreciated yourself. I will read it. At page 11, para 33, it is written that:-

"Our nuclear science and technology have achieved noteworthy progress in harnessing nuclear energy for electricity generation with the reaching of criticality of the Kamini reactor at Kalpakkam...."

It is a very long paragraph. I will not read it fully, But you have appreciated yourself. I will now read two lines from the report of Standing Committee of Energy. Last year, the Government had to allocate Rs. 2098.60 crores for department of Atomic Energy. But we had provided only Rs. 1451 crore....(*Interruptions*) You had not provided Rs. 695 crore.

Even then, you are appreciating yourself. I want to read two lines of this report :-

[*English*]

"However, due to uncertainty regarding availability of funds, construction of these projects could not be taken up and it has been stated that only scrap value of the items procured through advance action at great expense can now be salvaged."

[*Translation*]

They have helped so much and allocated so little amount that our leaders had built up this structure but this Government is selling it as scrap. They are allocating the budget. The Kamini reactor at Kalpakkam has been started not by your efforts. Our scientist should be congratulated for it. You should be ashamed as you have created hinderance in their way.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I will wind up my speech after saying few words. This Government have given its utmost attention towards Panchayati Raj institutions and municipalities. In Bihar elections to Panchayats have not been held for the last 18-19 years, State Government has no time to hold Panchayat elections. The Supreme Court, therefore, has issued an order this week only, sitting aside all the Panchayats Raj institutions in the State, because elections have not been held for the last 18-19 years....(*Interruptions*) The court has written that the Government itself is holding back the elections.

Now I will speak on the atrocities being committed on Harijans and dalits in Bihar. Atrocities on Scheduled Castes in Bihar are on an increase. According to figure, in 1990-1079, 1991-1050, 1992-1699, 1993-1821, 1994-1288, 1995-979 - It is continuously increasing. The number of incidents of atrocities on Scheduled Castes are increasing because the State Government claimed to be their protector. Even the number of rape cases with Scheduled Cates women in Bihar are on the increase. Today 'Gondas' are not afraid in the State. They used to take away girls forcibly from the running trains. Recently such an incident took place this month in the State. They took away girls and woman from the running

trains. The Union Government and State Government are headed by your party. During the first half of 1996, the incidents of atrocities on Scheduled castes women have risen to 247. The attacks on Harijan is going on. People are being killed. Their women is being disgraced. Police had beaten the students in a student hostel in Patna and evacuated them from the hostel. It is their social justice and it is there real face.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you very much. In the end I will wind up my speech by reciting a poem:-

"Jheel par badal barasata hein, Hamare desh mein,
khet pani ko tarasta hein, Hamare desh mein (Inki sarkar ke karan)

Jindgi ka hal khasta hein, Hamare desh mein,

Dudh mehenga, khoon sasta hein, Hamare desh mein,

Ab wajiron, officeron our pagloon ko chorkar,

Tumhi bataou, kaun hansata hein, Hamare desh mein?"

[*English*]

SHRI P. KODANDA RAMAIAH (Chitradurga): Mr. Chairman, Sir, in May, 1996, the elections to Lok Sabha were held and then a Government was formed. There have been statements to the effect from both sides of the House that the people have been with either of them.

18.14 hrs.

[PROF. RITA VERMA *in the Chair*]

It is true that there was no agreement between the United Front partners before we fought the election and that the agreement that was arrived at was a subsequent event. That cannot, by itself, nullify the sanctity of the agreement between the uniting partners. However, there is another point which is equally relevant in this regard and that is : Has the B.J.P. been able to get a majority? It is true that the B.J.P. has got the largest number of seats in this House. But then we can also forcefully say that the people, that is the electorate, have rejected the B.J.P. in a way. To the extent that they have rejected communal forces, the mandate is clearly in our favour, whether there was an agreement or not. At the time to forming the government there were again theories, there were again speculations as to who will form the Government. By a quirk of fate, or by development of circumstances, the President was pleased to invite the B.J.P to form the Government and an opportunity was given to them probably on the sole ground that they command the largest number of Members in this House. It was given and the B.J.P ran the Government for about 13 days and according to the directions of the President they were to seek the Vote of Confidence; they sought and they lost. We can always extend this precedent or analogy if we go strictly by the rule book to Uttar Pradesh also. The B.J.P. can legitimately say: We are the single largest party in U.P. and there is a precedent set by the President of India in respect of the Lok Sabha; could not the Governor follow the same

[Shri P. Kodanda Ramaiah]

precedent in Uttar Pradesh? Perhaps Yes; but equally forcefully I can say: Is it safe for the common man and for the minorities to allow the B.J.P. to form the Government?

We can always argue: 'Okay, in Punjab we have got the B.J.P forming the Government along with the Akali Dal. You call them communal forces. The electorate has elected them and they formed the Government. Heavens have not fallen'. But then, we cannot extend the logic of Punjab or Delhi or Bombay to Uttar Pradesh. I am tempted now and then to suggest to my Party that we should allow the B.J.P to form the Government there. But the way the B.J.P. Members speak in this House, including the Leader of the B.J.P. at the time he was answering for the Confidence Motion in the Lok Sabha, that had they got sufficient numbers with them, they would have raked up the *Ram Janmabhoomi* issue, that is one deterrent for any common sense to prevent the B.J.P from forming the Government in Uttar Pradesh.

Even now an hon. Member from the other side was criticising the President's speech to say that this issue was not included in his speech. I always wonder whether the B.J.P. has got any economic programme of their own. I have never seen any B.J.P. Member talking about it. I have not seen much of their agenda of action, and economics appears to be the last resort of the B.J.P. They hardly speak about it. What is it that they speak about - the greatness of the country? Yes, the country is great. Whoever said it is not? Take patriotism, yes, they are patriots; so are we. And then on the ground that this country has 930 million population, it is the greatest country. We can always feel proud about our country. But then the country's strength depends not on the number of people inhabiting the country but on the economic base of the country.

For instance, the B.J.P. has been criticising Shri Deve Gowda and Shri Sheikh Abdullah day in and day out about their statements pertaining to Jammu and Kashmir.

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR (Bangalore South) : It is Farooq Abdullah.

SHRI P. KODANDA RAMAIAH : Sorry, it is Farooq Abdullah, his son. Anyway, it is a change-over from father to son, I suppose.

Now, they have been criticising about this. What is wrong about saying a point of view? Do you mean to say that there should be what you call uniformity and not unity? There is an emphasis laid by the B.J.P. on the word 'uniformity' and definitely not on 'unity'. They seem to confuse between the two. They always talk of uniformity. Uniformity means no dissent, no discussion, no internal democracy.

Shri Farooq Abdullah has said that the Line of Control could be the international border.

Okay, it is a thinking, it is a suggestion, it can be discussed and he is not the final arbiter of the fate of the border. Similarly, in a similar way, the Prime Minister has said that we can have a dialogue with Pakistan on the actual Line of Control but with some adjustment. Is it a big thing for the Prime Minister to say? Many people have said that in the

past, including Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru, immediately after our forces had withdrawn on our own volition, it had also been talked about by Smt. Indira Gandhi and Shri Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, in Shimla. I would also like to talk about it saying why should we not enter into a dialogue with Pakistan and try to settle the dispute on which we have been wasting money for so many years. We fought three wars against Pakistan, but with what result? We surrendered all the territories we have gained, some territories were on the border. That was an international convention that when there is peace, an amicable settlement between the warring countries, whatever areas have been occupied by either of the parties should be surrendered. That has happened. Did we lose our head? Let us talk about Chinese aggression on our country. Do you mean to say that we have got back all the territories now under the occupation of China or occupied by them in 1962? Why are you not crying hoarse about Chinese occupation? There is some illogical stand on the part of the B.J.P. in this matter. They will not allow anything to be settled. It looks as if they would like to build up their party on unnecessary controversies.

I come to Article 356 of the Constitution and the devolution of powers as suggested by the Sarkaria commission. That is one of our strong points in the Common Minimum Programme and I urge my Government that we should bring up necessary amendment to the Constitution and a legislation, if necessary, on other aspects, to delegate more powers to the States. If we do not think that BJP is very much concerned about devolution of powers to the State. They would like to have a strong Centre for reasons best known to them. I am reminded of certain statements issued by the fascists and the Nazis during the Second World War and even before the Second World War about the unity of the country and the centralisation of power. If the motive of any party is to concentrate power, it means that it is not interested in the welfare of the people or in the interest of local self-Government of the people.

It is necessary now for us to enter the field of national reconciliation. It is true that we fight BJP and we are totally on different wavelengths as far as secularism of this country and protection to minorities are concerned. But then, there are many areas where we can always think of reconciliation and we should set national goals. We have not been talking of national goals, what should be the national priorities. The Defence of the country, the population policy and the economic policy of the country have been controversial all through. We have not been able, as leaders of the country, to set national agenda for our country. We have not set it. Even in the field of population control, we enter into dirty and very cheap politics indeed. It is, therefore, necessary that we should think of reconciliation of conflicting interests, especially in the areas where there is no conflict and decide of the national goals.

Much has been said about what the Home Minister has said on Uttar Pradesh and the reaction of the Governor. I really feel that it was not a healthy thing that has happened. There is the Home Minister who has said something and there is a Governor who has said a different thing. Then, he

was stating about his direct talk with somebody else. I wish these people exercised some restraint on themselves instead of leading to some unseemly controversies and giving scope to others to unnecessarily talk about us. Indeed, I agree that it is not a healthy development for Union Home Minister to speak something and the Governor to speak a different thing, however autonomous the Governor may be.

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR : We welcome hon. P. Kodanda Ramaiah's enlightenment.

SHRI P. KODANDA RAMAIAH : It is not a question of enlightenment. I would like to speak the truth, however bitter it is to you or my colleagues in the party.

It is, therefore, advisable for our Government to set its house in order and to see that it does not give scope for controversies.

Then, we go to empowerment of deprived sections. There is a reference to this in the speech delivered by the President. I strongly support this laudable objective of the United Front Government, as stated by the President.

Then, I have introduced two Private Members' Bills which are pending before this House, for empowerment of the Backward Classes. We have had this spectacle of the court giving a judgement in the nature of a law. I always opposed it. The Supreme Court has said that the reservation should not exceed 50 per cent of the total number of posts. But I personally feel and rightly so, that according to law, the Supreme Court has no business to say as to what should be the percentage of reservation. It is for this House, the Lok Sabha, to say as to what should be the percentage of reservation. Definitely, it is not for the Supreme Court to say, because the Supreme Court can always say one thing as to whether a particular legislation passed by us is *Intra vires* or *ultra vires* of the constitutional provisions. If it is *ultra vires* of the Constitution, the Supreme Court is within its powers to strike it down. If it is *intra vires*, it can uphold the law. But while striking down a law considering it *ultra vires* of the Constitution, the Supreme Court has no business to transgress into the field of legislation. It can only say that this particular law is invalid. Then, what is the next step for us? The next step for us is to bring the legislation back before this House with such modifications as are necessary to ensure that the legislation conforms to the provisions of the Constitution. This should have been done.

Now, I urge upon the Government to bring forward a legislation to provide reservation for the Backward Classes, both in the elected bodies as well as in Government services commensurate with their percentage in the total population. For example, in a state like Uttar Pradesh, let us say that the Backward Classes form about 55 per cent of the population on the basis of the Census. Then, it should be for the State Legislature to pass a law providing 55 per cent reservation for the Backward Classes in that State.

For example, Tamil Nadu has passed a law that the reservation for the Backward Classes should be 69 per cent

and for valid reasons, I suppose, because the States like Tamil Nadu, Karnataka have always been the pioneer States in the matter of providing reservation for the deprived sections of the society. Now, that law has been brought into the Ninth Schedule of the Constitution by this House. In spite of that, the Supreme Court has said that it is null and void and it is compelling the States to restrict reservation to 50 per cent which is incorrect.

I, therefore, suggest that before we talk of reservation to women, for a moment I am not opposed to reservation for women, but then reservation to women is something like putting the cart before the horse - We Should, first of all, think of reservation to the Backward Classes. After providing reservation for the Backward Classes, in each group we should provide 33 per cent reservation for women. After providing reservation to the Backward Classes, broadly there will be three groups. One is 'General', the second is 'Other Backward Classes' and the third is 'the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes'. Once we do that, we should provide 33 per cent reservation to women in all the three categories which is very necessary and this Bill has to be brought by the Government.

As far as the economic policy is concerned, I am totally opposed to the policy of giving subsidy.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please conclude now. There are many other speakers to speak in this debate.

SHRI P. KODANDA RAMAIAH : Madam, though there are many other points, this is the last point I will make.

On the economic front, this Government has stated that they have sanctioned subsidies to the farming community in the matter of supply of power, fertiliser, sprinkler irrigation and other things. But, I think, it is a retrograde step if you equate a small or marginal farmer with a landlord. The policy is pro-kulak. I would strongly urge this Government to modify the policy and have, at least, differential rates of subsidy to the poorer sections of the farming community and the richer sections of the farming community.

Lastly, as far as the public sector undertakings, public investment and disinvestment in the public sector undertakings are concerned, I would strongly recommend to this Government that they have to go in for better liberalisation process. Whatever liberalisation we have achieved is halting and it is not sufficient. We cannot take one step forward and put two steps backward. The Government should go in with a vigour in favour of liberalisation process and then, there should be freedom of investment for foreigners.

For example, take China. China is a Communist country. In a period of 10 years, China was able to attract \$ 53 billion of investment and in the same period India could get only \$ 4.6 billion of investment. How can we fault the Communist system? Our Communist friends keep on telling us that we should not go in for liberalisation.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please conclude now.

SHRI P. KODANDA RAMAIAH : Madam, I would have

[Shri P. Kodanda Ramaiah]

preferred to speak for some more time. But then your bell is ringing far too often.

Lastly, I want to say one thing. While giving opportunity to the Members to speak, I find that the Chair is rather lenient to the senior Members and the Chair keeps on allowing them to speak for hours together. But when we, the junior Members, would like to speak on some points, we are restricted in time. However, I thank you for giving me the opportunity to participate in this debate. I support the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address.

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR : Madam, I support the hon. Member on this point.

MR. CHAIRMAN: All of us were juniors at one point of time. Dr. Shafiqur Rahman Barq.

[Translation]

DR. SHAFIQUK RAHMAN BARQ (Moradabad) : Madam Chairman, I thank you for giving me opportunity to speak. I support the motion of thanks on the Presidential Address. President Address has highlighted the Government policies regarding the development of farmers, poors and weaker classes and minorities I hope that United Front Government will work for their betterment.

When this House was Constituted in 1996, BJP was given a chance to form the Government. But they have to relinquish the office after 13 days. Thereafter United Front of 13 parties have formed the Government. This Government is running very efficiently for which I congratulate it. There is peace in the country. The law and order situation is under control. There is no riots. The communal riots have been checked. I congratulate Shri Deve Gowda ji for this situation. He is running this Government with the support of all parties. This fact cannot be overlooked. As far BJP is concerned, two ideology are at work in the country, secular ideology on one side and communal on the other. The real fight is between secular and communal forces. This country cannot prosper unless it gets rid of communalism. Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav has started a war against communalism in Uttar Pradesh, which is still going on. Our United Front is also fighting this war. I am of the belief that this country cannot prosper unless it gets rid of communalism.

As far as Muslims and minorities are concerned. I appeal to the Government that they are very backward. There should be educational development of these people. Unless there is educational development, their country cannot develop. A man can not be termed as healthy until his all parts of the body are functioning properly. If he has a stroke of paralysis, he can not be termed as healthy. Similarly a healthy society is one in which people of all the classes, communities are developed. Only then our country can develop. Today because Muslims are educationally backward, that is why I have demanded that.....(Interruptions)

SHRI S.P. JAISWAL (Varanasi) : Supporting your view I want to ask an information what steps had been taken during the last 50 years by the so called secular previous Government for providing education to the poor Muslims? Whether there is any such scheme in this President Address? If not, then how are you supporting Deve Gowda?

DR. SHAFIQUK RAHMAN BARQ : I will reply to these questions. First hear me. Anyway, I have demanded that at least Rs. one thousand crore should be allocated in the budget for the educational development of Muslims in India

SHRI JAGAT VIR SINGH DRONA : You are demanding but they have not allocated?

DH. SHAFIQUK RAHMAN BARQ: Government will be providing. Secondly, representation of Muslims in Government jobs is almost negligible.....(Interruptions) Although there are some educated Muslims, yet they are not provided jobs. It is not, as if all muslims are uneducated. The Muslims are very less educated. I urge upon the Government that reservation should be given to the Muslims in Public services. There are 30 crore Muslims in India. The Muslims should be given at least 20 per cent reservation in Government jobs. If it is not done, the Muslims will become backward and the per capita income in every field in the country will fall and the country will no longer be fit to be called a developing country.

I am sorry to say that employees of Sunni Central Waqf Board in Lucknow are not getting their salary for the last one year. They were on hunger strike for four months, but one year salary is outstanding. How they will meet the expenditure of education of their children etc? I urge upon the Government to direct the Governor immediately to arrange to pay their salaries. BJP only used to speak against the Governor.....(Interruptions)

SHRI S.P. JAISWAL : Sunni Board and Shiya Board are not getting the same support today.....(Interruptions)

DR. SHAFIQUK RAHMAN BARQ : Bhandari Sahib has tighten the law and order situation and tone up the administration that is why you people are upset. You have only one slogan against Governor. Therefore, I urge upon the Government to immediately make arrangement to pay the salaries to the employees of Sunni Central Waqf Board. This year we are going to celebrate Golden Jubilee of Independence. But in this hour we should evaluate our achievements and deficiencies during the last 50 years. We should try to remove these deficiencies and work for the progress of the country.

I am elected from Moradabad area.....(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please speak on Presidents Address Later on you can speak on the problem of your area.

DR. SHAFIQUK RAHMAN BARQ : It can also be said. I will give reference of a survey report. There is a Government Report thereon.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You will be given opportunity to speak on small industries at the time of budget.

DR. SHAFIQUK RAHMAN BARQ : I want to tell the injustice done to us.

[English]

I quote from the "Review Study of Metal Handicrafts Industry in Moradabad" which says:

" Survey reveals the fact that in 1975-76, its total

turnover was Rs. 17.01 crores, which, in 1980-81 increased to Rs. 72.09 crores. In 1985-86, its total turnover was registered around Rs. 102.89 crores which, in 1990-91, jacked up to Rs. 235.78 crores. Altogether, it also maintained the pace of its development and its total turnover in 1995-96 reached Rs. 1200 crores and 1996-97 witnessed the growth of up to Rs. 1700 crores."

[Translation]

The total turnover of Moradabad is Rs. 1700 crore, but there is acute shortage of power in this area. Lakhs of craftsmen are without work. A project at the cost of Rs. 46 crore has been formulated, which has since been sanctioned by the Union Government. I urge upon the Government to expedite the implementation of this project in Moradabad and release the funds, so that Moradabad can be developed. The 80 per cent earning of total small industries in the country which is Rs. 1700 crore, comes from Moradabad. The rest of 20 per cent earnings comes from the rest of entire country.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are speaking on President's Address not on budget. Your time is over.

DR. SHAFIQR RAHMAN BARQ: It is also a part of budget.

SHRI S.P. JAISWAL: Madam, I am of the view that local problems should not be discussed, while speaking on the President's Address, but he has mentioned... (Interruptions)

DR. SHAFIQR RAHMAN BARQ: It can be discussed. The real problem is the development of area. The country can only be prosper if area is developed. That is why I had mentioned it. It is also very essential. All our areas should be developed and mine too. My area is an important one. I want to wind up my speech by reciting a couplet.

"Aaine javan mard hq goeo bebaki.

Allah ke sereon ko aati nahin rubai"

With these words, I support the Motion of Thanks and hope...

SHRI JAGAT VIR SINGH DRONA: Sir, your whole speech was against the motion.

DR. SHAFIQR RAHMAN BARQ: I am supporting it. My each word is in its favour because a mother does not feed her baby until he cries. This is why I am making this request to the P.M. and the Government so that the problem I am facing and my country is facing may be solved and the errors and shortcomings may be addressed. I am hopeful that my submission would be taken into consideration and more money would be allocated for my region, Moradabad.

SHRI NAKLI SINGH (Saharanpur): I would like to recite a couplet:

"Mujhe maloom hai jannat ki haqeeqat kya hai,

magar dil behlane ke liye Ghalib ye khayal achacha hai"

SHRI QAMARUL ISLAM (Gulbarga): Sir, you are expressing a conflicting viewpoint.

Sheron ki tarah jinse dahara nahin jaata,

izzat ki tarah unko pukara nahin jaata,

Maikhana-i Quaram mein peene nahin deti Duniya
naamard ko jeene nahin dati."

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please stop reciting couplets and let the speech begin.

PROF. PREM SINGH CHANDUMAJRA (Patiala): Mr. Chairman, Sir the discussion on the Presidential Address has been going on for past few days. I would also like to make a submission in this regard. I feel that there is a wide divergence between what has been professed in the Presidential Address and what is actually being done. I also feel sorry that such a respectable person as the President has been made to say such things which are not based on truth. It is an attempt to hide reality through verbose language. It is the misfortune of this nation that the development has not taken place in balanced manner, rather unplanned development has taken place because of which this country once known as the golden bird is in such a state today that 37 percent people have come under the poverty line. They do not have houses to live in, food to eat or any clothes to wear.

Eight five year plans have been completed so far in our country, 10 percent people of our country may have been benefited by them but 90 percent people have remained deprived of benefits. This is the reason due to which the poor became poorer and rich became richer. The gap between the poor and rich grew wider and wider. I feel that the centralised policy and politicalisation is responsible for this state of affairs because of which the country is in such a position. Whichever government may be ruling the country but it should draft such future plans through esteemed institutions of the country such as Parliament, so that appropriate and planned development may take place but unfortunately such a thing did not happen.

It was stated in the Presidential Address that the States would be given more power as per the recommendations of Sarkaria Commission however, they have not been implemented so far. The most important recommendation made by the Sarkaria Commission was pertaining to Article 356 but as we can see how Article 356 is being misused in case of U.P. It shows that this Government does not wish to implement even a single recommendation of Sarkaria Commission.

While formulating the schemes for development of the country, the backwardness was not taken into consideration, rather the political mileage was the uppermost criterion. As a result thereof the situation is worsening further. In the interest of the nation; in the interest of the people of this country and in view of the culture, language requirements of the people, the Shiromani Akali Dal had made some suggestions 25 years ago, one of them being more powers to the states, without which the country can not progress.

I am very pleased to note that except Congress Party, every party feels that it is essential to give more powers to the states for the development of the country, for the well-

[Prof. Prem Singh Chandumajra]

being of the people and for fulfilling the aspirations of the people. The Congress Party has ruled this country by adopting a Divide and Rule policy and some of my colleagues from the Congress Party have vehemently opposed the proposals put forward by Shiromani Akali Dal in the Anandpur Sahib Resolution. It seems that they still have not been able to gauge the condition the country is in today. In the name of development, looting is taking place. It was said that the country would be set on the path of progress through the development of telecom but it resulted in the telephone scandal. Similarly in name of augmenting Defence position, Bofors deal was clinched and Bofors scandal took place. Under the pretext of progress of economy of the country, shares were floated but in that case too, a scandal was unearthed.

Madam, thousand crores of rupees were misappropriated in the name of providing sugar for the people. Thus, all such instance clearly indicate that discrimination is taking place and that it should be investigated and the Government should admit that such things are happening and these cases should be investigated.

Madam, there is resentment in the people. They have been deprived of their rights. Each state of this country has its own capital but Punjab does not have its own capital. Many states were founded on the basis of language however, in case of Punjab even when a state was formed on the basis of Punjabi language, some areas were left out, about which there is still some dispute. Similarly there is water dispute also. A very old Riparian law is still in force in the country. There are conventions but still they are not being followed and government is not prepared to give Punjab its own share of water. Such discrimination is being made. I would request the government to stop making such discriminations.

Madam, the backward states should be given more autonomy. It has been mentioned in the Rajiv-Longowal accord and Sarkaria Commission has also recommended it but this Government has not accepted any of these proposals and recommendation, that is why I say that there is a wide divergence between what it professes and what it actually does.

Madam, the President made a very heart-rending statement in his address to the nation on 26th January, that corruption is spreading its tentacles in the country. The corrupt and the terrorists have joined hands. The standard of politics is falling. He was constrained to make such a statement because of the situation prevalent in the nation today. What are the reasons for such a situation? I feel that it is because of the corruption. Administration is responsible for the widespread corruption. When Administration invited tenders for telecommunications, the rules and regulations were not observed because of which this scandal took place. Similarly Fodder scam took place because of violation of rules. Thus the laxity on the part of administrative authorities is encouraging corruption.

Madam, the 1984 massacre is another instance of failure of Administration. It is termed as a riot by my friends but I

maintain that that was not a riot but an open massacre wherein people of a particular community were butchered and thousands of women were widowed. People took law in their own hands and burnt alive the people of a particular community. Women were raped. There was no law and order. If an accident takes place, silence is observed in the House for a few minutes in order to pray for those killed in the accident, however, at that time, when three thousand people were massacred, nobody uttered a word in the House to express grief for the departed souls. That is why the feelings of separatism took root in the hearts of people belonging to that community. This responsibility lies with the Administrative authorities of this country. Instead, a number of leaders were awarded the Ministership by the then Government.

Madam, when a huge tree falls down, the earth shakes. That is what has happened. An Hon'ble Judge of Delhi Court has given the judgement that those responsible for the 1984 massacre should be identified. Still nothing has been done in this regard and instead the persons involved in this massacre have been made ministers. Where is your secularism and what about the unity and integrity of the nation. You make tall claims about Secularism. I feel that we have two kinds of parties. One of these parties has faith in the moral code and the other party is the immoral party having no ethics. This Government has imprisoned all the ethical persons and it has made the immoral and sinful people powerful and influential. Those involved in massacre have been made ministers. This Government calls itself a minority Government and a protector of law. My submission is that Deve Gowda Government should come out with the names of those behind this massacre and those identified so far. One can not trust such a Government. Just now someone was saying here that there is no difference in the price of wheat being imported for the farmers. I do not know whether he was making this statement knowingly or out of ignorance. There is indeed a difference. Last year, the farmers were given Rs. 380 per quintal for wheat and now it is being imported @ Rs. 600. Today also, an announcement was made that it has been revised to Rs. 415 per quintal. They claim that they are giving support price to farmers but wheat is being sold @ Rs. 600 per quintal in the markets of Delhi. So, what is the use of this support price? The prices of foodgrains have been increased. There is no long term plan in this regard. Country is facing the situation of power crisis. The newspapers and the economists are of the opinion that a hydel project should be launched to solve the power crisis but, nobody is ready to initiate it. No allocation has been made for it.

Madam, we speak volumes on the condition of our country. The Raavi water is flowing out into Pakistan since 1965, it has been said that the Thein Dam be constructed. Thein Dam could have been built in 85 crore rupees and that water could have been utilised by Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan and it could have helped in power generation. It would have been less costlier comparatively because today the cost of the same project has risen to 2650 crore rupees. We are not able to generate power and water is also being given to them. How does this Government claim to be the well-wisher of the nation. One can not trust the readymade and conventional speeches of this Government. I vehemently oppose the Motion of thanks on the Presidential

Address and request this House not to pass this Motion.

MR. CHAIRMAN : If the House permits, the time of today's sitting may be extended by half an hour.

SEVERAL HON'BLE MEMBERS : All right, you may do so.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Hereafter all the Members should keep the time factor in mind while speaking.

18.58 hrs.

[SHRI P.M. SAYEED *In the Chair*]

[English]

SHRI C. NARAYANA SWAMY (Bangalore North): Thank you Mr. Chairman for the kind opportunity given to me to express a few words in support of the the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address.

The hon. Members who have expressed themselves during the course of the debate have referred to various aspects of the contents of the Address. At this juncture I would like to address to certain salient aspects of the Address which give expression to the basic philosophy or the policies and programmes of the United Front Government as mainly contained in the Common Minimum Programme enunciated by the Government. Coming within the ambit of the Common Minimum Programme are some of the major objectives which include mainly the issue of devolution of power to the States. India is a federal set up.

19.00 hrs.

Under the Constitution, we are a Union of States.

So far, ever since Independence, it has been our experience that more and more powers are being concentrated at the Centre and the States have literally been reduced to the status of municipalities. It is in this background that I feel that Shri H.D. Deve Gowda was chosen the Leader of the United Front Government by the various political parties, especially the regional parties who wanted to see that more and more devolution of powers in favour of the States was brought into effect in this country by the new Government.

As a step towards achieving this objective, the United Front Government has already convened meetings of the Inter-State Council, National Development Council and Conferences of the Chief Ministers of States wherein historic decisions have been taken, even though many decisions remain to be taken. Among the decisions taken by the Conference of the Chief Ministers is the decision relating to provision of basic minimum services to the people of this country. Even after fifty years of Independence and after an attempt to usher in planned development in the country, we have not been able to provide basic facilities to the people.

The facilities included in the programme are: provision of safe drinking water in every habitation, provision of public housing assistance to shelterless poor persons, connecting village habitations with link roads to the nearest market or the main road, nutritional support to children belonging to poor families during pre-school and elementary education stages, universal and compulsory primary education and measures

to spread literacy, provision of efficient primary health care for every group of five thousand persons and streamlining the public distribution system with focus on the poor.

So, with the objective of fulfilling or providing these basic services, the United Front Government, in its first Budget, earmarked Rs. 2242 crore to be released to the States for achieving this objective. Now, the Budget has already been placed before the House for the current year. The allocation in the present Budget for this purpose has been greatly increased. Now the allocation exceeds Rs. 3,000 crore which includes Rs. 300 crore for slum development, that is provision of housing in the slums.

Another important reference in this is that provision has been made for subsidised foodgrains to the people living below the poverty line. A massive subsidy allocation of over Rs. 8,000 crore has been provided for this purpose in the coming year's Budget, which has already been presented to us. I would like to mention about this scheme because personal references were made to the hon. Prime Minister Shri Deve Gowda in respect of the various schemes that have been included in the Budget.

This was one of the schemes that was first initiated in some of the States in the south of our country- Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka. When the Janata Government took over the reigns of administration in Karnataka, it introduced first the Rs.2 per kilogram of rice scheme. Later on, when Shri H.D. Deve Gowda became the Chief Minister, this scheme which had been abandoned by the earlier Government was reintroduced for providing foodgrains to the poor people of the State of Karnataka.

Now, this very scheme is sought to be extended to the whole of the country. Even the States which had the inclination to provide foodgrains at a cheaper price, like the State of Andhra Pradesh, found it very difficult to meet the financial burden of implementing this programme. It is in the fitness of things that I compliment, through you, this Government for introducing this measure irrespective of the fact that this is going to involve an allocation of thousands of crores of rupees to implement this programme. I would like, at this juncture, to say that brought within this scheme are the schemes for supply of foodgrains, mainly rice and wheat. I am sure, there are areas in our country, like some parts of Karnataka or even Maharashtra where locally produced foodgrains like *jowar* or *ragi* are used as staple foods. Especially in the rural areas, even today people do not make use of wheat. Some of them eat rice in such areas because it was the practice in Karnataka. At one time I happened to be involved in the process of distributing foodgrains. There was a scheme of procurement of these staple cereals, like *ragi* or *jowar* under the procurement scheme of the State Government. These very foodgrains were issued through the public distribution system under the subsidised category.

I request and suggest through you that a similar step may be taken by the Union Government for bringing into effect this restructured public distribution scheme. Wherever local food habits are diverse and wherever wheat is not consumed, local foodgrains procurement may be undertaken which would encourage the farmers to raise

[Shri C. Narayana Swamy]

these crops and to have a minimum support price which is not available to them otherwise.

The distribution network will have to be streamlined so that the benefits intended to be given to the families below the poverty line, accrue to those very families and are not misutilised by the anti-social forces in the process.

There is a reference in the President's Address to the proposed attempt of the Central Government towards strengthening the forces of decentralisation. We are all aware of the fact that the Constitution was amended to provide for the statutory authority and recognition for the establishment and continuance of the local self-governing institutions. Under the 73rd Constitution Amendment, there is a provision for the establishment of *panchayats* which have been established all over the country except in one or two places. Now, under the 74th Constitution Amendment, there is a stipulation or a mandate for the establishment of urban local bodies which have been by and large established in our country. It is also a fact that the Constitution under Article 40 under the Directive Principles of State Policy, enjoins upon the State to establish *panchayats* and endow them with such power and authority as would enable them to function as self-governing institutions. This very phrase finds a place in the Constitution Amendment. It is now mandatory on the part of the States not only to establish *panchayats* but also to endow them with such power and authority as would enable these local self-governing institutions to perform as self-governing institutions. But it is unfortunate that when we have a look around the States that have been brought into being after the Constitutional Amendment including the Act that was brought in by the then Congress Government in Karnataka by repealing the earlier Zilla Parishad Act of 1983, we find that there is only a reference to the mandatory provisions of the Constitution so far as setting up of the Finance Commission, setting up of the State Election Commission and also listing the various programmes mentioned in the Schedules of the Constitution Amendment are concerned.

But no attempt is made to endow these *Panchayat Raj* institutions or local bodies with sufficient power to enable them to function as autonomous bodies or self-governing institutions.

Another hon. Member from my State of Karnataka, Shri Ananth Kumar was mentioning the other day about the sad state of affairs of these institutions in the State of Karnataka. But I want to remind him, through you, Sir, that the present Act is not introduced by the present Janata Dal Government. The Janata Government ushered a model *Panchayat Raj* in Karnataka in 1980s; that Act was repealed by the subsequent Government.

The Naik Committee went into the question of amendments to the State Act. I only urge on the State Government to take necessary action to amend the Act or to bring into being again, the earlier Act, making provisions which are there in the present Constitution (Amendment) Act(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : I can allow you, only if he yields...

(Interruptions)

SHRI C. NARAYANA SWAMY : Sir time is running out and I want to make two other important points, I crave indulgence of the hon. Chairman.....(Interruptions)

Elections were not held to these institutions for a long time; a Constitution (Amendment) Bill was thought of. We have another organ where democracy is functioning at the grassroots-- the cooperative institutions. The experience of States where elections have not been held for these cooperative institutions for years together is sad; these cooperative institutions which otherwise should be elected bodies, are running under the Administration for years together. I would, through you, Sir, call upon the Government to kindly initiate steps to bring in Constitution Amendments on the lines of the *Panchayat Raj* Act so that these cooperative institutions become Statutory bodies, constitutionally empowered to have an existence and also to serve some useful purpose in various spheres including rural and urban sectors(Interruptions)

Hon. Members are aware that the allocation for Agriculture and Rural Development in the Eighth Plan was Rs. 30,000 crore, Now, under the Ninth Plan, it has been doubled and it is now Rs. 60,000 crore, which is an allocation for Agriculture and Rural Development including Rural Employment Programmes. It should go to the credit of this Government headed by Shri H.D. Deve Gowda that additional allocation has been made for the purpose. Various new schemes like the Accelerated Irrigation Development Programme have been introduced wherein we have an allocation of Rs. 1,300 crore for the coming year and also there is a provision of subsidised drip irrigation facilities, agricultural machinery, etc.

I want to make only one point about reservation. It is one of the points in the Common Minimum Programme. The United Front Government has given an assurance that suitable steps would be taken for making provision for women in the representation to the Legislative Assemblies and the Lok Sabha. There is also a reference for providing reservation in the Government employment. I would, through you, Sir, call upon the leaders of all the political parties in this august House of Parliament to arrive at a consensus.

I also call upon them to see that this measure of providing for reservation is approved in this august House in the current Session itself.

There is another item also which is pending, that is, reservation for *dalit* Christians under this category. Whether it is provided for separately or whether it is brought under reservation as is made for the neo-Buddhists or the Scheduled Castes converted Buddhists, this may also be considered. At the time of Shri Deve Gowda in Karnataka, it was the first State to bring in reservation in the local bodies like *taluka panchayats* and *zilla panchayats* where there is reservation for Backward Classes including minorities like Christians, Muslims, Jains, Sikhs and Buddhists. And it is still in force and reservation of women coming within this category is also being provided for.

With these words, thanking the honourable Chair for giving me this opportunity to speak, I support the Motion of Thanks.

[*Translation*]

SHRI AMAR PAL SINGH (Meerut) : Madam, no mention has been made in the Presidential Address regarding the expansion of schemes for the development of small scale industries. So long as the network of small scale industries is not formed in the rural areas, the rural areas will not be developed and there will be no progress also. It was the dream of Mahatma Gandhi and Choudhary Charan Singh that more and more agro-based industries should be set up in the rural region and small scale industries should be set up.

Our country is predominantly an agricultural country. Agriculture is the back bone of our country. So long as the network of agro based industries is not set up in the rural region, there would be no increase in employment avenues. I would like to give an instance. During 1994-95, 65.5 million tonnes of wheat was produced in the country, however the production fell during 1995-96. The production of wheat fell and wheat had to be imported. During 1994-95, the sugarcane growers devoted most of their lands for sowing wheat at a large scale however they could not do so during 1995-96. So long as the sugarcane growers remain dependent on large scale industries, the production of wheat would not increase, I would like to cite an instance. If a Small Scale Khandsari unit having the crushing capacity of 5000 quintals per day, is regularised and delicensed, there would be an improvement in the quality of sugar and the recovery would go up from 6% to 10%. The National loss of 4% would be saved and after the implementation of such a provision, the sugarcane growers who are financially in a weak position may be able to get the price of Rs. 150 per quintal of sugarcane daily because if the owner himself runs the industry, the quality in comparison to that of large scale industries, is bound to improve and the recovery rate will also go up. Sugar enjoys the position of being a major industry in our country but even then no research has been taken up in this field in order to produce power alcohol or rubber by using it as a medium whereas throughout the world there are 80 lakh vehicles running on the power of alcohol. We can prepare butadiene from molasses and alcohol and butadiene can help in manufacturing synthetic rubber whereas in Bareilly, synthetic rubber is being manufactured by importing butadiene.

Bitumen roads do not last long in our country. If the production of rubber goes up just like France, we can use rubber to lay roads which would have a long life. This will help check the misuse of money and the corrupt will also get fewer opportunities to misappropriate funds.

Secondly, the power shortage has not been mentioned in the Presidential Address. There has been a decline in power generation. Sugar units are run in the rural regions and in the same region sugarcane industries are generating power. These industries have the capacity to generate 10 megawatt power every day. Japan is buying iron ore from us

and has emerged as a major power in the field of steel. If we install high pressure boilers and provide relief to these sugar industries and rebate in the excise duty, they would be able to generate 10 megawatt power daily which is sufficient to run three furnaces and by running these furnaces, 6000 tonnes of steel can be produced by these very industries. This will help the sugar industries in earning more money and when their earnings increase, the earnings of sugarcane growers would also go up and they would get the price of Rs. 150 per quintal for their sugarcane. This measure will benefit the nation.

My submission is that all these points have not been mentioned in the Presidential Address. If the Government acts upon these proposals, our country would be in the position to export wheat and sugar on a permanent basis. There would be no need to export iron ore. There could be a saving on foreign exchange. Since all these points are not mentioned in the Presidential Address, hence I oppose this Motion.

[*English*]

SHRI SHIVANAND H. KOUJALGI (Belgaum) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Motion of Thanks moved by Shri Sharad Yadav for thanking the President for delivering such a nice Address to the Parliament. The main achievement of the Government has been to check rise of the reactionary and communal forces which were spreading their wings to every walk of the society. The Government has done a commendable job in improving bilateral and multilateral relations with its neighbours and other political powers.

We had a very encouraging picture of the economy which is now generating resources in the country on the one hand and inviting foreign participants for investment in the core sector. The Government have encouraged mixed economy. And after the United Front Government came to power, the public sector, which had earlier suffered financially due to mismanagement, has started showing signs of recovery. It is a welcome feature.

By and large, the country has benefited after the installation of the United Front Government at the Centre. Many countries in the world are watching with interest the success which we hope to derive from the development work initiated by us. I congratulate the Prime Minister and his entire team of Ministers for the excellent work done by them during the last eight or nine months.

I will not take much time. I only want the Ministry of Textiles to set up a unit of the Institute of Fashion Technology at Belgaum. This project has been pending with that Ministry since long.

Secondly, I request that a university for women be sanctioned at Kittur in the name of Rani Kittur Chennamma who fought against the British.

Thirdly, the construction of youth hostels at Sogalu in Belgaum district and 'Yatrika' or 'Yatri Nivas' at Yellamagudda and Sogalu be taken up. These are pending with the Ministry of Human Resource Development and require immediate clearance.

[Shri Shivanand H. Koujalgi]

Further, I request that the amount be released for the development of the Kittur Rani Chennamma - who fought against the British. It is a very essential thing. I would also like to request that the other projects of the State which are pending with the Central Government should also be cleared immediately.

SHRI P.C. THOMAS (Muvattupuzha) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address. I shall be very short.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I am giving you a thank you in advance. Your predecessor, the earlier two speakers, were very brief and to the point.

SHRI P.C. THOMAS : I, of course, have options. I would have supported BJP also. A day would come when I would be able to support them also because I find that there are some changes in the policy of even the BJP. We feel that there was a time when it was felt that a plank of communalism alone would bring up a party, because of which some party - I would not name any party - might come up which would go to the extent of using that plank. Now, it is time when we all have to join hands together and find ways as to how the economy of this country, of this great nation could be improved; as to how we could maintain the integrity of the country and as to how we could safeguard the great culture of this country which we have imbibed for so many long years.

Sir, I support many of the programmes which have been initiated by the United Front Government. I am happy that the programmes for the basic minimum needs which have been undertaken are very much meant for the poor people of the country. I am very happy that some amount has been provided for in this year's Budget for the basic minimum needs.

Sir, I would also like to submit on a very important aspect, that is about the poverty line. The level for determining persons living below the poverty line has till now been kept at Rs. 11,000 per annum. Now, when we intend to give benefits to the persons who are living below the poverty line, I think, the time has come when this level of determination of persons living below the poverty line has to be re-checked. At least, this amount has to be fixed at Rs. 18,000 per annum. There has been hike in prices and inflation as well has gone up. These things have happened not due to the failure of any particular person or due to the failure of any particular Government. There has been a hike for so many reasons and it is a fact. I would like to suggest that this poverty line which has been kept at Rs. 11,000 per annum should be raised to Rs. 18,000 per annum so that the benefits which the Government intends to give would devolve around a larger community and a greater number of people.

I may also submit that there are a lot of persons who are going to be benefited by the revision in salaries in the Government sector. That is a good thing. We all support that. The interest of the salaried people must be looked into. But there is also a very big class of people who do not get a pie as salary. There is a very big class of workers who are not organised. We must have to think of a scheme for these

people where Dearness Allowance could be provided to the workers of the unorganised sector, who are very poor and who also need to be given some kind of financial incentive. It is because it is a reality that the prices are going up. I suggest that some kind of a scheme should be thought of by this Government by way of which the poor people, the farmers, the labourers, who are unorganised, who do not get salary as such should be thought of. They may not come under the head 'Dearness Allowance' as such but some financial benefit, in line with the cost of living should accrue to these people.

Sir, I would also like to submit that in agriculture, the farmers are always facing difficulty because they are not getting a proper price for their produce. It is because of several reasons. There is no stability for many of the agricultural produce. For example, rubber is one of the major products produced in the State of Kerala. We are placed at the fourth position in the world in regard to the production of natural rubber and we are placed at number one in regard to the productivity of rubber.

That is because of the hard labour put in by the labourers and farmers, 90 per cent of whom are small and marginal farmers. These 9.11 lakh rubber farmers who have brought great name for India must be cared for. When we find that prices are going down-- it was Rs. 50 per k.g. about a year back and now it has come down to Rs. 40 -- I suggest that a mechanism should be invented by which we can link the cost of production and the cost of living. There must be an index, there must be a needle which changes in accordance with the cost of living and the cost of production. Some kind of machinery should be found to see that farmers are benefited and not put to difficulties.

Without going into details, I would like to mention one of the new programmes for providing housing for the poor. Even the past Government had taken it up on very large scale and lot of funds were earmarked for the scheme. But I am very sorry to say that providing houses to the poor is not up to the mark even now. There is an association in CAPART through which many of the voluntary organisations are given funds for housing. But, I think, the functioning of this scheme is not proper. It is a fact that a lot of money has been earmarked for providing housing for the poor. Housing is the basic need of the people but it is not reaching them. Housing facility is not reaching the shelterless in accordance with the programme enunciated. This Government should see that this great scheme for which a lot of money has been earmarked is implemented properly.

The Minister of Surface Transport, Shri Venkatraman, is sitting here. Apart from the subject of national highways, the Ministry takes care of many other subjects. Since the Minister is here I would like to bring one aspect to his notice. This issue was discussed this morning also. We are paying a lot of money for petrol and its price is being hiked every year, we are expecting some hike even now. A portion of the money which is paid while buying petrol is earmarked for road construction. But, as the Minister was saying, it is not being given for that purpose. This has been taken very seriously by this House. But I am sure that it was taken very seriously earlier also but nothing has come out of it. This is a thing on

which we would all extend our support and we would all like to see that this money which is being collected by way of cess on petrol should go to the Ministry of Surface Transport who should in turn spend it on the road construction activities. Roads are one aspect of infrastructure where we have to go a long way. Modern India can be built only by building proper express roads. We are not going to go to each place and set up industries but if you build proper roads, as China has done, I am sure the industries will follow. There is no need to set up an industry. If you provide infrastructure, if you provide good roads, if you give power and other infrastructure, I am sure industries would follow. The Surface Transport Ministry should be given more funds.

I would submit to the Minister that while allocating funds for the construction of national highways, he may kindly remember one road in my constituency connecting Tamil Nadu, Cochin-Madurai road, which was made a national highway ten years ago in the year 1987. But, so far, even the alignment has not been finalised. It is in a very pitiable condition. It should be finalised at the earliest. I am sure that it is under the consideration of the Ministry. I would humbly submit that it should be approved. Funds should be allocated to it so that this national highway can be called a national highway. It cannot be called a national highway now because for the past ten years no funds are given, no development work has taken place because of the fact the the mere alignment itself has not been finalised and fixed. Since the Minister is here, I would submit that this be considered and orders passed without delay.

With regard to the MP's Local Area Development Fund in which we are all interested - I would like to say that even if the quota for gas connection may be taken off, I think there will be relief for the MPs. Even other quotas may also be taken off.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Do you also want the MP's Local Area Development Fund be taken off?

SHRI P.C. THOMAS : No, Sir, that Fund should not be taken off.

But my humble request is that take off all other quotas, but increase the amount of this Fund. I am sure everybody will agree with this. This is a reasonable demand. This may be increased because this Fund is being distributed everywhere. I am sure that within a few years this Fund or a portion of it will reach each and every corner.....(*Interruptions*) When the BJP Government occupy the Treasury Benches, they are going to enhance the amount of the Fund to Rs. 5 crore or Rs. 10 crore. I am sorry to say that that day is not going to come. That day is very long and it is very distant. So we would ask this Government to increase the Fund amount to Rs. 5 crore. I think that this Government should take it up and enhance it to at least Rs. 2 crore or Rs. 5 crore.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Thomas, you are inviting the trouble from them.

SHRI P.C. THOMAS : I do not find any of them as trouble-givers.

I may only add one aspect and that is regarding power.

This is an infrastructural facility which cannot be denied and if it is denied, there will be a great problem.

Today, we met the Prime Minister in regard to a very big chaos which is taking place now in Kerala. In fact, there was a *bandh* in my district today pressing the issue from the students side that at least during SSLC public examination, power cut may be lifted. I think that was a reasonable demand. The Prime Minister also said that the demand was very reasonable. The previous Government, even though the power constraints were much more than that of now, had taken the decision of lifting power cut during examination time and implemented the same. Now I did not want to raise it here. But the problem is that just because some protest was made in Kerala, a chaotic situation was created there.

What the Home Minister has said about Uttar Pradesh a few day ago can be said about Kerala now. I do not want to drag this matter. But power is a very important element of infrastructure to which a thought should be given.

We were getting additional power, a share from the Government of India. I am very sorry to say that during the past one month that additional allocation of power which was given to Kerala because of the power crisis has also been withdrawn to some extent. I would submit that adequate power should be given by this Government. I would appeal that all the parties, even those sitting in the Opposition should come together to further strengthen this Government. I would urge upon even the Congress party to come forward to strengthen it so that this Government may be able to do much more in the years to come.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Is it the pleasure of the House to sit till the two remaining hon. Members finish their speeches?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS : Yes.

[*Translation*]

SHRI NAKLI SINGH: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to oppose the Motion of Thanks on the Presidential Address.

Uttar Pradesh is the largest state of the country, from where such leaders as Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru and Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee rose to become the Prime Minister of the nation. What is the condition of Uttar Pradesh today? The law and order position is deteriorating there and the dacoities and rapes and other criminal activities are the order of the day. It is not as if I am the only one who is saying such a thing. My colleagues have a similar view point. Again it is not as if only my colleagues are making such statements but the Hon'ble Home Minister is holding the same office as was once held by Late Sardar Patel who symbolised the unity and integrity of the nation. Why doesn't his opinion carry any weight? What type of Government do we have here? The Governor of Uttar Pradesh, Shri Romesh Bhandari says something at which he replies that he might be making such a statement. I am not bothered about the Home Minister. He says that his relationship with Prime Minister is fine. The Defence Minister says that everything is fine. However the situation in Uttar Pradesh has worsened to such an extent that a farmer's son dare not go to his fields at night. In Uttar Pradesh, if one happens to come face to face with a wild

[Shri Nakli Singh]

animal at six o'clock in the evening, there is no problem, however, if one happens to come face to face with another human being, then there is a reason for worry. Kidnapping has become a full fledged industry. Anarchy is prevalent every where. One fails to understand as to whether the Governor of the state is more capable than the President of the country? It is true that the state has been under the President Rule for the last one year. However, from 1979 to 1996, this convention has been laid by the President that the leader of the largest party is invited to hold the office of Prime Minister or Chief Minister. Still the BJP leaders are not being invited to hold the office of Chief Minister even if the state is in ruins, the farmers are ruined. They are being offered two different rates for sugarcane. The roads in Uttar Pradesh are in a bad condition and this downward trend would continue but even then the BJP won't be allowed to form a Government, is the uppermost thought in their mind.

The present Government comprises of 13-14 parties and if any of these parties had as many elected members as the BJP in Uttar Pradesh, the leader of that party would have been invited by now to hold the office of the Chief Minister and form a Government. This is a retaliatory measure against BJP. The Governor had stated two days before the Assembly was scheduled to meet that it is not necessary that he would invite the leader of the largest Party to form a Government. It is necessary to be faithful to one's nation and it is also essential to go by the constitution of the country but is it equally essential to seek revenge? It is true that the Governor had been defeated in elections by a BJP candidate in 1989 but how long would this bitterness continue? The farmers are troubled. Sugarcane is being purchased at two different rates.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please speak on the Presidential Address. You are raising the U.P. issue only. The time is also limited. Hence please be brief.

SHRI NAKLI SINGH : This matter pertains to the largest state. The farmer of that state is troubled. There was no dual pricing policy for sugarcane earlier. The farmers are not receiving the payments. Take the case of the entire nation instead. The Chief Minister of Kashmir, Shri Farooq Abdullah has a different viewpoint. The Defence Minister makes a proper statement. Conflicting viewpoints are expressed. I fail to understand all this. When a resolution was passed in this House unanimously that even the last inch of land forcibly occupied by Pakistan would be reoccupied, why are these guidelines not kept in mind before issuing any statement? Why does not the Union Government exercise any control in this regard? I am raising the U.P. matter only because eight Prime Ministers of our country have emerged from that very state however, today Government is not allowed to be formed in Uttar Pradesh. This is the position and we are aggrieved when we read about the incidents of killings and kidnappings day after day. If this is not true, why did the Home Minister say such a thing? He said it because he was telling the truth. The people of Uttar Pradesh are very troubled and it is very essential to state their predicament. The question arises as to why the Convention laid down by the President himself is not being followed?

I do not want to take much time. The first priority of any Government is to ensure peace, set right the law and order position and ensure the safety of the citizens. In Uttar Pradesh, no farmer dares to go to his fields in the evening. Though the farmers are very brave but still they hesitate when they have to go to the fields at night to look after the crops. Agriculture is a job of those people who love nature. Despite this we go to fields at day time and release water for irrigation but we are not sure as to whether our fields are irrigated properly or not. In view of this worsening condition, why should we support the motion of thanks. We will oppose it. This is the condition of the largest state of the country. In the end, I would like to conclude by reciting this couplet :

"Maali se adavat hai, shodaye chaman hoon mein,
Sarkar ka dushman hoon, wafadare vatan hoon mein."

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you for allowing me to speak and I strongly oppose this Motion of Thanks.

SHRI PUNNU LAL MOHLE (Bilaspur) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to speak on the Motion of thanks on the President's Address. In the Presidential Address, a mention has been made regarding upliftment of SCs/STs/ backward classes and other classes as well as about the right to equality but nothing has been stated about the reasons for not filling the posts reserved for SCs/STs and other backward classes. No draft has been prepared for taking legal action against the persons found guilty for not filling the reserved posts. In the same way, measures for checking corruptions, price rise, profiteering and black marketing have also not been mentioned. It only reveals the steps to be taken by the Government for the welfare of the country. There is no action plan for providing unemployment allowances to the educated unemployed or providing employment to them. A mention has been made regarding electoral reforms but nothing has been stated as to when this bill would be brought, how election expenditure could be reduced or how laws regarding prohibition could be reformed. I would like to cite an example of Panchayati raj system in Madhya Pradesh. Panchayats have been given rights and power only on papers there. They are supposed to sanction the projects worth one lakh to ten lakh rupees, but financial powers have not actually been given to them. They have not been given powers regarding recruitment of teachers or distribution of land by issuing lease hold. This system has become a mere eye-wash. 100 gms rice and a little pulse is being given under the mid day meal scheme to school children. Students are being neglected as neither the teachers teach in schools, nor do the children study there. Children are found roaming around the schools. The education policy formulated by the Government reveals that the standard of education has been going down. I feel that fruits, milk and food items should be given under this scheme for their mental development and for inculcating good ideas and feelings in children. An Employment Assurance Scheme has also been launched which aims at providing 100 days work for every family in year. But, it is not being implemented. The Central Government has not released any funds under this head but even if it has been released it is not being utilized. Under this scheme every family in a village or

town is supposed to be given work for 100 days. The labourers register themselves under this scheme and after registration, they should be given employment compulsorily. However, it is not being done at present. There is a provision for providing rice under Employment Assurance Scheme. As regards implementation of PDS, it is negligible. Kerosene, wheat, sugar etc. are not available there. During rainy season this area is totally cut off. No measures have been proposed to solve this problem. The issue regarding welfare of farmers has not been touched upon. Last time, the hon. Prime Minister has made a promise to provide free tubewells but nothing has been done. For this purpose, an agricultural and Industrial policy should be formulated. Nothing has been said about crop Insurance Scheme also.

Just a mention has been made about giving remunerative prices for agricultural produce. It has been proposed to set up new science schools and to provide modern equipments to farmers but, at present, the condition of farmers is really pitiable. In view of it, effective steps should be taken for providing remunerative prices for their agricultural produce. An Industrial policy as well as a crop Insurance scheme should be introduced for economic upliftment of poor farmers. I am ashamed to state that the Government give a meagre amount of Rs. 125 or Rs. 50 for the poor, the helpless, the handicapped, destitutes and widows, so that they could lead a normal life. What can one person do with such a meagre amount. They should be given at least Rs. 500 or Rs. 1000 montly so that their economic condition could be improved. They are not getting rice and money at the proper time. The villages have no industries. All old industries have become extincted. Industries of foreign countries are being invited which will ruin indigenous industries. The people will get attracted towards imported articles and nobody will purchase indigenous items. In the Presidential address nothing has been mentioned regarding the measures to deal with this situation and promoting indigenous industries and creating employment opportunities.

Chhatisgarh region of Madhya Pradesh is proposed to be accorded the status of a fullledged state but it has not been mentioned at all in the Address. Nothing has been said regarding the implementation of that recommendations of Fifth Pay Commission. The amount of revenue would have increased if these schemes were implemented. As you know, small states are the source of income. Setting up of new factories have improved the economic condition of big cities but the condition of villages have not changed at all. Even

today villages lack roads, electricity, bridges and culverts. This problem has not been mentioned in the President's Address. Our country and its big cities cannot make progress untill and unless the villages are developed properly. We may set up big industries in Delhi and earn recognition at International level and even hold Asian games, but for proper and balanced development of the country, the development of villages is essential. Due attention should be paid towards the development of barren and wasteland. There is no mention of any scheme for levelling the land in hilly regions. Our villages cannot make progress without such schemes.

Tubewells and other means of irrigation are needed for villagers. People have to travel a distance of 2 or 3 km for getting drinking water. We have been unable to provide drinking water for our people even 50 years after Independence. I would like to cite an example of power position in Madhya Pradesh. The standing crops of farmers are drying up as these could not be irrigated due to power cuts resorted to by the M.P Government. You can very well imagine their plight. Can we not construct stock-dams for power generation so that small industries could be set up there. Means of irrigations can be provided through lift irrigation schemes. Use of solar energy can be promoted for facilitating farmers. But no such scheme has been mentioned in the President's Address. Several Irrigation Project are lying closed there but no mention has been made regarding completion of these incomplete irrigation projects. We claim that this country is moving towards 21st century but where we are actually heading for. Nothing has been mentioned and not a single scheme has been proposed to be launched for the welfare of the toiling majority. Therefore, I oppose this Motion of Thanks and thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Hon. Members, we have exhausted the list of speakers. It is a good thing.

The hon. Prime Minister will give reply tomorrow at 12 o'clock immediately after the Question Hour.

Now, the House stands adjourned to meet again tomorrow at 11 o'clock.

19.53 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, March 4, 1997/Phalguna 13, 1918 (Saka).

